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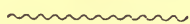
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# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

QUARTERLY.



VOL. VI.

JULY, 1871—JULY, 1872.



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# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

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VOL. VI.

BOSTON, JULY, 1871.

No. 1.

## MEDALS OF LAFAYETTE.

LAFAYETTE, the friend of America, is one of those who have been especially honored by medalists, and consequently by numismatists. But I know no work which contains any account of the medals struck in his honor, and I have, therefore, tried to form a list of them. I add descriptions of twenty-seven pieces in my collection bearing his portrait, and I do not know of the existence of any more. I have also a silver shell with his head and name, and a small casting of bronze of the same character. If any readers of the *Journal* own, or have ever seen, medals of Lafayette not mentioned in this list, they will confer a favor on the *Journal*, and more especially on the author, if they will send descriptions of them to the Committee of Publication, addressed to Mr. Colburn. It seems not at all necessary to add anything about the life of Lafayette, or the events commemorated by the medals, which are of such a character as to explain themselves perfectly. I think it quite possible there are more pieces resembling the last five, which belong to the class of American store-cards. I have, as far as possible, arranged all the medals in chronological order.

W. S. APPLETON.

I. M. P. J. R. I. G. MOTIER M.<sup>QUIS</sup> DE LA FAYETTE NE LE 6. SEPT., 1757; in exergue OFFERT PAR B. DUVIVIER A LA GARDE NATION.<sup>LE</sup>; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the left. Rev. MAJOR GENERAL DANS LES ARMEES DES ETATS UNIS D'AMERIQ.<sup>E</sup> EN 1777, MARESCHAL DE CAMP, VICE PRESID.<sup>T</sup> DE L'ASSEMBLEE NATIONALE LE 12 JUILLET COMMANDANT GENERAL DE LA GARDE NATION.<sup>E</sup> PARIS.<sup>E</sup> LE 15 JUILLET 1789, in eleven lines across the field; in a label round the upper half, VENGEUR DE LA LIBERTE DANS LES DEUX MONDES. Bronze, size 26.

II. LE GENERAL LAFAYETTE NE EN 7<sup>BRE</sup> 1757.; in exergue COM.<sup>PT</sup> DE LA G.<sup>DE</sup> NAT.<sup>LE</sup> PARISIENNE EN 1789; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the right. Rev. OBJET TOUR A TOUR D'IDOLATRIE ET DE HAINE ON NE SE RAPELLE AUJOURD' HUY QUE SES MALHEURS ET LES SERVICES Q'UIL A RENDUS A LA LIBERTE DES DEUX MONDES, in ten lines across the field. Bronze, size 20.

III. M<sup>AS</sup> DE LAFAYETTE M<sup>AL</sup> DE CAMP COM<sup>DANT</sup> G<sup>AL</sup> DE LA G<sup>DE</sup> NA<sup>LE</sup> PAR<sup>NE</sup>; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the left; below DUMAREST. F. Rev. COMP<sup>E</sup> DES GRENADEIERS VOLONTAIRES DU III.<sup>E</sup> BATA<sup>ON</sup> VI.<sup>E</sup> DIV<sup>ON</sup> 1789; a shield with the arms of Paris, Gules, a ship under full sail, a chief Azure semée of fleurs-de-lis; crest, a grenade; behind it four flags crossed over two olive-branches; above, on a scroll, VIVRE LIBRE OU MOURIR. Silver, octagonal, size 20 1-2.

IV. M. P. J. R. J. G. MOTIER M<sup>QUIS</sup> DE LAFAYETTE NE LE 6<sup>7BRE</sup> 1757. COMMANDANT DE LA GARDE NAT<sup>LE</sup> PARISIENNE EN 1789; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the right, below 1790, all in a large wreath of oak. Rev. In a label round the upper half, LE G<sup>AL</sup> LAFAYETTE PASSANT EN REVUE LA G<sup>DE</sup> NA<sup>LE</sup> DE PARIS. 1789; in exergue B. MONTAGNY. FECIT.; Lafayette on horseback accompanied by an aid reviewing the National Guard; an angel flying through the air holds a pole, surmounted by a cap of Liberty, and from which hangs a pennon, inscribed VANCRE OU MOURIR. Bronze, size 33.

V. LAFAYETTE DEPUTE A L'ASS. NAT. CONSTITUANTE. NE EN 1757; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the left; below DUMAREST. Rev. Around, COLLECTION DES FRANCAIS PATRIOTES; a wreath of oak and olive, within which in four lines, IL A COMMANDE LA GARDE NATIONALE PARISIENNE EN 1789 1790 ET 1791; on the edge SE. VEND. A. PARIS. CHEZ. MONNERON. PATENTE. Bronze, size 22.

VI. The same medal in every respect, except the design of the wreath, and the arrangement of the inscription within it.

VII. The same medal, still different in exactly the same respects.

VIII. LE GENERAL LAFAYETTE NE EN 7<sup>BRE</sup> 1757.; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the right. Rev. J. SILVAIN BAILLY NE A PARIS EN 7<sup>BRE</sup> 1736; bust of Bailly, facing the left. Silver, size 21.

IX. GENERAL LAFAYETTE; bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right; below CAUNOIS FRENCH; on the edge of the shoulder 1824. Rev. THE DEFENDER OF AMERICAN AND FRENCH LIBERTY. 1777-1824. BORN IN CHAVANCIAC, THE 6 SEPTEMBER, 1757., in seven lines within a wreath of oak. Bronze, size 28 1-2.

X. The same head and inscription, but below the bust J. BALE. Rev. plain. Bronze, size 30.

XI. LE GENERAL LAFAYETTE NE A CHAVANCIAC LE 6<sup>SBRE</sup> 1757.; bust as No. IX; on the edge of the shoulder CAUNOIS. F. 1826. Rev. HAVRE 5 OCTOBRE 1825; in exergue BRANDYWINA TELLUS VIDIT VULNERATUM PRO LIBERTATE: BRANDYWINA NAVIS HONORATUM REDUCIT HOSPITEM.; the ocean, with an American man-of-war sailing to the right, where stands a light-house; in the distance at the left are small buildings. Bronze, size 32.

XII. GENERAL LAFAYETTE 1824; head facing the right. Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON; head facing the left. Silver, size 9.

XIII. GENERAL LAFAYETTE; bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right. Rev. COMPANION OF WASHINGTON; in exergue ARIV. AUG. 1824



DEP. SEP. 1825; between two pyramidal monuments is seen the upper part of a sphere, inscribed u. s., over which an eagle is flying, and in the sky above is the sun, shedding rays of glory. Silver, size 19.

XIV. LE GENERAL LAFAYETTE NE A CHAVANAC LE 6 S<sup>BRE</sup> 1757; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the right; below CAUNOIS F. Rev. APPELE PAR LE VOEU UNANIME DES CITOYENS AU COMMANDEMENT GENERAL DES GARDES NATIONALES LE 28 JUILLET 1830, in seven lines within a wreath of olive and oak. Silver, size 32 1-2.

XV. LAFAYETTE G<sup>AL</sup> EN CHEF; bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right. Rev. REGNE DES LOIS. 27. 28. 29 JUILLET 1830; two small branches of laurel crossed. Silver, size 7.

XVI. LAFAYETTE G<sup>AL</sup> EN CHEF; head of Lafayette facing the left. Rev. DEFENSEUR DE LA LIBERTE DANS LES DEUX MONDES., in four lines across the field. Bronze, size 14.

XVII. LA FAYETTE THE HERO OF TWO SUCCESSFUL REVOLUTIONS; bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right; below W & B. Rev. LOUIS PHILIPPE 1<sup>ST</sup> KING OF THE FRENCH 1830. BY THE CHOICE OF THE PEOPLE. N-YORK. NOV 25; in two circles round the head of Louis Philippe, facing the left. Tin, size 21.

XVIII. GENERAL LAFAYETTE; bust as No. IX. Rev. IN YOUTH THE ARDENT & INTREPID CHAMPION, IN AGE THE ENLIGHTENED & VENERABLE DEFENDER OF THE CIVIL & RELIGIOUS FREEDOM OF HIS COUNTRY AND OF MANKIND. BORN SEP. 6. 1757, OBT. MAY 21, in ten lines, (the lowest curved) within a wreath of oak. Lead, size 29.

XIX. LIBERTATI NON DEFUIT UNQUAM; head of Lafayette, crowned with oak, facing the right; below W. OLESZCZYNSKI. F. Rev. PAOLO J R LAFAJETTE POLONIA MOERENS; in exergue OBIT. 20 MAII 1834; a woman personifying Poland, with an oak-wreath in right hand, resting her left on a shield with the national arms, is leaning on a sarcophagus, on which is carved an American Indian woman in tears; on the ground lies another oak-wreath. Bronze, size 32.

XX. GENERAL LAFAYETTE; bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right. Rev. The American eagle, with olive-branch and arrows in a circle of stars. Copper, size 14.

XXI. GENERAL LA FAYETTE; head facing the right. Rev. as the Obv. Silver, oval, 10 1-2 by 8.

XXII. GENERAL LAFAYETTE; bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right. Rev. plain. Nickel, size 8.

XXIII. LAFAYETTE, A FRIEND TO AMERICA & FREEDOM DIED MAY 20 1834; Lafayette at full length advancing to the left, with hat and cane in his right hand, his left on his hip; in field to right H. Rev. CLARK & ANTHONY JEWELERS & WATCHMAKERS N<sup>OS</sup> 25 & 27 CHEAPSIDE PROVIDENCE R. I. 1835, in nine curving lines across the field, in which are two olive-branches and ornamental flourishes. Copper, size 18.

XXIV. Same obverse. Rev. H M & E I RICHARDS MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY NEAR THE UNION HOUSE ATTLEBORO MASS, in eight curving lines across the field, with olive-branches and ornaments. Copper, size 18.

XXV. Same obverse. Rev. WALSH'S GENERAL STORE LANSINGBURGH (N. Y.) 1835, in five curving lines across the field, an oak-leaf at each side of the date. Copper, size 18.

XXVI. Same obverse. Rev. WALSH'S GENERAL STORE LANSINGBURGH NEW-YORK 1835, in five curving and straight lines across the field, in which are oak and olive leaves and ornaments. Copper, size 18.

XXVII. Same obverse. Rev. S. L. WILKINS DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, & SHOE STOCK. HATS, CAPS, FURS & C 22 MERRIMACK ST. LOWELL MASS, in eight curving lines across the field. Copper, size 18.

Since writing this article, I have bought a silver medal, which differs from No. II only in the following trifling particulars: AUJOURD'HUY is written as one word, Q'UIL is corrected, and written QU'IL, and on the edge is REVOLUTION FRANCAISE PAR I LENARD AN 9. N<sup>o</sup> 5. It should be No. III, making the whole list 28.

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### OLD TENOR.

IN connection with the article on Old Tenor, in the April number of the *Journal*, we print the following Title-page of a little pamphlet, published in 1750. Judging from its size it was probably intended to be carried in a pocket-book. The pages, of which there are twelve, are about three inches long and an inch and a half wide. The title-page reads as follows:—

"An *Exact* TABLE To bring Old Tenor into Lawful Money. Also a TABLE to know the Value of Pistoles, Guineas, Johannes, and double Johannes, Moydores, English Crowns, Shillings, and Copper Half Pence, at the Rate of Dollars at SIX SHILLINGS a Piece, at which invariable Value they are fixed by a late Act of this Government. The Act to be in Force from and after the 31st of MARCH 1750. Third Edition. BOSTON, Printed and Sold by D. FOWLE, at his Shop facing the Town-Dock."

The pamphlet begins thus:—

"Inasmuch as by an Act of this Province, entitled, An Act for drawing in the Bills of Credit of the several Denominations, which have at any Time been issued by this Government, and are still outstanding, and for ascertaining the Rate of Coined Silver in this Province, among other Things it is Enacted, That from and after the 31st of March 1750, Forty Five Shillings of the Old Tenor, and Eleven Shillings and Three Pence of the new and middle Tenor, shall be equal to one Piece of Eight, and shall be exchanged by the Treasurer, with the Possessor or Possessors, accordingly.

"And whereas it is further Enacted, That all Bargains, Contracts, Debts, and Dues whatsoever, which shall be contracted after the said 31st of March, shall be understood to be in Silver at Six Shillings and Eight Pence per Ounce; and all Spanish Mill'd Pieces of Eight shall be taken and paid at the



Rate of Six Shillings a Piece and no more, on the Penalty of Fifty Pounds Lawful Money.

"And all Persons whatsoever are thereby required to conform their Books and Accounts according to said Regulation; And any Books and Accounts, which shall not be made to conform to said Regulation, will not be admitted by said Act to be produced in Evidence, for the Recovery of any Debt in any of his Majesty's Courts within this Province.

"Therefore, That all Persons may with Ease conform their Books and Accounts to the above Regulation, by bringing their Old Tenor Debts into Lawful Money, according to the Intent and Design of said Act, the following Table is offered to the Publick, by the Help of which, even those that are not well acquainted with Figures, may easily bring any Sum of Money of the Old Tenor into the established currency of the Year 1750.

"And whereas by another Act of this Government, the Value of Pistoles, Guineas, Moydores, Copper Half Pence, &c. are fixed at a certain Proportion with Dollars at Six Shillings a Piece, with a Penalty of Fifty Pounds for any one that gives more than the Price stipulated by said Act for either of the said Species of Money therein mentioned, therefore another Table is here presented, that all Persons may be acquainted with the real Value of Gold, Silver and Copper Half Pence as settled by the Government."

Then follows a Table, giving the value in lawful money of various sums Old Tenor, ranging from 7½ pence up to 1000 pounds. S. A. G.

---

## OUR COINAGE.

It is high time to commence a crusade against the unnecessarily rude faces our National Coins present. There is probably no civilized nation whose coins are so unartistic as ours. Nay, we are sure that even those of China are more appropriately ornamented, since they do not pretend to anything beyond a significance, and that is complete. We aim at something artistic, and produce something that *we* have never liked to show in other countries.

We well remember one day showing one of our gold coins to some fellow-students in the school at Paris. One of them took it, and looking at the head, remarked quietly, and as though he feared to mortify us, "it is not at all well modelled," and we were compelled to say, "it is execrable." The head is bad on all the coins, from the cent up, but it is better than the eagle, and that, still better than the full length of Liberty. The only tolerable device in use is that in which the denomination of the coin is inclosed in a wreath of laurel; though the significance of this we could never comprehend.

The imprint on a coin demands two things to make it complete—significance and accuracy of design. The coins of most European governments present on one side the coat of arms of the country, and on the other, the head of the reigning sovereign. The former is traditional, and prescribes the traditional forms of all things represented—they are given for their meaning, not as artistic representations of the objects—and given with the same form

and quaintness which they have borne for centuries, and which have become reverend from age and association. They are memoranda of the youth of the nation, inscribed with barbaric graphicality, and never to be modified or effaced.

Heraldry is a system of hieroglyphic writing, and Art proper has nothing whatever to do with it. If we leave heraldry proper, and make an ornamental design for a coin, we work in subjection to the laws of taste, and that which we do is open to criticism as a work of art.

Our country has no antiquity whose heroic achievements are commemorated by the hieroglyphic types of the college of heralds—it cannot, of course, have a heraldry, and to attempt to get up a coat of arms for the United States of America is simply absurd.

If we wish to adopt an emblem, it is very well, but let it be distinctly understood that heraldry has nothing to do with it, and that its representation must be in subjection to the laws of taste. We have chosen the eagle. Good! He is a noble bird, and, properly represented, would make a beautiful medalion. The substitution of his head alone for that deformity labelled “liberty” would be a good step, and in the hands of a good sculptor the bird would make a more beautiful coin-face than any we know.

But *our* eagle is an ornithological curiosity—a sprawling, straddling, ungainly, graceless thing, which any school-boy, who had ever seen a bird of any kind, should be ashamed to draw. It violates every law of anatomy and taste alike. There lies before us a half dollar of 1854, a late coinage. Will any man who is capable of seeing a difference between a golden pheasant and a Shanghai cock, look for one minute at the bird on that coin, and then say that it does not offend him.

Turn it over! You have what is supposed to represent liberty—an effigy, but still not an heraldic one. We do not know where, or how, or by whom, it was designed—if, indeed, it was designed at all, and did not come by chance—but, we are sure that we could go into any French life-school, and find a boy of sixteen who would furnish, in half an hour, a better design than that in every respect. It is so badly drawn that it becomes perfectly ridiculous, and beneath criticism.

Why is this? It is not because there is not enough talent in the country to secure good designs. An expense of one thousand dollars would give us a complete set of designs which would make our coinage the most beautiful in the world—worthy of a poetic and picturesque country. The dies and coinage would cost no more than at present, and, instead of the wretched things which greet us when we draw a coin from our pockets, we should see continually works of art—models which an aspiring young sculptor might emulate. It is an excellent point from which to begin a reform of national taste.

But what to do! Who governs these things? In England, and, we believe, through Europe, a practical artist directs them, and the models for the coins are made by some of the first artists in the country; but here, we cannot even determine upon whom to charge these atrocities.

Can we not have a National Fine Art Commission, who shall superintend not only this matter, but the art interests at Washington—the ornamentation of our public buildings—the selection of pictures and statuary?



It would cost nothing ; for there are competent persons enough in the country who would willingly serve unpaid, and, even if they were well paid, the country would save by it in not being obliged to pay the ridiculous prices they have paid for some of the national acquisitions in the fine arts line. It is just as easy to have these things well done as badly done, and infinitely more profitable in the long run.—*The Crayon*, 1855.

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### THE POPULAR CREED.

Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes !  
 An empty pocket's the worst of crimes !  
 If a man is down, give him a thrust—  
 Trample the beggar into the dust !  
 Presumptuous poverty's quite appalling—  
 Knock him over ! kick him for falling !  
 If a man is up, oh ! lift him higher !  
 Your soul's for sale, and he's the buyer—  
 Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes !  
 An empty pocket's the worst of crimes !

I know a poor, but worthy youth,  
 Whose hopes are built on a maiden's truth,  
 But a maiden will break her vows with ease,  
 For a wooer cometh whose claims are these :  
 A hollow heart and an empty head,  
 A face well tinged with brandy red,  
 A soul well trained in villainy's school—  
 And cash, sweet cash—he knows the rule :  
 Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes !  
 An empty pocket's the worst of crimes !

I know a bold and honest man,  
 Who strives to live on the Christian's plan,  
 But poor he is, and poor will be,  
 A scorned, a hated wretch is he ;  
 At home he meeteth a starving wife.  
 Abroad he leadeth the leper's life—  
 They struggle against a fearful odds  
 Who will not bow to the people's gods !  
 Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes !  
 An empty pocket's the worst of crimes !

So get ye wealth, no matter how !  
 " No questions asked " of the rich, I trow—  
 Steal by night and steal by day,  
 (Doing it all in a legal way.)  
 Join the Church, and never forsake her,  
 Learn to cant and insult your Maker,  
 Be hypocrite, liar, knave and fool,  
 But don't be poor—remember the rule.  
 Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes !  
 An empty pocket's the worst of crimes !

---

### AN "AUGSBURG CONFESSION" MEDAL.

WE were lately shown a rare and very valuable medal, now in the possession of Mr. J. B. Ripley, who has, we presume, about the most valuable collection of coins in the State ; and which was recently purchased together with several other valuable and ancient coins, at a sale in New York. A description of this medal will no doubt prove interesting to our readers. It is as follows :

This very interesting Gold Medal was struck by John George, Elector of Saxony, in 1630, in commemoration of the celebrated Diet of Augsburg, which took place in the one hundredth preceding year, viz: A. D. 1530, at which the great Lutheran Confession of Faith, usually known by the title of the Augsburg Confession, was presented to the Emperor, Charles V., of Germany.

This Confession of Faith was the work of Melancthon, executed under the supervision of Luther, and was signed by the predecessor of Elector John George, John, the Elector of Saxony and a firm friend of Luther, by the Margrave of Brandenburg, by Ernest and Francis, Dukes of Brunswick and Luxemburg, by the Landgrave of Hesse, by the Princess of Anhalt, and by deputies from Nuremburg and other cities.

It is worthy of remark that this Confession, afterwards slightly modified, and called the "Form of Concord" in 1579, is the most important symbolical book of the Lutheran Church. No wonder, then, that the first centenary should have been marked by the issue of a medal which recalled to the Saxons the conspicuous part played by their former Elector on the 25th of June, 1530. Giving him the place of honor on the obverse of the medal, we find delineated in profile, the well known rugged features of Elector Joannes. He is represented clothed in the furred mantle and cap peculiar to the first half of the sixteenth century, familiar to students of costume. He holds in his right hand the sword, the badge of the office of Elector; four shields surround the portrait; at the top, are the crossed swords, electoral, (*so familiar on Dresden China*), to right and left, lions rampant, and beneath the well known arms of Saxony, still borne by the descendants of the Electors, amongst others by the late Prince Consort, as Duke of Saxe Coburg-Gotha. The legend around the portrait may be rudely rendered thus: "The name of the Lord is the strongest tower." The date 1530, 25 June, and name Joannes appear on the field.

The reverse gives us the features of John George—he bearing, like his ancestor, the electoral sword, appears clothed in the electoral bonnet and ermined robe of office. In the field appears 1630, 25 June, and John George, and around the centre runs a legend, which roughly translated reads, "The 100th anniversary of the presentation of the Lutheran Confession." At the foot of the Elector appears a large shield, in which his arms are duly marshalled, having the electoral sword borne on an escutcheon of pretence.

This medal has been evidently made for the purpose of being worn as a decoration, suspended from a chain or ribbon, and has been mounted with a gold border and loop. It is a rare and interesting curiosity.—*Advertiser, Savannah, Geo.*

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### MONEY DIGGING.

At various times, Mount Independence, as well as Crown Point and other localities in the neighborhood of Lake Champlain, have been scarred by money-diggers. In 1815, a company came hither from Northern Vermont, to search for military treasures which wise seers and the divining-rod declared were buried there. The chief of the party, entertaining misgivings on his arrival, as to the success of money-digging, purchased land in the neighborhood, and while his more credulous companions were digging deep into the mount, he was plowing deep into the land. He raised grain and esculent roots—they raised gravel and worthless clay. When their patience and money were exhausted, they shouldered their picks and departed for Western New York. He remained, became a thrifty farmer, and by the unerring divining-rod of industry, found the treasure. Credulous people still dig at these localities, and several pits were pointed out to me which had been recently excavated.—Lossing's *Pictorial Field-book of the Revolution*, vol. i., p. 148.



## SALE OF COINS AND MEDALS.

At the Sale held by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, on the 3d, 4th and 5th of April, 1871, containing a fair Collection of Roman, Greek, English, Scotch, American, Canadian, and miscellaneous Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins and Medals, the following prices were obtained for the most desirable pieces:—

Greek Silver, tetradrachms, of Alexander, \$2.50 and 5.50; Athens, 3.00; Antiochus I., 5.50; Lysimachus, 5.25; Macedon, 5.50; Ptolemy Soter, 3.25; a Persian Daric, 3.50; Byzantine Gold of Justinus, 7.50. 7.25; Leo I., 7.25. Roman gold, Domitian, 7.00; Nerva, 5.00; Trajan, 8.00. A few fine specimens of Roman Silver brought as follows: Aquillia Severa, 1.00; Constantine, 3.00; Diadumima, 1.13; Galba, 1.00; Juba I., 2.50; Marrianus, 1.50; Nero, 7.00; Otho, 2.75; Pertinax, 5.00; Trajan, 1.50; Tiberius, 4.00; Vitellius, 1.63. About 200 Roman brass sold at prices from 5 cents to 4.00 each. Silver Medal of Oliver Cromwell, by Simon, 5.00; do. the Dunbar Medal, 7.25; Crown of Edward VI., 7.50; half do., 5.00; Crown of Elizabeth, 4.50; half do., 4.50; Crown of James I., 3.50; Crown of Cromwell, 12.00; half do., 8.00; Shilling, 3.50; Crown of James II., 3.50; Five Pound Piece, gold, of Wm. III., 30.50; Two Pound Piece, gold, Anne, 21.00; Five Pound Piece, gold, Geo. II., 27.00; Two Pound do., 11.25; Five Pound Piece, gold, Geo. IV., 30.00; Silver Crown of Wm. IV., 33.00; Scotch silver penny of Mary, 6.00; Testoon, 12.50; Testoon, Francis and Mary, 5.50; do. of Mary and Darnley, 7.00; Pattern Crown of the Pretender, (James VIII.,) 13.00; Pattern Guinea of do., 10.50.

Medal of the "Beaver Club Instituted Montreal, 1785," in gold, \$33.00; McGill College Medal, founded at the Tercentenary Shakespeare Festival in 1864, bronze, 9.00.

Canadian Copper coins—Leslie & Son's Twopence, \$5.50; *Side view* Penny of the Bank of Montreal, 1838, 25.00; same Half Penny, 8.00; Bank Token "1-2 Penny," of the "Un Sou" series, 11.00; Seven Toll Checks, 2.75 each; "Jh. Roy Token," 2.50; "Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Success," Ship, 6.00; Vexator Canadensis, 3.25.

Proof Set of U. S. gold, 1868, 6 pieces, \$46.00; Eagle 1797, 17.00; half do., 1795, 8.00; half do. 1802, 7.00; half do., 1807, 6.75; half do., 1813, 6.75; three-dollar piece, 1854, 6.50; 1836, Flying Eagle dollar, 5.50; Six Pine Tree Shillings, 1.50 to 4.00 each; Spanish Pistareen of Ferdinand I., 3.25; Double do., 7.00; Mexican dollar, 1824, 5.50; Silver coin of de Rohan, Grand Master of Malta, 5.00.

The number of lots on the Catalogue is 1758, and the total amount of sale was \$2,571.

Priced Catalogues can be obtained of Edward Cogan, 95 William Street, New York.

## THE UPTON SALE OF TOKENS, MEDALS, &c.

The Collection of Medals, Tokens, and Numismatic Books, belonging to George P. Upton, of Chicago, was sold in that city on the 14th of April last.

From a priced list at hand, we note the following sales:—

**SILVER.**—Paris Peace Medal of 1814, \$5.00; Marriage Medal of Francis I. and Elizabeth, 5.00; Herrnhut Moravian Medal, 4.00.

**BRONZE.**—Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor, the large bronze, struck by order of Congress, \$5.00 each; Fourteen bronze of the Mint Series, 1.50 to 3.00 each; Set of Lovett's Medals (10) 6.25; a *cast* of the Jackson Medal of 1829, 3.75; Grant Medal, struck in Switzerland, 2.75; Medal of the Cathedral of St. Paul, Philadelphia, 6.00; Set of Lovett's Presidential residences, (16) 6.40; Erie Canal Medal, *copy*, 5.50; Humboldt Medal, of 1828, 8.50; Medal struck by the University of Jena, 1836, 10.50; Medal of the Cathedral of Milan, 6.00; French Medals of distinguished persons, (58) 28.10; Medal of the French Exposition, of 1855, in composition, 4.00; 208 Lots of Medals and Coins.

**BOOKS.**—List of Washington Memorial Medals, 1865, by W. Elliot Woodward, \$5.00; Medallic Memorials of Washington, 1861, J. R. Snowden, 5.00; Description of the Ancient and Modern Coins at the Mint, J. R. Snowden, 1861, 3.00; Twelve Coin Catalogues, partly priced, 5.00; and various others, 32 Lots.

## THE CAUFFMAN SALE OF MEDALS AND COINS.

THE Collection of Medals and Coins belonging to Emil Cauffman, of Philadelphia, was sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, on the 3d and 4th of May last. Among the most desirable pieces were the following:—

Dollar of 1794, good, \$32.00; do. of 1795, 4.50; do. of 1795, fillet head, fine, 17.00; do. of 1797, six stars facing, 4.25; do. of 1798, 13 stars, 4.25; do. of 1841, fine, 3.50; Proof dollar, 1846, 15.00; Proof do., 1847, 14.00; Proof do., 1849, 15.00; Proof do., 1851, 22.00; Proof do., 1852, 22.00; Proof do., 1854, 16.00; Proof set, six pieces, 1855, 20.50; Proof do., including gold dollar, 1856, 19.00; Proof do., six pieces, 1857, 15.00; Proof do., seven pieces, 1858, 14.25; Proof do., 1859, including gold dollar and dime of 1860, 7.25; Proof do., 1860, including gold dollar, eight pieces, 6.00; Proof do., 1862, same, 5.50; Proof do., 1863, nine pieces, 3.50; Proof do., ten pieces, 1864, 7.00; Proof do., same, 1866, 4.00.

Half dollar, 1794, fine, \$12.00; do., 1795, fine, 19.00; do., 1797, rare, 16.00; Proof do., 1836, 5.50; Fine do., Liberty seated, 1839, 4.50; Proof do., 1852, 5.00; Quarter dollar, 1796, 4.50; do., 1815, 6.25; Dime, 1797, sixteen stars, 3.50; do., 1798, 2.50; do., 1801, 2.75; do., 1804, 2.50; do., 1811, 4.25; do., 1821, 2.00; do., proof, 1825, 3.50; do., 1827, 2.88; do., 1830, 2.50; do., 1837, 2.00; do., 1848, 3.50; do., 1852, 2.25; Half dime, fine, 1794, 11.50; do., 1796, 3.50; do., 1707, 2.25; do., do., thirteen stars, 1797, 3.75; do., 1852, proof, 2.37.

Gold Quarter Eagle, 1796, no stars, \$8.50; do., 1798, 6.00; do., 1802, 5.00; do., 1806, 6.00; Pattern Half Dime, 1792, 44.50; Gold dollar, 1836, 5.00; Proof dollar, 1836, 10.00; do., 1838, 39.00; do., 1839, not fine, 23.00; Washington Pieces, "Liberty and Security," brass, 25.00; Washington Button, 3.25; another, 2.00.

Crown of Ed. VI., \$6.00; Half do., 5.00; Shilling do., 3.00; Crown of Elizabeth, 10.50; do. of Charles I., 5.25; Half do., 5.75; Crown of Charles II., 3.25; do. of Wm. and Mary, 6.25; do. Wm., 3.25; do. Anne, 4.13; Proof Crown, Half do., Shilling and Sixpence, Geo. II., 11.00; Proof Pattern Dollar, 1804, Geo. III., 12.00; Proof Set, Crown, Half do., Shilling and Sixpence, Geo. IV., 11.00; Dollar of Queen Mary and Henry Darnley, 10.00; Thirty Shilling piece of James VI., 7.00.

Massachusetts Shilling, 1652, Oak tree, \$9.50; Chalmer's Shilling, 6.00; Vermont Cent, 1786, 3.50; Connecticut Cent, 1787, 3.00; Massachusetts Cent, 1787, 8.50; Half do., 3.00; Cent do., 1788, 8.00.

Liberty Cap Cent, 1793, fair, \$9.50; Ring Cent, 1793, fine, 15.50; Flowing Hair, do., 1793, 8.50; Thick planchet, 1795, 5.50; Thin do., 1795, 3.00; Liberty Cap, 1796, 2.50; Cent, fine, 1797, 6.50; do., 1798, 3.50; do., 1799, poor, 9.50; do., 1804, 13.00; do., 1807, fine, 3.00; do., 1808, 3.50; do., 1809, 4.75; do., 1811, very fine, 30.00; do., 1813, 3.00; do., 1814, 4.00; do., 1825, fine, 9.50; do., 1829, 4.25; do., proof, 1856, 6.25; do., do., 1857, 6.25; Half Cent, 1795, very fine, 29.50; do., 1797, 9.00; do., proof, 1831, 9.00; do., proof, 1834, 3.13; do., proof, 1841, 8.00; do., proof, 1852, 8.50.

5 Francs, "Bonaparte Premier Consul," \$7.50; do., "Napoleon Empereur," 5.75.

Greek Silver, Alexander, Tetradrachm, \$10.00; Demetrius, do., 10.00; Lysimachus, do., 7.00; Ptolemy I., do., 9.00; Philip II., do., 1.50.

Roman Gold of Trajan, \$5.00; do. of Valentinianus, 7.75.

Priced Catalogues can be obtained of Edward Cogan, 95 William St., New York.

ON the 1st and 2d of June last, Mr. Edward Cogan, 95 William Street, N. Y., had a sale of Medals and Coins at Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co.'s, New York. We note the following:—

Medals:—Adam Eckfeldt, Silver, very rare, \$6.00; Erie Canal, Silver, size 28, 6.25; Andrew Johnson, Silver, size 20, 5.25; James Madison, White metal, size 42, 5.00; Franklin, of Copper, Zinc and Nickel, size 35, 4.50; Santa Anna, size 42, Copper, 3.25; William Pitt, size 34, Bronze, 2.25; Bolivar, size 30, Silver, 2.25; Revolutionary\* Peace Medals, "Libera Soror," size 28 1-2, Silver, 60.00; "Faustissimo Fœdere Junctæ," size 22, silver, 6.00; Declaration of Independence Medal, size 56, Bronze, 22.50; "Voltaire," Washington, Bronze, 12.00; Washington Benevolent, Silver, size 28, 10.00; Washington, by Wright, Silver, size 28, 4.25; do. Mechanics' Institute, Silver, size 26, 7.00; Norwalk Memorial, Silver, 3.00; Eagle, Gold 1804, 35.00; Half do., 1823, 8.50; Double do., pattern, 1860, 32.00; Half Dimes, 1795 and '97, 7.00 each.

Proof Sets, 1857 and '58, \$14.00 each; Cromwell Half Crown, fine, 15.00; Victoria, Gothic Crown, 6.50; Auctori Plebis, very good, 6.50; Immunis Columbia, do., 7.00; New York, "Excelsior," fair, 14.00; another variety, 12.00; "British Settlement, Kentucky," proof in Silver, 82.50; another, Bronze, 33.00; Half Disme, 1792, 10.50.

Cents:—1795, uncirculated, \$14.00; do., 1796, 7.00; do., 1804, good, 8.50; do., 1809, fair, 3.00; do., 1825, 6.50; do., 1828, 3.00; do., 1833, 2.25; do., Proof, 1843, 7.50; do., 1843, 2.75; do., Proof, 1854, 7.00; do., do., 1855, 7.00; do., do., 1857, 4.50; Half Cents:—1793, fine, 9.00; 1795, very fine, 6.00; 1802, 2.50; 1810, 1.75; 1811, 3.25; 1841, Proof, 5.00; 1847, Proof, 16.00; 1854, do., 3.25; 1857, do., 2.13; Washington Cent, 1792, 57.50; Washington President, 1792, 15.00; Geo. Washington, Born Virginia, &c., 14.00; Fifteen Greek Silver Tetradrachms, brought 3.75 to 10.00 each.

\* See Vol. 2, p. 64, Journal of Numismatics.



## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*April 13.*—A monthly meeting was held this day at 4, P. M. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, and a letter from Alfred Sandham of Montreal, accompanying the donation of a volume on the Medals of Canada, for which the thanks of the Society were voted; the Secretary also presented catalogues of some recent coin-sales. Mr. Davenport exhibited a five-franc piece of the French Republic of 1870, and impressions of eight great seals of English colonies. Mr. Crosby showed a few rare pieces belonging to Peter Gwschend, Jr., of Pittsburg, Penn., the N. E. shilling and sixpence, the doubtful Pine-tree shilling of 1650, the Virginia piece in silver of 1774, &c. The Secretary showed a specimen of the rare medal of "Stone-wall" Jackson, the medal of William Penn in silver, a medal of Franklin in bronze, which was new to the members, and a dollar of the Provisional Government of Spain of 1870. The meeting was principally devoted to an exhibition of United States coins of 1803-4-5. Messrs. Davenport and Crosby exhibited cents and half-cents. Mr. Robinson exhibited some of the silver and copper. Mr. Root exhibited most of the gold, silver and copper, including two half-dollars of 1803 and of 1805. Mr. Seavey exhibited the gold, silver and copper of 1804 and 1805, accidentally omitting all pieces of 1803. The Secretary exhibited the silver and copper, including six cents of 1803, also seven cents of 1802. The President and Dr. S. A. Green were appointed a committee to have the plate of certificate of membership changed by the substitution of the seal of the Society, in place of the meaningless ornament now on it. The Society adjourned soon after 5, P. M.

*May 4.*—A monthly meeting was held this day at 4, P. M. The report of the last meeting was read and accepted. Mr. Robinson exhibited several copper coins of the East Indies, and a large silver piece of the King of Oude. The Secretary showed a very rare French silver medal of Franklin, and a French bronze medal of J. J. Le Francois de la Lande, on which he is mentioned as a fellow of the Boston (probably American) Academy. The meeting was principally devoted to an exhibition of United States coins of 1806-7-8, and cents of Connecticut, of 1785-6. Mr. Robinson exhibited several coins of 1806-7-8. Mr. Crosby exhibited thirty-one Connecticut cents, and cents and half cents of 1806-7-8. Mr. Seavey exhibited five Connecticut cents, and the gold, silver and copper of 1806-7-8, including three half-eagles of 1806, two of 1807, two half-dollars of 1807, and single specimens of each other coin issued in the three years. The Secretary exhibited nine Connecticut cents, and the silver and copper of 1806-7-8, including two half-dollars of 1806, and two of 1807, four cents of 1807, two of 1808, and two half-cents of 1806. The Society adjourned at about 5, P. M.

*June 1.*—A monthly meeting was held this day at 4, P. M. The report of the last meeting was read and accepted. The President announced a donation from Captain George H. Preble, of a number of coins collected by his son, Henry O. Preble, lately deceased, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. The meeting was principally devoted to an exhibition of United States coins of 1809-10-11, and cents of Connecticut of 1787. Mr. Robinson exhibited three Connecticut cents, and several pieces of the silver and copper

of 1809-10-11. Mr. Crosby exhibited one hundred and forty-two Connecticut cents, and the copper of 1809-10-11, including three half cents each of 1809 and 1811. Mr. Seavey exhibited twenty-two Connecticut cents, and the gold, silver and copper of 1809-10-11, including two half-eagles each of 1810 and 1811, and two cents of 1810. The Secretary exhibited twenty-two Connecticut cents, and the silver and copper of 1809-10-11, including three cents of 1810, two of 1811, and two half-cents of 1809. The Society adjourned at about 5, P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Sec.*

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#### NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

THE ninth annual conversazione of the Natural History Society was held last night in their rooms, on the corner of Cathcart and University streets, and was numerously attended. What may be called the culture of the city was fairly represented, and the President of the Society, Principal Dawson, delivered an address. There was an excellent band present that played a number of choice pieces during the evening, and the company circulated through the rooms, inspecting the array of curiosities in science and art, which had been specially added to it on this occasion. As usual, the Montreal Microscopic Club illustrated, by means of their powerful microscopes, some of the wonders of the insect world; and the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society contributed the largest collection of most valuable and rare coins and medals, chiefly Canadian, which has ever been furnished on these occasions. There were also liberal contributions from other public and private sources; and an idea of some of the extraordinary attractions of the evening's entertainment will be gathered from the following concise yet comprehensive

#### ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—The ordinary work of this Society is of a very unobtrusive character. It seeks to keep alive in the community a taste for the study of nature; to record and illustrate new facts as to the natural history and resources of Canada; to provide a place of safe keeping for such objects as appear of any value to the progress of science; and to afford in its museum and lectures the means of pleasant and profitable recreation and improvement to all classes of our citizens. Once a year only we open our rooms to this annual conversazione, and it affords me much pleasure on the ninth of these occasions to welcome here so large an assemblage of our friends, who, we hope, will enjoy with us the present improved aspect of our collections, and the special attractions which we have gathered for this evening.

On the present occasion we have made a special effort to collect as many objects as possible in illustration of the arts and antiquities of the aboriginal tribes of Canada, and I cannot conceive a collection more fitted to interest any thoughtful mind than that now before us. You have here the specimens accumulated by the Society; considerable collections from the museum of McGill College; collections made by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society; a selection of very interesting objects kindly lent to us by the Principal of Queen's College, Kingston; a number of antique implements from the Geological Survey; plates illustrating American antiquities from the library of the Seminary; and a variety of objects of interest exhibited by Mr. Barnston, Mr. Vennor, Mr. Whiteaves, Mr. Murphy, Prof. Bell, Mr. Stanley Bagg, Mr. Mott, and other members of the Society.

These objects are not only curious as illustrations of the rude but often ingenious and tasteful arts of a primitive people, but some of them are relics of tribes which have passed away.



Among these none have greater interest than those which represent the ancient Hochelaga of Cartier, the predecessor of our modern Montreal, and of which many memorials have been found in the excavations for the foundation of our modern city. In one case you see specimens of the pottery of these old people arranged in accordance with its patterns, on which the Indian women of the olden time bestowed so much skill and taste. In my own collection I have from the ancient site fragments which represent one hundred and sixty-five distinct vessels; and the patterns worked in these may be arranged under the heads of the "corn-ear" pattern, representing the rows of grain in the ear of corn; the "basket-pattern;" the "ring" or bead pattern, usually combined with the last, and the simpler "crimped" pattern. With this you may see a few specimens of ancient British pottery, which, in material and style, might have been formed by the same artists, and on which the old potters made ornamental marks, by impressing the points of their fingers on the clay, exactly in the manner of our old potters of Montreal.

You will also find, besides our collections of stone implements of this country, others from the British Islands, and proving the absolute identity of the primitive weapons and tools of these widely-separated regions. Perhaps, however, nothing in the curiosities exhibited this evening is more worthy of interest than some of the smaller objects, especially the beads of wampum. Beads are ancient and universal ornaments, and among many rude nations they exist also as currency, and as public records and pledges of treaties. I believe we have the earliest instance of them in that strange and archaic passage of Genesis describing the Edenic Paradise, in which it is said of the Land of Havilah, that it has "gold and bdellium and the onyx stone," an expression which might fairly be read, "gold and wampum shells, and flints for implements," — the three great treasures of aboriginal man. In the collections before you there are several forms of these ornaments; some are spiral shells, with a hole ground in one side. Such beads are common to various parts of Europe and America, and they constituted the wampum of several tribes of this country. Others are laboriously ground out of larger shells. Some on our tables, from Newfoundland, are made of the large *Mastra Solidissima*. Others from New Brunswick are made of the white and blue portions of the coast wampum shell, the *Venus Mercenaria*; and one from the old Hochelaga, an ornament of some dusky belle of Montreal three or four hundred years ago, is made of the hinge of a fresh water mussel. Others from the same site are discs of clay, crimped on the edges, and burned in the fire. Others, from Ontario, have been hammered out of native copper. A string from Brockville presents a curious example of the transmission of objects of value from place to place, and of the way in which even rude peoples make distant regions tributary to their tastes. It consists partly of copper beads from Lake Superior, and partly of shells of *Purpura Lapillus* from the Atlantic coast, localities which must have been the very ends of the earth to the chief who possessed these precious ornaments. Some beads from the Tobique River, New Brunswick, in one of our cases, were taken from the grave of an Indian child, buried in those forest solitudes by some bereaved mother who expressed her grief, and perhaps her hopes and fears as to the welfare of her darling in the spirit land, by winding around its little corpse her precious strings of wampum, which, to her simple faith, had, perhaps, some value even on that unknown shore. Her gift was not wholly in vain. It reminds us to-night of that light of nature by which the invisible things of God and of a future life are manifested even to the rude children of the forest; of the future tribunal before which we and the poor Indian must alike stand, to be judged according to that which was given to us; and of those common affections and hopes and fears, which prove the kinship of man in all times and conditions. \* \* \* \*

During the evening Dr. J. B. Edwards gave illustrations of coins and antiquities by the Lime light; also of specimens of the insect and vegetable world, which latter called forth much admiration and surprise. Amongst the curiosities furnished by private parties, was a collection of beautiful ornaments in stone and ore, the property of Mr. Laggatt; also a collection of Canadian bills, dating from the earliest issue; likewise an ancient manuscript dictionary of the Irish language, and other curious old manuscripts in the same tongue, contributed by Mr. Ed. Murphy. Amongst the medals of the Numismatic Society was one commemorative of the capture of Quebec and Montreal, and another in commemoration of Confederation, the latter one presented to the Society by the Secretary of State. \* \* \* \* — *Montreal Witness, March 10, 1871.*



EXTRACTS FROM "REMARKS ON A BILL REVISING THE  
LAWS RELATIVE TO THE U. S. MINT, &c.," BY FRANKLIN PEALE AND  
J. ROSS SNOWDEN.

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR OF THE MINT SHOULD BE AT WASHINGTON.

The incumbent should be selected from among the most enlightened, scientific, and moral men of the country; such as have occupied the position of Director in the earlier history of the Mint, Rittenhouse, the elder Patterson, and Professor R. M. Patterson; and in England, Herschel, Graham, and others. \* \* \* The office should be entirely free from all partisan influences; the degrading effects of what has been called, very wrongly, politics, better named party chicanery, is too baneful in its habits and tendencies, to be tolerated in a matter so sacred, and requiring such purity and confidence, as the national money and its manufacture. This remark applies, more or less impressively, to every department of mint transactions and incumbencies.

With such a Director, and such freedom from one of the greatest evils of the present political habits of our country, the creation of the office of Director, as contemplated by this bill, would be very judicious; with anything less, it would be only an aggravation of the evil under which we now suffer.

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DEVICES FOR COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The representation of an eagle should be omitted on the reverse of all the coins, for reasons that will be stated in subsequent remarks.

"A device emblematic of Liberty" is appropriate, and consecrated by our history, and by usage.

A head in profile is the most appropriate, because it gives opportunity for the highest grade of artistic and classical ability to be employed for the composition of the device, and its execution.

Full length figures are inappropriate. The parts are too small to permit of expression in the design, and do not permit of sufficient depth to "come up," as it is technically expressed, in striking the coin; and they are easier for counterfeit imitations, and more difficult to detect when counterfeited.

Armorial bearings or devices are to be deprecated; they have all the disadvantages of the last paragraph, and are the relics of feudal, and effete monarchical, and semi-barbarous times, inappropriate to free and enlightened republican government.

Besides the above objections to the conventional eagle (it has no prototype in nature) on the reverse of several coins of gold and silver, required by law, there are others of grave importance; a device on both sides, obverse and reverse, of a coin, compels a sacrifice of relief or strength on the obverse or principal side, the metal of the blank or planchet being absorbed between them; whereas a simple reverse, consisting of the legend "United States of America, E Pluribus Unum," &c., around a wreath in low relief, with the denomination of the coin in plain, distinct letters is more expressive, in better taste, and accords with the usage of the most enlightened nations. You are respectfully referred, for a full description of the mode and processes of pro-

curing original dies, to an article published in the proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, February and March 16, 1855, (probably in the library of the Smithsonian Institution.)

The Mint of the United States in Philadelphia is now in possession of improved apparatus for procuring from models, and reducing to all sizes and denominations, fac-similes for original dies; and there are artists quite capable, under instructions in regard to exigencies which control the operation of striking coins, to place the United States in the front rank of all nations in the artistic, classical, and mechanical execution of its coinage.

BASE METAL COINAGE—A ONE-CENT PIECE OF BRONZE ONLY SHOULD BE AUTHORIZED.

I am clearly and decidedly of opinion that all the heterogeneous coinage of cents and their multiples, made of silver, alloys of silver, copper, and nickel, should cease, and nothing but cents should be made of bronze of the usual proportions of copper and tin as the best in all respects of the known alloys; it is, however, probable that the time will come—it may not be far distant—when the progress of metallurgical skill will authorize the use of aluminum alloyed with copper for the purpose of minor coinage.

FRANKLIN PEALE.

MINOR COINAGE—A ONE-CENT PIECE ONLY SHOULD BE ISSUED, COMPOSED OF COPPER AND NICKEL—COPPER, EIGHTY-EIGHT PARTS; NICKEL, TWELVE PARTS.

And in this connection I beg to say, that the base coinage provided for in section 35, of five and three-cent pieces, will soon be found to be a positive nuisance, and a subject of great embarrassment and loss, especially to small dealers. Moreover, the intrinsic value of the copper and nickel in these pieces, and in the one-cent pieces also, is so largely below the nominal value of the coins that we will have a flood of counterfeits and imitations of them, and will otherwise experience great inconvenience from their introduction into circulation. These remarks also apply to the pieces of the character lately issued; and this bill, it may be said, only continues their use. But I think it was a great mistake to abandon the cent of 1857, and substitute one of greatly inferior value, and, moreover, extend the issuing of such base coins to five-cent and three-cent pieces. I have not time at present to enlarge upon this subject, but I may state that, in my judgment, the five-cent piece should be composed of silver, and if a three-cent piece is required, let it also be of silver, as heretofore authorized. The cent is the only base coin which should be issued, and this ought to contain the characteristics and composition of the cent adopted in 1857. That cent maintained its color well; it was of convenient size and weight, and a difficult coin to imitate or counterfeit. It was abandoned a few years ago because it was considered that the material of which it was composed—eighty-eight per cent copper and twelve per cent nickel—was *too valuable*; when at that very time it was yielding a profit to the Government on its issue, of about *fifty-six per cent*. Surely the Government can afford to put *one-half cent's* worth of metal into a coin which is issued as *one cent*.

J. R. SNOWDEN.



## OPENING OF A BURIAL MOUND IN FLORIDA.

THE burial mounds of Florida have been noticed and described by many travelers. They are found all over the State, generally upon the lakes and rivers. Dr. Brinton, in his "Notes on the Floridian Peninsula," says: "The great feature of the burial rites was to preserve the bones of the dead, a custom full of significance in nature-worship every where. For this purpose the corpses were either exposed or buried till sufficient decomposition had ensued to permit the flesh to be removed. Finally, at stated periods, the bones were collected from all quarters, deposited in some predetermined spot, and then covered with soil heaped into the shape of a cone."

John Bartram describes a burial mound upon Lake George in East Florida, which he visited in 1766, which at that time had live-oaks three feet in diameter growing upon it.

There have been various opinions respecting the age of these structures; some writers attributing them to the natives who occupied Florida at its discovery by Europeans, and others supposing them to be the work of a much earlier race.

The following account of articles taken from a burial mound on Spruce Creek, a tributary of the Halifax River in East Florida, in the winter of 1871, may be of interest in this connection:—

1. A skeleton, the skull of which is pronounced by competent authority, to have belonged to a Seminole Indian.

2. A copper plate of circular form, 5 inches in diameter, 1-10th inch thick, with a hole in the centre. The plate was found lying on the forehead of the skull, which was stained green by the contact.

3. Copper plate 1 3-4 inches in diameter, found lying over the hole in No. 2.

4-5. Two thin circular plates of silver, 2 inches in diameter, with holes in the centre. These were found lying upon a skull of small size, apparently that of a child.

6. A horse-shoe of ancient pattern, heavy, and much consumed by rust—nail-holes on one side—those on the other side closed by rust.

7. A flint arrow-head.

8. A silver coin, found resting upon the eye socket of No. 1—description as follows: Pistareen of Charles\* and Joanna. *Obverse*, a crowned shield bearing the arms of Spain, (a lion and a castle.) *Legend*, "Carolus et Joanna Reges." *Reverse*. Two upright pillars surmounted by crowns. *Legend*, "Hispaniarum et Indiarum." "Plus ultra." Not dated.

It was stated by parties who exhumed these relics, that another coin similar to the above was found, and that a bar of silver weighing a pound, was also found with the bones.

S. C. C.

JAMAICA PLAIN, June 15.

\* Afterwards Charles V., Emperor of Germany, came to the throne in 1516. Joanna was his mother, and was called Jone, or Joanna, the Insane.

This coin is described by Snowden, in his "Description of Ancient and Modern Coins," p. 131.



## INDIAN MONEY.

"THEIR Merchandize are their beads, which are their money, of which there are two sorts, blew Beads and white Beads, the first is their Gold, the last their Silver, these they work out of certain shells so cunningly that neither *Jew* nor Devil can counterfeit, they drill them and string them, and make many curious works with them to adorn the persons of their *Sagamores*, and principal men and young women, as Belts, Girdles, Tablets, Borders for their womens hair, Bracelets, Necklaces, and links to hang in their ears. Prince *Phillip* a little before I came to *England* [1671] coming to *Boston* had a Coat on and Buskins set thick with these Beads in pleasant wild works and a broad Belt of the same, his Accoutrements were valued at Twenty pounds. The *English* Merchant giveth them ten shilling a fathom for their white, and as much more or near upon for their blew Beads."—John Josselyn's *Account of Two Voyages to New England*, pp. 142-3. London, 1675.

## THE KITTINNING MEDAL.

THE "Kittinning Medal" has, on the Obverse, an officer followed by two soldiers—the officer pointing to a soldier shooting from behind a tree, and an Indian prostrate before him. In the back ground, Indian houses in flames. Legend: "Kittinning destroyed by Col. Armstrong, September 8, 1756." Rev. The arms of the City of Philadelphia. Legend: "The gift of the Corporation of the City of Philadelphia."

The medal, in silver, was struck by order of the City of Philadelphia, and presented to Col. John Armstrong, of Carlisle, Pa., for the defeat of the Indians, and the destruction of their town—Kittinning—on the Alleghany River, about twenty-five miles above Pittsburg, Pa. Each of the commissioned officers in the engagement also received a medal in silver.

The dies for this medal were made by Edward Duffield, of Philadelphia, and are now deposited in the United States Mint.

The "New Haven Medal" was designed by the late Ithiel Town, of New Haven, assisted by the late John Allan, of New York City.

## GREEK COINAGE.

THE workmanship of the best specimens of Greek coinage is truly wonderful; there is a fine specimen, struck at Syracuse, upon the defeat of Icetas by Timoleon.\* Icetas was prince of Leontium, and when Dionysius the Last yielded to Timoleon, and was sent to Corinth, Icetas with Carthaginian auxiliaries seized on Syracuse, but was defeated and reduced to a private station by Timoleon.

The coin is of silver, with the head of Ceres upon one side; and upon the other a female figure, perhaps representing Sicily or Syracuse, in a car, a Victory crowning her, and spoils in the exergue. Its workmanship is beautiful.

\* 340 years before the Christian Era.

## CONTINENTAL PAPER MONEY.

From "Historical Sketches of American Paper Currency," by Henry Phillips, Jr., 1866.

THE bills of credit issued by the continental congress during the revolution, are doubtless familiar to most persons into whose hands the present history will fall, yet a short description of their most prominent features and devices may not prove inappropriate.

The notes were probably specimens of the stage of perfection to which the art of engraving had attained at that time in America. One, at least, of the copper-plates from which they were printed, remains in existence,\* and is that of the issue which bears date September 26, 1778; it is evidently an altered plate, having originally borne the words, "April 11," in lieu of "September 26," and "Yorktown," instead of "Philadelphia," under which form it now survives. The bills range in value from one-sixth of a dollar to eighty dollars, are of three varieties as to size, two as to color, and twenty as to devices.

In relation to the size.

The first variety comprises all the notes of the issues of May, 1775 (except that of \$20), and of all the subsequent issues, except the fractional parts of a dollar bearing date February, 1776. They will average in length about three and seven-tenths inches, and in width two and eight-tenths inches.

The second variety is that of the fractional parts of a dollar, of the issue of February, 1776; these measure about three and seven-tenths inches from top to bottom, and two and five-tenths inches from side to side.

The third variety is embraced in a single specimen, viz.: the twenty dollar note of May, 1775. It is five and one-twentieth inches long, and two and four-tenths broad. The note is a very peculiar one, being entirely different from all the rest of the issues of the continental congress. How this happened, or the reason for so strange a deviation, is not, and perhaps can never be known.

The next chief subdivision is as to the color of the notes. All are printed in black ink alone, except the twenty dollar note, of May, 1775, and the whole of the issue bearing date January, 1779.

The twenty dollar bill spoken of, has the left edge marbled; all the rest of the note being printed in black.

The issue of 1779 have on the left side of the note, a broad line in red ink, so that the reading on that side of the note is printed in two colors. On the device is a stamp of red ink, sometimes a rectangle and sometimes a parallelogram.

All the issues before, and including that of February, 1777, bear the words, "*United Colonies*;" on the issues of May, 1777, and all subsequent, are found the words "*United States*."

The paper is thick and heavy, and particles of isinglass are found in it, which were usually added in the manufacture, to give it strength. They also appear in the notes dated 1777, issued by Pennsylvania, for which the paper was doubtless made at the same mills.

\* We have seen this plate. It is in the possession of a Philadelphian, known as a Collector and as an Antiquarian, and who is the incumbent of the highest position in the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of that city.—[J. J. MICKLEY.]



The third grand subdivision embraces the devices on the notes: these, as to the obverse, are of twenty different natures.

\$1,  $\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $\frac{1}{4}$ ,  $\frac{3}{4}$ .—*Obverse*: A dial with the sun shining: inscription, "Fugio." In the exergue, "Mind your business." *Reverse*: Thirteen circles, each bearing the name of a State inscribed within it, interlaced, forming an endless chain; within which is a smaller circle, surrounded by rays, with the words "American Congress," "we are one."

These bills are, with the exception of the forty dollar notes, the only ones bearing English mottoes.

\$1.—A weight pressing down an acanthus; inscription, "*depressa resurgit.*"

\$2.—A hand with a thresher's flail; "*Tribulatio datat.*"

\$3.—An eagle and a crane in close combat; the eagle has seized the crane, but the bill of the latter has pierced the throat of the former; "*Exitus in dubio est.*"

\$4.—A wild boar rushing on an outstretched spear; "*Aut mors, aut vita decora.*"

\$5.—A bleeding hand grasping a thorn bush; "*Sustine vel abstine.*"

\$5.—A beaver gnawing at the foot of a tree; "*Perseverando.*"

\$7.—A stormy sea, with clouds, rain, &c.; "*Serenabit.*"

\$8.—A harp of thirteen strings; "*Majora minoribus consonant.*"

\$20.—Some bear the device of the seven dollar note, viz.: the "*Serenabit*," &c., others a sea violently agitated, &c., with the motto "*Vi concitate*," This device occurs also on the reverse of some of the thirty dollar notes. The twenty note of May, 1775, combines the two, bearing one on the obverse and one on the reverse.

\$30.—Wreath on an altar "*Si Recte facies.*" Reverse, two circles; one representing the sea in a storm violently agitated, &c., like the obverse of the twenty dollar note; the other a calm sea with ships sailing, the winds gently blowing; motto, "*cessante vento, conquiescemus.*"

\* \$35.—A plough in a field, trees, landscape, in the background with clouds; motto, "*Hinc Opes.*"

\$40.—A blazing altar surrounded by 13 stars in rays; above, the all-seeing eye; motto, "*Confederation.*"

\* \$45.—Bee hives standing on a shelf within an open shed; motto, "*Sic floreat res publica.*"

\$50.—An unfinished pyramid of 13 layers; motto, "*Perennis.*"

\* \$55.—A landscape with a storm breaking off and sun's rays piercing the clouds; motto, "*Post nubila phæbus.*"

\$60.—The world represented as a globe revolving in the æther; motto, "*Deus regnat, exultet terra.*"

\* \$65.—A hand balancing a pair of scales; motto, "*Fiat justitia.*"

\* \$70.—A tree; In circle around is the inscription, "*Vim procellarum quadrennium sustinuit.*"

\* \$80.—A tree; In circle around is the inscription, "*Et in secula seculorum florescebit.*"

The reverses of the notes most usually bear as their devices various leaves; some, however, have other emblems, such as a bow and arrows, &c.

## MEMORIAL COINS.

It will be recollected that at the time of the burning of the Winthrop House and Masonic Hall the Freemasons lost many of their gold and silver jewels. In looking over the ruins a considerable amount of silver was found, the jewels having been melted and run together. The silver was sent to the United States Mint and a number of half dollar pieces coined from it, which have been sold to the members of the different Lodges, Encampments, &c., for \$1 each. These, we are informed, are the only fifty cent pieces coined this year.—*Boston Journal of September 23, 1864.*

\* These denominations are peculiar to the issue dated 14th January, 1779.

### APPEARANCES DECEITFUL.

AT a *table d'hôte* one of the company was showing a very rare gold coin, which was passed round the table on a plate, and gave rise to many suppositions as to its age, country, value, &c. The conversation then gradually branched off to other subjects, till the coin was forgotten, and on the owner asking for it, to the surprise of all it was not to be found. A gentleman sitting at the foot of the table was observed to be in much agitation, and as his embarrassment seemed to increase with the continuance of the search, the company were about to propose a very disagreeable measure, when suddenly a waiter entered the room, saying, "Here is the coin; the cook has just found it in one of his finger glasses." The relief to all was manifest; and now the suspected stranger for the first time spoke as follows:—"Gentlemen, none of you can rejoice more than myself at the recovery of the coin; for picture to yourself my painful situation; by a singular coincidence, I have a duplicate of the same coin in my purse! (here showing it to the company.) The idea that, on the personal search which would probably be proposed, I would be taken for the purloiner of the coin, added to the fact that I am a stranger here, with no one to vouch for my integrity, had almost driven me distracted. The honesty of the cook, and a lucky accident has saved my honor." The friendly congratulations of the company soon effaced the remembrance of their unjust suspicions.

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### REDEMPTION OF COINS.

THE circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the redemption of copper and other token coins, has been amended so as to provide that each denomination and kind of copper, nickel or bronze coins, forwarded to the Mint at Philadelphia for redemption, must be assorted before shipment by the party sending them. There are three kinds of one-cent pieces, viz.: copper cents issued prior to 1857; nickel-copper cents issued from 1857 to 1864, and bronze cents issued from 1864 to 1871. These, as well as the bronze two-cent pieces and the copper-nickel three and five-cent pieces, must be put up separately, and forwarded in packages in the aggregate of \$20, or a multiple thereof, which packages must also be accompanied by a schedule of each kind of coin, and the name and Post-office address of the party sending the package. The expenses of transporting these coins, which must always be in sums of \$20 and upward, must be paid by the parties sending them to the place of redemption. The parties must advise the Director of the Mint, by mail, of the amount and kind of coin forwarded, and upon what Assistant-Treasurer the check shall be drawn in payment thereof.

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### GOLD FLORIN OF EDWARD III.

IT is not known to numismatists that more than two specimens of the gold florin of Edward III. are in existence. Of these, one is in the British Museum; the other was purchased at a sale in London some time since for £113.



## WEIGHT OF HANNAH (HULL) SEWALL.

LOSSING, in his "Field Book of the Revolution," Vol. I, p. 449, note 1, says that the mint-master who coined the "pine-tree shillings," made a large fortune by it; and that when his only daughter, "a plump girl of eighteen," was married to Mr. Sewall, and "the wedding ceremony was ended, a large pair of scales was brought out and suspended. In one disk the blushing bride was placed, and 'pine-tree shillings,' as the coin was called, were poured into the other until there was an equipoise. The money was then handed to Mr. Sewall, as his wife's dowry, amounting to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

How much did Mrs. Sewall weigh? One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, in silver, would weigh not far from ten thousand pounds Troy. Were there giants in those days?

D. W. P.

WEST WINSTEAD, Ct., May 18.

[The two stories, that Judge Sewall received £30,000 as the dowry of his wife, and that he received her weight in "pine-tree" silver, (which stories, of course, are inconsistent,) are both current in books. It would be interesting to know on whose authority they rest.]—*Historical Magazine*.

## PIECES OF GEORGE III.

THE "Northumberland Shilling," of George III., 1763, of which only £100 were struck, has the King's bust in profile to the right, hair long, laureate, in armor, with a slight drapery fastened on the shoulder by a brooch: GEORGIVS III, DEI GRATIA. Rev. in type and legend, exactly like the shillings of his grandfather; these pieces are dated 1763, and are rare, as might be expected from the small sum originally issued.\*

Crowns of George III., 1803 and '4. "To supply a deficiency in the currency of 1803, the extraordinary expedient was resorted to of issuing Spanish dollars stampd with the head of George III. by a mark similar to that used by the Goldsmith's Hall in stamping silver plate. In 1804 this stamp was changed for an octagon one of somewhat larger dimensions, engraved with the King's head like that of the silver penny; and, in the course of the same year an arrangement was made with Mr. Boulton to stamp the dollars, by the means of the powerful Soho machinery, with a device to cover the whole face of the piece."†

## BULLION.

THE largest silver button ever produced in the silver districts of the United States, was from the Brown Silver Mining Company, Georgetown, California. It weighed 1,141 pounds Troy. This button was cupelled from thirty-three tons of ore from Brown & Company's mine. The ore averages \$545.50 currency, per ton. A smaller button, weighing 400 pounds, was produced by the same company.

\* See Ruding, Sup. 2, Plate III, 2.

† Hawkins, p. 245.

## CATALOGUE ERRORS.

ON looking over a catalogue of a late sale, (April 3-5, 1871,) at New York, we found several mis-statements, which are corrected by the reference below; these extracts are from a well known authority.

No. 544. "Coins of Great Britain.—Ancient Brass Coin. Obv., a rude representation of a head to the left. Rev., a rude figure of a horse. *The meaning of these symbols has never been ascertained; rare and f.*"

\* \* \* \* \* "That the coins commonly called British have a Greek origin is beyond all doubt; that they were struck in this island is also certain, because they are frequently discovered here, and not in any other country; and there is not any period of its history when such coins could have been introduced after the arrival of the Romans. The cause appears probably to have been, that, either from commercial visits of the Phœnicians, or through the communications which must have taken place between Britain and Gaul, Grecian Coins became known in this island; *and were coarsely imitated by native artists.* These were executed with various degrees of want of skill, till the intercourse with the Romans improved the workmanship; and as this becomes apparent upon the coins, Roman letters are found introduced." "Bust; to the left, laureate, profusion of hair, &c. Rev. A horse; &c."\*

No. 553. "Ethelred II. 979.—Penny; *this is the only instance in which Greek characters appear on Coins of the Anglo-Saxon Monarchs.*"

"Æthelred, [I.] 840 to 848. \* \* \* \* \* One of his moneyers, Leofdegn, aims at something more, introducing the letters [Alpha] or [Omega] with various little ornamental forms and arrangements, into his types, &c.†

Eadweard II. or the Martyr, 975 to 978. \* \* \* \* \* One coin in Mr. Cuff's collection resembles that of his half brother and successor, a hand from heaven between [Alpha] and [Omega.] Ruding, C. 20, where the reverse is placed upside down.‡

To all collectors of English Coins we would recommend the work of Mr. Hawkins; it contains the figures of 553 coins, but a very few of which are to be found in the three volumes of Ruding's work.

## FIRST THINGS IN NUMISMATICS.

AGNOLO POLIZIANO, or better known as Angelus Politianus, was the first writer who adduced *Coins as vouchers of ancient orthography and customs.* In his "Miscellanea," written about 1490, he cites different coins of the Medicean Collection.

The first collection of Coins of which we have knowledge was made by Petrarca, who presented to the Emperor Charles IV., (1347-1378,) a collection of gold and silver coins.

THE first work on Medals and Coins was published by Enea Vico, 4to. Parma, 1548; a Second Edition was printed at Vinegia, 1558.

Dates were first placed on English Coins during the reign of Edward VI; 1547.

\* Hawkins's "Silver Coins of England," pp. 9-10. London, pp. 308, 1841. † Ibid, p. 42. ‡ Ibid, p. 66.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:*

GENTLEMEN,—Please announce in your next number, on behalf of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, that it is desirable for parties wishing to complete their sets of the first four volumes, to make early application to the undersigned, as some of the numbers are becoming very scarce and will soon be out of print. No. 2 of Vol. 2d is already so, and cannot be furnished. Of Nos. 1, 3, and 5, (same volume,) not over twenty copies each are available for completing sets. A limited number of volumes 1, 3, and 4, complete, can be had, either singly or as a partial set, at the original price of three dollars per volume, and will be forwarded by express on receipt of price. Of the complete series of four volumes only about twenty-five sets remain for disposal, and it is not the intention of the Society to break these sets to accommodate any one. For the present the price will be at the old rate, but will doubtless shortly be raised. The price of single numbers is at present thirty cents, except the photographic numbers, (Nos. 7 and 12 of Vol. 3d, and No. 4 of Vol. 4th,) which are fifty cents each, and only a few will be furnished. A few duplicates of No. 2 of Vol. 2d will be received in exchange, if in good condition, for any one of the photographic numbers.

Very truly yours,

ISAAC F. WOOD, *Librarian Am. Num. & Arch. Soc.*

*Address 177 Second Avenue, New York.*

## FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

THOSE of our friends who desire to obtain complete sets of the varieties and denominations of this currency, as originally issued by the Treasury Department, can do so by remitting eight dollars and sixty-five cents to the "Currency Bureau, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C." A full set consists of thirty-two pieces.

## NOTES.

Mr. Edward Cogan, 95 William Street, New York, has published a list of Gold, Silver and Copper coins, of those dates which have NOT been issued by the United States mint. This list will save Collectors much time, which many have lost, in searching for coins that have never been struck. *Price, twenty cents.*

THE total amount of gold, silver and copper, coined in the United States up to April, is one billion one hundred and twenty-six million fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and eighty-seven dollars and thirty-seven cents.

BLONDEAU (from Paris), who struck a pattern half-crown for the British Parliament, in 1649, was the first to place an inscription on the edge of an English coin.

## HIEROGLYPHIC PUZZLE.

The face side of a federal cent  
Shows several things most queerly blent;—  
An awkward, cowering little beast,  
A sacred haunt of ancient priest;  
A pronoun of our English tongue,

Gay flowers by poets not unsung;  
A fruit the Arabs highly praise,  
The place where grows our common maize  
And boy who 'neath a scourge is seen—  
Pray, tell us what these symbols mean!

## EDITORIAL.

WE have received from the author a very elegant pamphlet entitled "Medals Commemorative of the Visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, to Montreal in 1860, by Alfred Sandham." It was printed at Montreal for private circulation, and contains an account of seven medals struck in honor of the Prince, with exact representations of them by photographs, which were made by W. Notman. Mr. Sandham gives some interesting facts in a preface concerning them, and adds, moreover, a valuable historical review. Mr. Sandham is so well known to American scholars, that anything from his pen is sure to have readers.

WE have received the first two numbers of the "*American Coin and Stamp Review*," published at Allentown, Pa. Each number contains four pages, small 8vo. It is mostly devoted to the Postage Stamp interest.

"*Mason's Coin and Stamp Collector's Magazine*." The number for June, 1871, is unfortunately closely cut, rendering it unsuitable for uniformity in binding. It contains the usual information in relation to postage stamps, an account of the new issue of Japanese coins, &c. &c. Monthly, \$1.50 per annum, in advance. Mason & Co., 139 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia.

"*The Kuriositi Cabinet*," for June, 1871, (No. 10), published by Wm. P. Brown, 53 Nassau Street, New York, is at hand. It is a large 8vo. of four pages, printed on tinted paper; this number has one page printed in phonetic type, one gives a list of stamps, another coin catalogues, and the last, sale prices of coins, &c.

"*The American Antiquarian*," published by C. De F. Burns, 127 Mercer Street, New York, quarterly, 8vo., 24 pp. each, is to be continued another year. The present number completes the first volume, which can be had for one dollar. The price of the coming volume will be two dollars, and to those interested in Autographs it is a desirable publication.

*The Vermont Coinage*.—By the Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, A. M. Reprinted from the First Volume of the Collections of the Vermont Historical Society. Fifty copies only printed. Montpelier, Vt., 1870, pp. 30. Illustrated with wood cuts of the Vermont Cents.

The above work was quite fully noticed in the October number of the Journal (pp. 41 and 42) for 1870. In its present form it is a very desirable addition to our Numismatic publications. Mr. Slafter has paid great attention to the subject and has made a most thorough investigation of all the various authorities treating of this coinage, and exposes the absurdity of placing certain coins upon the list of Vermont cents. We wish that all the various State issues could be treated as fully and as satisfactorily as this one has been.

A VERY large Sale of Medals and Coins is announced by C. G. THIEME, in Leipzig, Germany, on the 4th of September next. The Catalogue contains nearly 5,000 lots.

## CURRENCY.

A COIN from nature's mint—Penny-Royal.

THE origin of our species—The Philadelphia mint.

Is a woman of fifty, offering to vote, a legal-tender?

Beware of—"That conj'rer which conveys away your gold,  
And gives you paper in its stead to hold."

GIVING currency to a report—using "stamps" for gun-wadding.

"NUMISMATOLOGY, a study equally fascinating and instructive."—Boase.

HUSH MONEY—money that comes to some people from an illicit "still."

CROWNS of Charles II., 1662, with the date on the edge of the coin, are rare.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Secretary of the Treasury in 1791, first proposed the coinage of a gold piece of the value of a dollar.

"OBJECTS of little value in themselves, may be of great importance in the hands of those who know how to use them,"—Jeffery.

SIXTY-FIVE tons of silver coin were shipped to Europe recently, in a single steamer from New York. Their value was about \$2,000,000.



# A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1871.

No. 2.

## A DESCRIPTION OF FOUR SYRIAN COINS SHOWN TO THE BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

[From the Collection of HENRY DEARBORN FOWLE.]

I SELECTED the four out of many, as very good illustrations of what I esteem to be the most important use of Numismatics,—a guide to historical studies and a testimony to historic truth. Indeed, coins may be regarded as authoritative and almost infallible witnesses or vouchers, if genuine, rather than as bearing testimony of the same nature with that offered by many other monuments, for they bear truth *on their face*, and their *legends* are competent, if not always credible evidence.

In a word, it seems to me that of all classes of historical monuments, the most explicit, widely spread, accurate, curious and *portable* information may be gleaned from, and found in, coins. This fact is well illustrated by the recurring references had by careful historians and editors to such works as Eckhel's *Doctrina Numorum Veterum*.

The earliest of these pieces is probably of Antiochus III. (the Great,) of Syria, who reigned thirty-six years, from B. C. 223 to 187. The coins of this king, with the exception of those struck during the early years of his reign, are said to be readily distinguishable by the singular features impressed upon them, especially the long nose (*protractior nasus*, Eckhel calls it). The head is encircled by the Syrian diadem. The reverse has an image of Jupiter seated, holding in his right hand a statuette of Victory and in the left a spear. The inscription is ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ | ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ | ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ. The mint mark or date is <sup>AAA</sup>

The title Epiphanes, was first assumed, says Eckhel, by his son Antiochus, though the title was adopted earlier by the Ptolemies, and used by kings not known as Epiphanes commonly. While I am writing I think it possible that the piece may be an early coin of Antiochus IV. retaining the obverse of the same die of the preceding reign. This by the old method of coining, (the obverse, for instance, engraven on an anvil and the reverse on a punch,) might easily be true. But on the whole, as the workmanship on the reverse is rude and unlike the undoubted coin of Antiochus IV. we have here, I am inclined to the opinion that it is to be

added to Eckhel's catalogue of types of the coins of Antiochus the Great, whose actions are so fully related in the prophecies given in Dan. xi. 10-19.

The second coin is the most interesting, for it is of Antiochus Epiphanes, whose career is so fully chronicled in Maccabees, and foretold in the book of Daniel. In Rollin's History of Alexander's Successors, the life of this king is fully collated with the prophecies I have mentioned. The second persecution of the Jews by Antiochus occurred in 167 B. C., when, according to Rollin, the Samaritans offered a petition to the king in which they declared themselves not to be Jews, and to be anxious to dedicate their temple on Mount Gerizim, which till then had not been dedicated to any deity in particular, to the Grecian Jupiter. In a note, the reason for this expression is given that the Jews never uttered the word Jehovah. This petition, says Josephus, (Ant., lib. xii, c. 5,) was addressed to Antiochus Epiphanes  $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$ . So also, says Eckhel, with I believe the same reference. This title  $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$  as the incarnation of Jupiter was borne by Antiochus in the eighth year of his reign, which began 175 B. C.

I would like to quote here one verse from Daniel viii, 11, "Yea, he magnified himself even to the prince of the host, and by him the daily sacrifice was taken away, and the place of his sanctuary was cast down."

This prophecy had more immediate reference to the first persecution in 170, but in Dan. xi, 28-30, are contained the words, "he shall return and have indignation," &c., which came to pass in 167, when Antiochus exasperated by the action of Popilius, a Roman ambassador, turned his rage upon the Jews and persecuted them a second time, when the title  $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$  was certainly used. At this time, too, an ordinance was published, by which all the Jews were commanded, under pain of death, to change their religion, and officers were sent to pollute the temple, and abolish the worship of the Most High. "They accordingly dedicated this temple to Jupiter Olympius, and placed his statue in it."

In 165 or 166 B. C. occurred the famous games at Daphne near Antioch, in which the king acted the part described by Dan. xi, 21. We are informed by Ammianus Marcellinus, lib. xxii, § xiii, treating of the year of our Lord 362, during the reign of Julian, as follows: "Eodem tempore, die xi. Kalend. Novembrium, amplissimum Daphnai Apollinis fanum, quod Epiphanes Antiochus rex ille condidit iracundus et sævus, et simulacrum in eo Olympiaci Jovis imitamenti æquiparans magnitudinem, subita vi flammæ exustum est." See Eckhel for this reference.

The death of Antiochus was during the year 164 as given in 2 Maccab. and attested by Polybius. Rollin cites from 2 Maccabees, ix, 12, as the last words of Antiochus  $\Theta\epsilon\omicron\varsigma$  "It is meet to be subject to God; and man who is mortal should not think of himself as if he were a god." We must allow here that the sudden death of Antiochus was attributed by some, not Jews, to a divine judgment for the desecration of the temple at Elymais. (See the reference to Polybius in Rollin.) The coin before us has on the obverse the head of the king encircled by a diadem. Reverse, Jupiter, or Antiochus in this guise, seated, holding a statue of Victory in the right hand, and in the left a spear. Inscription:  $\text{ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ} | \text{ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ} | \text{ΘΕΟΥ} | \text{ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ}$ . In



the exergue is a monogram, probably the date of the piece. Without a more careful study, I can only conjecture that it is a combination of the letters *A* and *A* signifying *ΑΥΚΑΒΑΝΤΟΣ ΔΕΚΑΤΟΥ*, viz. 165 B. C.

The title of deity is of course the most interesting object of investigation in regarding this coin, for never before the coinage of this prince do we find the assumption of this character or manifestation of a Supreme Being or Jupiter.

The word *ΘΕΟΥ* is undoubtedly to be rendered as a noun substantive; neither is the additional ascription *ΕΠΙΦΑΝΟΥΣ* to be considered as qualifying this. The ascription *ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗΣ* may have been given to this Antiochus first among Syrian kings, though our explanation of the former tetradrachm would militate against this. But the title had been already used by the Ptolemies in Egypt, and in considering its meaning at the time, more than a century and a half before our typical Epiphanes, we find that it is best translated illustrious—as Eckhel says, *illustris aut nobilis*. The Roman emperors copied this and the superlative *ἐπιφανέστατος* by *illustris* and *illustrissimus* upon their coinage. This title, too, was assumed on earlier coins of Antiochus than those claiming deification during life, if we may judge by the order in Eckhel's catalogue.

I speak of a deification during life, or rather a self-deification, for the ascription of divinity as of a hero or demigod occurs not unfrequently after the time of Alexander, and is found upon the coins of Ptolemy Philadelphus, struck with "*ΘΕΩΝ*," in honor of his deified parents Soter and Berenice. So Ptolemy III. inscribes "*ΘΕΩΝ ΑΔΕΛΦΩΝ*" on pieces dedicated to the memory of Philadelphus and his sister-wife Arsinoe.

Antiochus II. is usually known in history as Antiochus Theos, which name Eckhel says was given him by the Milesians after he had driven away their ruler Timarchus; with a reference to Appian's History of Syria. It is also stated that Eusebius, with his translator Jerome, calls him Deus. So says Rollin, adding that the Lemnians had already bestowed the same title on his father and grandfather, and erected temples to their honor; also, the people of Smyrna to his mother Stratonice. (Athenæus.)

However consistent with the ideas of the time were such honors, they were never assumed by kings during life and set forth in terms upon their own coinage, before the distinct claim to deification was made by Antiochus Epiphanes, exhibited on the tetradrachm before us, who, in Eckhel's words, "was translated, while living, to Olympus." There are certain coins, it is true, attributed to Antiochus II. Theos by Pellerin, bearing a star over the head; this probably is a symbol of apotheosis, as is found on the later Roman coins of Julius Divus—some such pieces bearing the legend "*consecratio*." However, these coins, in the opinion of Eckhel, may be referred to Antiochus IV. The early coins of Antiochus adopt the diadem, which early appears on the coins of the Cætans of Thessaly—the "*caput radiatum*" of Hercules. The divine diadem was assumed by Ptolemy Soter and his successors in Egypt, and by the kings of Parthia before the time of Antiochus. Among the Romans, Eckhel says Nero first adopted the diadem, though the head of Augustus on coins was so adorned after his death. The second class of coins of this Antiochus has the title *ΕΠΙΦΑΝΗΣ*, of which I have already spoken.

The third class appears with the title "ΘΕΟΥ." Others now appear with "ΑΝΤΙΟΧΟΥ ΝΙΚΗΦΟΡΟΥ," with a statue of Antiochus as Zeus.

In connection with these instances of the self-styled personification of Zeus by Antiochus, we may regard with interest the origin of the name Maccabeus, according to some antiquaries, cited in Hearne's Collection of Curious Discourses, namely, M. C. B. I;—the initials of the Hebrew words of Exodus xv, 15, *Quis sicut tu Deorum Jehova?* serving as a foundation for a name.

The third coin is a tetradrachm of Demetrius Soter, son of Seleucus IV. of Syria, and nephew of Antiochus Epiphanes. Demetrius copied from Antiochus the name ΘΕΟΣ, I believe, although the word is not used in this instance. The coin has on its obverse the head of the king wearing the Syrian diadem, and on the reverse a female figure, perhaps Plenty, seated, holding in her right hand a bacillus and in her left a cornucopia. The inscription is "ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ | ΑΗΜΗΤΡΙΟΥ | ΣΩΤΗΡΟΣ," and the date in the exergue Ε Ρ. The name Soter was given by the Babylonians to this prince after he had slain Timarchus, who ill administered affairs, if my reference is correct.

The fourth coin is of Alexander I. who was styled Theopator, Euergetes, Epiphanes and Nicephoros, and who is better known perhaps by his title, Bala. This Bala slew and succeeded Demetrius, who had before slain a son of Antiochus Epiphanes, whose brother Bala claimed to be. Chapter x of the book of Maccabees recognizes Bala as Epiphanes. The description of the tetradrachm is, Obverse, Head with diadem, to left. Reverse, Jupiter seated, holding in his right hand a statue of Victory; in the left, a spear. Inscription: ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ | ΑΛΕΞΑΝΔΡΟΥ | ΘΕΟΠΑΤΟΡΟΣ | ΕΥΕΡΓΕΤΟΥ. Mint mark obliterated. The reference to Antiochus as ΘΕΟΣ would seem to indicate that the title was not of custom assumed by Syrian or other kings.

Many examples of the practical value of coins towards an intimate knowledge of history, though of a different nature from the instances given, may be found in reference to their service as chroniclers of events, determining dates. The funeral urns containing the ashes of the burnt bodies of the Romans almost always contain the date of cremation in some pieces of money; as the smaller pieces, not struck by the authority of the Senate, had scarcely any currency after the death of the emperor whose impress they bear. We read in Walker's History, illustrated by medals, that "the first act of power generally was to recoin the money of the former emperor." This fact by the way may explain the beautiful preservation of what remain of the Roman smaller brass.

From these coins, obtained from urns and those deposited under the corner stone of edifices, a close approximation may be made to the period of Roman metropolitan rule in Britain and to the advances of the Saxons. The coins of Carausius and Allectus with a galley stamped upon them, and the singular rose nobles of Edward III. have been appealed to by some writer for Great Britain to testify to the dominion of the sea so long claimed by her. I shall not attempt to instance the value of our study in other respects, as of



interest to the lover of the fine arts, whether sculpture, engraving or architecture. With regard to the latter we have the work of Professor Donaldson, "*Architectura Numismatica*," and as an instance for the former classes we need refer to no books, but to the Greek coins themselves. So there is a manifest interest in this subject for the philologist and the student in ancient inscriptions, in mythology and classical antiquities. There is much of interest to the student of Church history in the legends of the Virgin and saints and the *novus temporis reparatio* of Diocletian.

WILLIAM ELIOT LAMB,  
*Corresponding Member.*

*To the Boston Numismatic Society.*

### THE GHOST OF CONTINENTAL MONEY.

Though I'm dead and forgotten,  
Though my carcase is rotten,  
And my honor is sleeping in dust,  
Yet my visage, so hoary,  
Now rises before you,  
To warn you, my friend, of the worst.

I advise you to lie  
Where you are, and to die—  
Oh!—ne'er to remove any farther;  
Should you come from the womb,  
You would wish it a tomb,  
You'd curse both the midwife and mother.

Why need I relate  
That series of fate  
Which plunged me in woe and disaster—  
How I first was respected,  
And then was rejected,  
And at last dwindled down to a plaster.

The States, they united,  
Their honor they plighted,  
But all was a whim and a sham;  
But before my escape, sir,  
Not all I could scrape, sir,  
Would buy the poor soldier a dram.

I have lived, to be sure,  
A while to secure,  
The rights of a much injured nation;  
But I got all my living,  
By a course of deceiving,  
That has sunk me in utter damnation.

I'm dead and departed—  
But quickly I started  
To hear of your sudden conception;  
Old Tenor and I,  
Did sit down and cry,  
When we thought of your future deception.

Enough we have done,  
Without you, my son,  
To turn the whole State topsy-turvy!

Let our troubles then teach you,  
We humbly beseech you,  
To fly from a treatment so scurvy.

But your mother will say,  
She will dress you up gay,  
With garments all wrought from her spinning,  
You had better, I vags,  
Live still in your rags,  
In fragments of cotton and linen.

For your mother is weak,  
She's lame and she's sick,  
And quite in a helpless condition,  
Not able, I've said it,  
To keep up your credit,  
Or save your poor soul from perdition.

She will try, but in vain,  
Your faith to maintain,  
By a tender on suits and contentions,  
But no one will sue,  
What then will you do?  
You will surely make feuds and dissensions.

How will you contrive,  
My fate to survive?  
Your emblems are not worth a farthing;  
The merchant will spite you,  
The lawyer will slight you,  
And priests will not care for your starving.

There's a foe in disguise,  
That will pick out your eyes,  
And all your fine garments bespatter.  
He is hard—you are soft—  
Such struggles too oft,  
Turn out to the loss of the latter.

You may strive and may tease,  
But never will please—  
You never will suit and content all;  
So stay where you are,  
Or alas! you will share,  
The future of *old Continental*.

*McCarthy's Songs.*

## MEDALS OF LAFAYETTE.

THE following Medal was omitted in the list given by Mr. Appleton, (p. 4, Vol. 6.)

XXIX. Heads of WASHINGTON, KOSCIUSKO, LAFAYETTE. Around the three heads the legend, "TO THE HERO'S OF LIBERTY THE FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENCE." "ROGAT." Rev. Three wreathes of leaves tied with ribbons with the following legends beneath them respectively. "George Washington, Born the 22d Feb'y, 1732, at Bridge-Creek, Died the 14th December, 1799, at Mount Vernon." "Thadeus Kosciusko, Born the 12th Feb'y, 1746, at Merazowszezyzna, Died the 16th Oct. 1847, at Soleure." "Lafayette M. J. P. R. Y. Gilbert DuMottier, Born the 6th September, 1757, at Chaviniac, Died the 20th May, 1834, in Paris." Exergue. "Cerde Britannique, Rue Neuve St. Augustin, No. 55 A Paris." Bronze, size 33.

XXX. Mr. J. S. Randall has one with same obverse as 25, 6, and 7, with the following Reverse: PLANK PLANED AND MATCHED BY W. P. HASKINS 435 RIVER STREET. TROY, N. Y. ALSO GROUND NOVA SCOTIA PLASTER FOR SALE, 1834. Copper, size 18.

## HALF DOLLARS OF 1801-2-3 and 5.

*Editors of Journal,*

*Gentlemen,*—I see by the Transactions of the Boston Numismatic Society, as published in the Journal, that the meeting of April 13 last was principally devoted to an exhibition of United States Coin of 1803, 4, and 5. As to the half dollars of those years, I would call attention to the number of arrows in the talon of the eagle. From the examination of the pieces in my own collection, I find but twelve on the issue for 1801 and 2; an issue of 1803 with twelve and one with thirteen arrows. But on all issues since that date, of the half dollar of that type, I find thirteen arrows, with the exception of the issue of 1805 from the altered die of 1804, which has but twelve. Is there more than one variety of the half dollar of 1805 from an altered die of 1804? And is there any other issue of this type of the half dollar, of later date than 1803, with but twelve arrows?

J. S. R.

*Norwich, Chenango Co., N. Y.*

## ENGRAVED MEDALET.

*Editors of Journal,*

*Gentlemen,*—I am anxious to know the history of the engraved medal having on each side a head in "face" and with this inscription one side, "GIVE THY IUDGEMENTS UNTO THE KING." On the other, "AND THY RIGHTEOUSNESSE UNTO THE KING'S SONNE." I have two, bought at different places, and at wide intervals of time; it must have a history. Yours truly,

*Charleston, S. C., June 30, 1871.*

J. H. T.

The medalet referred to above, of which there are many extant, is said to have been engraved by Simon Passe, who had executed others of a similar character. The figure on the reverse is intended for King James's son Charles. It is supposed that the piece was engraved at the latter part of the reign of James I., [1603-1625,] when Charles, Prince of Wales, was twenty-four or twenty-five years of age.—See Notes and Queries, Vols. 1 and 2, 4th Series, London, 1867-8.



## COIN COLLECTING.

THE perplexity of a coin collector is very pleasantly related in the following:

YORK, [England] 16 April.

*My Dear Sir*,—I think all the York Tokens must have gone to the devil or some place equally distant, for I never by any chance see or even hear of one. I have repeatedly asked after them, but never succeeded in meeting any. I have not forgotten them, and I have no doubt but that I shall drop upon a nest of 'em some day; if I should you are the man for 'em. The coin trade is almost *in statu quo* with me. I find it too unprofitable, but one expects to pay for one's fancies, and I must not expect to get scot free.

With best respects, I remain, my dear Sir, very truly yours, G. H. S.

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 QUERIES.

THE following described token in my collection I have never seen duplicated. A copper piece of about the size and thinness and having the style of workmanship corresponding to the Gloriuus III. Vis piece. Obverse, the head of George the Second, with legend divided as follows: CORNWALLIS IND. Reverse, the goddess of liberty seated with sceptre in one hand and branch of olive (?) in the other; legend DELECTAN DVS. In the exergue, 1000. Can any reader of the "Journal" give its history?

I have a Tetradrachm about which I desire all the information that it is natural one would feel like having respecting such a coin. Obverse, a filleted male head with heavy beard and mustachios. Reverse, Jupiter standing, holding a victory in the left hand, and with the right hurling a thunderbolt. In the exergue some half dozen letters not distinct enough to be certainly made out at least by myself. Parallel with the figure of Jupiter, on either side of him, ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ. Between the last name and Jupiter is the Monogram ΠΡ.

On consulting our distinguished townsman, Dr. Joseph Thomas, the lexicographer, he confirmed my supposition that the only King Cassander or history, was Alexander the Great's general of that name, and that certain points well known to numismatists as characteristics of genuineness, were to be found in this coin. The want of a duplicate  $\Sigma$  in spelling the name of the king he deemed immaterial, as both ways were employed. He believed it to be genuine, notwithstanding the following passage to be found in Humphrey's Manual, Vol. I, p. 83, viz: "No coins of this unscrupulous usurper are known except a few coarse ones of copper, which have the head of Hercules, like the coins of Alexander, on the obverse, and the old type of the Macedonian horseman on the reverse, with the inscription ΒΑΣΙΛΕΥΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΟΥ."

Ancient coins of the Greeks and Romans are counterfeited in such numbers, that it is a favor to collectors to be informed where they are in danger of being deceived. Any information that will either confirm my belief, which is favorable to the tetradrachm described, or reveal its true character if a deception, will be gladly received through the medium of this periodical by

E. M.

Philadelphia, 7th month, 1871.

## MONEY-DIGGING IN MAINE.

THE history of money-digging in Maine is somewhat curious. There has scarcely ever been a time when the subject did not attract attention. Kendall, in his *Travels*, gives an account of a great sensation created in connection with the subject in the beginning of the present century, at Norridge-wock, where a man and his two sons gave out that they had found immense treasures, and, on the strength of the representation, swindled the community out of a large amount of property. At that time a person was going about in the interior, lecturing on the subject of hidden treasure, and exciting the imagination of the people.

From time to time money has actually been found. Not long since, a pot of gold and a signet-ring were discovered on Richmond Island, [see *Journal of Numismatics*, v. 33,] near Portland, by a farmer, Mr. Hanscom, when ploughing. Four hundred dollars in French crowns, were found in a field near Frenchman's Bay; near Castine, a large collection of old coins was found by Captain Stephen Grindle, in the year 1840-41. The place pointed out is on the bank of the Bagaduce, six miles from the site of the fort. At this point, perhaps, was the old road to Mount Desert.

About the close of November, 1840, Captain Grindle was engaged with his son, hauling wood down to the shore, when the latter picked up a piece of money near a partially buried rock, lying about seventy-five feet from the shore, and in the old line of a beaten track that had existed for time out of mind. Tradition says that one of the Indian routes from the peninsula of Castine to Mount Desert and Frenchman's Bay, was up the Bagaduce, and thence across to Blue-Hill Bay.

The coin found was a French piece. This prize led them to commence digging in the ground, which they continued doing until dark, the search being rewarded by nearly twenty additional coins. During the night the snow fell, and nothing more was done until Spring, when two coins were found embedded in the top of the rock. An iron bar thrust into the opening, revealed the presence of a large quantity, numbering nearly five hundred pieces of different nations. Mr. Grindle's wife gleefully held her apron, which was loaded by her husband and son, she at the same time declaring that it was "the best lapful she had ever carried."

These may have been lost or hidden by Baron Castine, when, in 1688, he fled to the woods to escape from Governor Andros. One of the silver coins was recently shown me at Somesville, by the person who received it from the finder.

Still nearer this spot, on the east side of the Sound, opposite Fernald's Point, money has also been found. At least such is the common belief, which is based on good evidence. The reputed finder still lives (1868,) on the place, where, according to the testimony of a man once in his employ, he discovered a pot of gold. At all events his circumstances appear to have suddenly changed, when he rose from a condition of hardship to one of comparative affluence and ease. That gold may have been buried there is not at all unlikely. When Argall attacked St. Savior, a part of the French were scattered in the woods and among the neighboring islands, and gold may have been buried by them at the place in question, and never recovered.



All these circumstances taken together, lead the somewhat credulous farmers and fishermen to imagine that gold is everywhere buried on their lands. This suspicion is strengthened by Spiritualists and Divining-rod men, who go from place to place, practicing upon the unsophisticated. We found one of the Spiritualists here in this valley. He was a man of somewhat good features, with gray beard and hair, and a wild light in his eye. The diggers at first gave us the impression that they were making a cellar, but gradually the owner of the ground, a red-faced man, half farmer and half fisherman, unfolded the tremendous secret.—[*Rambles in Mount Desert*, by B. F. De Costa, New York, 1871, pp. 54-57.

### AN EARLY BOSTON MEDAL.

A MEDAL was struck (in Boston?) in silver, copper and white metal, in 1787, to commemorate the fitting out of two vessels—the “Columbia” and the “Washington,”—for trading on the North-West Coast. The following description is made from one before us, belonging to Mr. Sylvester S. Crosby, a member of the Boston Numismatic Society. COLUMBIA AND WASHINGTON, COMMANDED BY J. KENDRICK, with a ship and a sloop in the centre. Obverse. FITTED AT BOSTON, N. AMERICA, FOR THE PACIFIC OCEAN, BY J. BARRELL, S. BROWN, C. BULFINCH, J. DARBY, C. HATCH, J. M. PINTARD, 1787.\*

The “Washington” at this time was commanded by Captain Robert Gray, who afterward, while in command of the Columbia, discovered the river which now bears his vessel's name. “They, moreover, carried out, for distribution at such places as they might visit, a number of small copper coins, then recently issued by the State of Massachusetts, and likewise medals of copper, struck expressly for that purpose, of one of which a representation is given” in Robert Greenhow's *History of Oregon and California*, Boston, 1844. “Alexander Mackenzie, in July, 1793, found, in the possession of a native of the country east of the Strait of Fuca, a halfpenny of the State of Massachusetts Bay, coined in 1787, which was doubtless one of those taken out by Kendrick and Gray.”

S. A. G.

Captain John Kendrick was born on Martha's Vineyard, and at one time resided at Wareham, Mass. He was captain of a privateer during the war of the American Revolution. He was killed by the bursting of a cannon on the North-West Coast, about the year 1800.

The Columbia was commanded by John Kendrick, the Washington by Capt. Robert Gray; they sailed from Boston on the 30th of September, 1787.

Capt. Gray first saw the mouth of the Columbia River, and was the discoverer. Thence he took a cargo to China, and from there to Boston, where he arrived in August, 1790. He sailed again and reached the Straits of Fuca in June, 1791. In the spring of 1792, he made another voyage from there to Canton, and thence to the United States. He continued to command trading vessels from Boston, until his death at Charleston, S. C.;

\* In 1787, the above-named gentlemen fitted out the Columbia, of two hundred and twenty tons, and the sloop Washington of ninety tons, for the purpose of trading on the North-West Coast.

in 1806. He was born at Tiverton, R. I., in 1755. Two of his daughters are still living in Boston.

Joseph Barrell was an affluent and well known citizen of Boston.

Charles Bulfinch, a native of Boston, graduated at Harvard College in 1781; was an architect by profession. He drew the plans of the State House in Boston, and of the Capitol at Washington, in which city he lived for several years. He died in Boston, April 15, 1844, aged 41.

Samuel Brown was a native of Newport, R. I.; he came to Boston at an early age, was a successful merchant, and highly respected. He died in Boston, and his remains were carried to Newport.

John Derby, sometimes written Darby, a descendant of Roger Derby, one of the first settlers of Salem, was a shipmaster and merchant of Salem, Mass., where he was born June 7, 1741; died Dec. 5, 1812.

Crowell Hatch was a well known merchant of Boston.

Of John M. Pintard we have been unable to learn anything.

We understand that it is in contemplation, by parties interested in the narrative of the enterprise to which the above Medal refers, to publish an account of it at an early day.

J. C.

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## CONSERVATION OF COINS.

NOTHING contributes so much to the conservation of coins, of brass or copper, as the fine rust which appears, like varnish, which their lying in particular soil occasions. Gold admits no rust but iron mould, when lying in a particular soil. Silver takes many kinds, but chiefly green and red, which yield to vinegar; in gold and silver the rust is prejudicial, and to be removed; whereas in brass and copper, it is preservative and ornamental. This fine rust, which is indeed a natural varnish, not imitable by any effort of human art, is sometimes of a bronze brown, and sometimes of an exquisite green. These rusts are all, when the real product of time, as hard as the metal itself, and preserve it much better than any artificial varnish could have done. There is another blemish of ancient coins, which, notwithstanding, rather recommends them to the curious than otherwise. It is when coins of genuine antiquity are found split on the edges, or even in the middle, by the force of the hammer, but this, far from being regarded as a fault, is looked upon as a great merit by the collector, it being considered as additional proof of its antiquity.

Gold may be cleaned from any prejudicial rust, by acid; spirit of nitre eats every thing but gold, and is, therefore, an effectual cleanser of that metal. The green, blue, or red rust, may be removed from silver, by steeping in vinegar for a day or two. Brass and copper should never be cleansed when very much covered with rust; the best way when it is attempted, is to boil in water for twenty-four hours, with three parts tartar and one part alum, then cleanse with bran.

But it is dangerous business to cleanse coins, and should always be committed to skillful hands, or let alone. It is apt to occasion surprise, that ancient coins should be found in such good conservation as they usually are.



A late writer observes that the chief reason is the custom of the ancients, always to bury one or more coins with their dead, in order to pay Charon for their passage. The tombs were sacred, and untouched, and afterward neglected, till modern curiosity and chance began to disclose them. The urn of Flavia Valentia contained seven coins of Antoninus Pius and Elagabalus. At Syracuse a skeleton was found in a tomb, with a beautiful gold coin in its mouth. Hardly a funeral urn is found without coins. In Sicily, numerous silver coins with the head of Proserpine were found. Roman coins in great numbers were found in Modena and near Brest.—*Essay on Medals*, John Pinkerton, 2 vols. London, 1808.

## NATIONAL COLLECTIONS OF COINS.

THE collection of Medals and Coins, of the king of Spain, at Madrid, contains above 3,000 gold coins, more than 30,000 in silver, and upwards of 50,000 in copper. The collection at Vienna is much more extensive, containing some 25,000 Greek coins of all metals, above 30,000 Roman, and nearly 40,000 of the middle ages. The National Collection of France surpasses all others in numbers, and the rarity and beauty of its specimens are unrivalled. The British Museum contains a very large and valuable collection, and the Emperor of Russia has one of much value, but not extensive.

## FIRST STEPS TOWARDS AMERICAN COINAGE.

WE notice below, some of the first steps towards coining in America, principally, it will be seen, relating to copper coinage :

In 1753, [Geo. II.] Arthur Dobbs, governor of the State of North Carolina, sent a proposal to the home government to coin copper money for that Colony. It was never carried into effect.

Under Geo. III. an Act was passed [Statute 56, Geo. III. C. 68,] to enable his majesty to authorize the exportation of the machinery necessary for erecting a mint in America. This was never carried into execution, but copper coin was struck for the Colony of Virginia, bearing on the obverse the head of Geo. III., on the reverse "Virginia, 1773," with a coat of arms. (*Ruding.*)

Col. Seth Reed, of Uxbridge, petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts, in 1786, for a patent to strike copper coin. It is said that the "Immunis Columbia, 1786," rev. a shield with "E Pluribus Unum," was presented by him as a pattern.

It has been truly remarked, that the coins of ancient nations are among the most interesting and the most reliable of historical records, and it is a matter of regret that metallic and enduring memorials are now confined to medals struck to commemorate some particular event, whose number is very limited, and which obtained little circulation among the multitude. There is no reason why a metallic currency should not be the vehicle, as in times called classical, of much historical instruction. Why should not coins be made the recorders of interesting events?—*Sir John Bowring.*

THERE are, quite common, a great number of Tokens and Medals, contemptible in design and rude in workmanship, consisting of the most trifling varieties, formed by crossing dies which conjoin absurd and incongruous obverses and reverses, changing dates, &c., with a view to derive a little paltry profit from a few Collectors, who, it is to be regretted, encourage such impositions.—*Anon.*

## DEVICES ON THE CONTINENTAL BILLS OF CREDIT WITH CONJECTURES OF THEIR MEANING.\*

AN emblematic device when rightly formed, is said to consist of two parts—a body and a mind, neither of which is intelligible without the aid of the other. The figure is called the body—the motto the mind. These that I am about to consider appear formed on that rule, and seem to relate to the present struggle between the colonies and the parent state for liberty, property and safety on the one hand; for absolute power and plunder on the other.

On one denomination of the bills there is the figure of a harp with this motto: *Majora Minoribus Consonant*—literally “the greater and smaller ones sound together.” As the harp is an instrument composed of great and small strings included in a strong frame, and also so tuned as to agree in concord with each other, I conceive that the frame may be made to represent our new government by a continental congress, and the strings of different length and substance, either the several colonies of different weight and force, or the various marks of people in all of them who are now united by that government in the most perfect harmony.

On another bill is impressed a wild boar of the forest rushing on the spear of the hunter, with this motto: *Aut Mors aut vita decora*:†—which may be translated “Death or Liberty.” The wild boar is an animal of great strength and courage, armed with long and sharp tusks which he well knows how to use in his own defence. He is inoffensive while suffered to enjoy his freedom, but when roused and wounded by the hunter, often turns and makes him pay dearly for his temerity.

On another is drawn an eagle on the wing, pouncing upon a crane, who turns upon his back and receives the eagle upon the point of his long bill, which pierces the eagle’s breast, with this motto: “*Exitus in dubio est*”—“The event is uncertain.” The eagle I suppose represents Great Britain; the crane America: this device offers an admonition to each of the contending parties—to the crane not to depend too much upon the success of its endeavors to avoid the contest (by petition, negotiation, &c.), but to prepare for using the means God and nature have given it; to the eagle not to presume on its strength, since a weaker bird may wound it mortally.

*“Sunt dubii eventus, incertaque prælia Martis:  
Vincitur haud raro, qui prope victor erat.”*

On another bill we have a thorn which a hand seems attempting to eradicate: the hand appears to bleed as pricked by the spines. The motto is *Sustine vel Abstine*: which may be rendered, “Bear with me or let me alone” or thus: “either support or leave me.” The bush I suppose to mean America, and the bleeding hand Britain. Would to God that bleeding were stopped, the wounds of the hand healed, and its future operation directed by wisdom and equity: so shall the hawthorn flourish and form a hedge around it, annoying with her thorns only its invading enemies.

Another has the figure of a beaver gnawing a large tree, with this motto: *Perseverando*—“By perseverance.” I apprehend the great tree may be

\* From an Almanac published in 1777, and mentioned in the Historical Magazine, vol. v, pp. 71-73.

† A more literal translation would be, “Death or an honorable life,” in which form it has been used as the Company motto of the “Boston Light Infantry,” a corps which was chartered in 1798, and is still enjoying an “honorable life.”—[Ed.]



intended to represent the enormous power Great Britain has assumed over us, and endeavors by force of arms to tax us at pleasure, and bind us in all cases whatsoever: or the exorbitant profits she makes by monopolizing our commerce. Then the beaver, which is known to be able by assiduous and steady working to fell large trees, to signify America, which by perseverance in her present measures, will probably reduce that power within proper bounds, and by establishing the most necessary manufactures among ourselves abolish the British monopoly.

On another bill we have the plant acanthus, sprouting on all sides under a weight placed upon it, with the motto: *Depressa Resurgit*—"though oppressed, it rises." The ancients tell us that the sight of such an accidental circumstance gave the first hint to an architect in forming the beautiful capital of the Corinthian column. This perhaps was intended to encourage us by representing that our present oppressions will not destroy us, but that they may by increasing our industry and forcing it into new courses, increase the prosperity of our country, and establish the prosperity on the base of liberty and the well proportioned pillar of property, elevated for a pleasing spectacle to all connoisseurs who can take delight in the architecture of human happiness.

The figures of a hand and flail, over sheaves of wheat, with the motto *Tribulatio Ditat*—"Threshing improves it" (which we find printed on another of the bills) may perhaps be intended to admonish us that although at present we are under the flail, its blow how hard soever will be rather advantageous than hurtful to us, for they will bring forth every grain of genius and merit in arts, manufactures, war and council that are now concealed in the husk, and then the breath of a breeze will be sufficient to separate us from all the chaff of toryism. Tribulation, too, in our English sense of the word, improves the mind; it makes us humble and tends to make us wiser. And threshing in one of its senses, that of beating, often improves those that are threshed. Many an unwarlike nation have been beaten into heroes by troublesome, warlike neighbors: and the continuance of a war, though it lessens the numbers of a people, often increases its strength by increased discipline and consequent courage of the number remaining. Thus England after her civil war in which her people threshed one another, became more formidable to her neighbors. The public distress, too, that arises from war by increasing frugality and industry, often gives habits that remain after the war is over, and thereby naturally enriches those on whom it has enforced those enriching virtues.

Another of these bills has for its device, a storm, descending from a black heavy cloud, with the motto: *Serenabit*—"It will clear up." This seems designed to encourage the dejected, who may be too sensible of present inconveniences and fear their continuance. It reminds them agreeably to the adage, that after a storm comes a calm; or, as Horace more elegantly has it:

*"Informes hyemes reducit, Jupiter idem summovit,  
Non si male nunc, et olim  
Sit erit neque semper arcum tendit Apollo."*

On another bill there is stamped the representation of a tempestuous sea: a face with swollen cheeks wrapped in a black cloud, appearing to blow

violently on the waters, the waves high and all rolling one way. The motto *Vi Concitate*, which may be rendered, "Raised by force." From the remotest antiquity in figurative language, great waters have signified the people, and waves an insurrection. The people of themselves are supposed to be as naturally inclined to be still, as the waters to remain level and quiet. Their rising here does not appear to be from any internal cause, but from an external power expressed by the head Eolus, god of the winds (or Boreas, the north wind, as usually the most violent), acting furiously upon them. The black cloud perhaps designs the British parliament, and the waves the colonies. Their rolling all in one direction shows that the very force used against them has produced their unanimity. On the reverse of this bill we have a smooth sea; the sails of a ship on that sea hanging loose, to show a perfect calm: the sun shining fully denotes the clear sky. The motto is, *Cessante vento conquiescemus*—"The wind ceasing, we shall be quiet." Supposing my explanation of the preceding device to be right, this will import that when those violent acts of power which have aroused the colonies are repelled, they will return to their former tranquillity. Britain seems thus charged with being the sole cause of the present civil war, at the same time that the only mode for putting an end to it is thus plainly pointed out to her.

The last is a wreath of laurel on a marble monument or altar, with the motto: *Si recte*—"If you act rightly." This seems intended as an encouragement to a brave and steady conduct in defence of our liberties, as it promises to crown with honor by the laurel wreath those who persevere to the end in well doing, and with a long duration of that honor expressed by the monument of marble. A learned friend of mine thinks this device more particularly addressed to the *Congress*. He says that the ancients composed for their heroes a wreath of laurel, oak and olive twigs interwoven, agreeably to the distich:

*"E lauro, quercu, atque olea, duce, digna Corona,  
Prudentem, fortem, pacificumque decet—"*

Of laurel as that tree was dedicated to Apollo, and understood to signify knowledge and prudence; of oak as pertaining to Jupiter, and expressing fortitude; of olive as the tree of Pallas, and as a symbol of peace. The whole to show that those who are intrusted to conduct the affairs of mankind, should act prudently and firmly, retaining above all a pacific disposition. The wreath was first placed upon an altar to admonish the hero who was to be crowned with it, that true glory is founded on and proceeds from piety. My friend therefore thinks that the present device might intend a wreath of that composite kind, although from the smallness of the work the engraver could not mark distinctly the differing leaves. And he is rather confirmed in his opinion that this is designed as an admonition to the congress when he is considering the passage in Horace from whence the motto is taken:

*"Rex eris aium  
Si recte facies."*

To which also Antonius alludes:

*"Si recte faciet, non qui dominatur erit rex."*

Not the king's parliament who act wrong, but the people's congress, if it act right, shall govern America.



## NEW FRENCH COINS.

*Notes and Queries* of July 29th, gives the following description of two coins of the French Republic of 1870, one a silver piece of five francs, the other a bronze piece of ten centimes. The five-franc piece bears a bust of a female figure symbolical of the Republic, and wreathed with oak, laurel flowers and wheat. The first six letters of the word "concorde," are inscribed on a band on the forehead. This band is continued and hangs down behind the ear, with a pearl necklace round the neck. Above the bust is a large five-pointed star, and below is the artist's name. The legend is, "Republique Francaise." The reverse contains the legend, "5 Francs, 1870," in three lines within a large wreath, of branches of oak and laurel twined together. The circumscription is, "Liberte. Egalite. Fraternite." with a point or stop after each word. Before the word "Liberte," is a small sprig of laurel. At the bottom is a small letter "A," between a bee and an anchor, signifying the Paris mint. The edge of the coin is inscribed, "Dieu protege la France," or, "God protect France." The weight of the coin is 24 grammes or 370 grains. The bronze piece of 10 centimes has nearly the same design on the obverse as the five franc piece. The reverse contains the legend, "10 Centimes," surrounded by a wreath composed of one branch of laurel and one of oak, tied together with the same circumspection as on the silver piece. The edge is plain, and the weight is 146 grains, being the same as the English bronze penny. It is to be remarked that the "E" on the ten centime piece is marked with the accent.

During the late Revolution in France, the insurgents found the old dies which were used under the Republic of 1850 and struck coins from them, a specimen of which is now before us. Instead of the star being "five-pointed," it had six points. The changes made in the present die are very slight.

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CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

AKIN to the recent centennial celebration of the birth of Sir Walter Scott, the following curious coincidence, narrated on apparently good authority, is worth preserving:

In "The Pirate," one of the characters, Triptolemus by name, discovers a horn full of silver coins under his hearth-stone, which disappears again through the agency of the oracular Norna's creature, the dwarf. While the sheets of the novel were passing through the press, some workmen, taking up the foundation of an old wall within a very short distance of the supposed residence of Norna of the Fitful Head, came upon the hearth-stone, under which they found a horn filled with coins of the Heptarchy.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A STATED meeting of this Society was held on the evening of the 1st of June, at its hall No. 524 Walnut Street, the President, Hon. Eli K. Price, in the chair. The usual outline business was transacted, and many donations and letters were announced as having been received since the last meeting, among the latter from Hon. Charles Francis Adams, acknowledging his election as an Honorary Member of the Society, and from William Blackmore, of Salisbury, England, Frederic Kidder, of Melrose, Mass., and T. Apoleon Cheney, LL. D., of Lyons, N. Y., as Corresponding Members. Messrs. Adams, Blackmore and Cheney, also presented their photographs for the Album, in response to the resolution of the Society requesting members to do so.

The committee on procuring a new hall for the Society, in the western part of the city, reported its inability as yet to obtain a suitable place, and on motion, was continued.

A communication was read relative to the lately discovered pre-historic caverns and their occupants, in Ribesdale, England.

On motion, Daniel G. Brinton, M. D., the Curator of Antiquities, was requested to prepare a paper, to be read before the Society at its meeting in July, 1876, on the Study and Discovery of American Antiquities during the past century.

On motion, the Committee on Numismatics was requested to consider the propriety of having a medal struck commemorative of the approaching centennial celebration in 1876, and to report thereon to the Society.

Mr. Hart, the historiographer, offered for the consideration of the Society, a letter which he had prepared in the form of a circular to be sent to each of the members of the Society, containing a request for biographical information, to be preserved in its archives for future use in preparing the regular memorials of deceased members, which was adopted and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Charles Piers exhibited a map of Paris engraved in 1734, consisting of twenty sections, on a very large scale, each plate being about three feet square. He also showed to the Society an old atlas of France, published in 1791.

Mr. Hoffman exhibited an original prospectus and subscription list of the *United States Gazette*, dated 1791, issued at Philadelphia by his great-grandfather, John Fenno,—Fenno's grand-daughter, the child of John Ward Fenno, having married his father, the eminent jurist Josiah Ogden Hoffman, also some MSS. and correspondence relating thereto, including a fine photograph letter of Thomas Jefferson.

It was announced to the Society that Mr. Phillips, its Corresponding Secretary, and Mr. Hibler, its Recording Secretary, would leave on the 10th inst., for a somewhat protracted tour in Europe, whereupon they were authorized to communicate with kindred societies and institutions abroad, and report the result upon their return. Mr. Hart was requested to act as



Corresponding Secretary, *pro tem.* during Mr. Phillips's absence, and Mr. J. Davis Duffield as Recording Secretary, *pro tem.* in the place of Mr. Hibler.

The Corresponding Secretary's Report to date was read, and on motion, the Society adjourned.

CHARLES HENRY HART,

*Corresponding Secretary, pro tem.*

PHILADELPHIA, July 20th, 1871.

#### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*July 6.*—The monthly meeting was held at 4 P. M. Mr. Colburn in the chair. The Secretary being absent in Europe, Mr. Crosby was chosen *pro tem.* Mr. Thomas H. Wynne, of Richmond, Va., was elected corresponding member, on motion of the President. Two medals in white metal were received from Mr. Alfred H. Sandham, of Montreal, Canada. One a Masonic Medal, *Obv.* Grand Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons of Canada, a shield of arms and motto Audi Vide Tace. *Rev.* Within a wreath of laurel and oak — To Commemorate the Union — Consummated 14th July, 1858. The other had in the field, an Indian hatchet and pipe, crossed, quartering the field in saltire, at the left a representation of a Roman coin, and at the right a Canadian coin of Victoria, an antique lamp above and a beaver below. The legend \* Numismatic and Archæological Society \* Montreal Canada, surrounded the above device. *Rev.* Within a wreath, Instituted 1862. Incorporated 1870.; near the edge of the medal, Sandham's Series, No. 1.

A handsomely bound priced copy of the sale catalogue of the Mackenzie Collection was received from the gentleman from whom that collection took its name. The thanks of the Society were voted to both of the above mentioned donors. Mr. Seavey exhibited eight Connecticut cents of 1788, the half eagle, half dollar and cent of 1812, the same of 1813, the same, and also the dime of 1814, the half eagle and half dollar of 1815, and the cent of 1816. Mr. Robinson, of Salem, exhibited two cents and half dollars of 1812, 1813 and 1814, dime of 1814, half dollar of 1815, and cent of 1816; also two Connecticut cents of 1788. Mr. Crosby exhibited twenty-five Connecticut cents of 1788, and two each of the cents of 1812, 1813, and 1814.

Adjourned to the first Thursday in September.

S. S. CROSBY, *Sec. pro tempore.*

*September 7.*—Pursuant to adjournment from the July meeting, the Society met at the usual hour, Mr. Colburn in the chair. Mr. Crosby showed several fine specimens of U. S. cents,—five of 1817, varieties; one of 1818, and three of 1819, a rare piece in copper, size 12, having on the obverse a head of Liberty, with thirteen stars. *Rev.* United States of America, One Cent. This piece was considered quite rare. Dr. Green exhibited four cents of 1817, one variety being different from those exhibited by Mr. Crosby. A photograph of the Seal of the Colony of Virginia under Governor Fauquier—1758–1767, George III,—was received from Mr. Wynne, of Richmond, Va. Captain George Henry Preble, U. S. Navy, presented a copy in manuscript of the correspondence relating to the medal given to Commodore Edward

Preble, with an engraving of the medal, bearing a representation of the capture of Tripoli in 1804. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Wynne and Captain Preble for the gifts. The U. S. coinage of the years 1820, '21, '22 and '23 were named for the next meeting.

Adjourned.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Sec. pro tempore*.

#### LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE Liverpool Numismatic Society, [England,] is a newly formed institution. Its members seem to enter into the objects of the Society with much spirit and enthusiasm. At their meeting on the evening of the third of August last, we notice that Mr. F. W. Lincoln, of the firm of W. S. Lincoln & Son, Numismatists, 462 New Oxford Street, London, made the Society a donation of a fine collection of English coins; our own Society, some years since, were the recipients of Mr. Lincoln's generosity. We can commend the Messrs. Lincoln to any one desirous of adding to, or forming, a Collection of Ancient or Foreign Coins.

#### LINCOLN MEDALS.

*Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:*

AT your request I give below a list of the Lincoln medals in my collection *not* mentioned by Mr. Boyd in his "Lincoln Bibliography."

No. 1. Obv. "The Rail-splitter of 1830"—a man engaged in splitting rails. Rev. Same without the legend. Size 26.

No. 2. Obv. Bust of Lincoln on plain field. Rev. "The right man in the right place." Size 22.

No. 3. Obv. "Abraham Lincoln. Bust facing to the right. Rev. "Monitor." Size 17.

No. 4. Obv. "Abraham Lincoln, 1864." Bust facing to the right. Rev. "First Battalion Union Campaign Club"—cannons, flags, &c., in the centre. Size 16.

No. 5. Obv. "A. Lincoln." Rev. Broken column. Size 12.

*New York, August, 1871.*

A. C. Z.

#### GOLD! GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

BRIGHT and yellow, hard and cold;  
 Molten, graven, hammered and rolled;  
 Heavy to get and light to hold;  
 Hoarded, bartered, bought and sold;  
 Stolen, borrowed, squandered, doled;  
 Spurned by the young, but hugged by the old  
 To the very verge of the churchyard mould;  
 Price of many a crime untold!  
 Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!  
 Good or bad a thousand fold!—*Thomas Hood.*



## LUCKY PENNIES.

THE ancient superstition that some valuable offering must be made, to secure the favor of the unseen divinity whose caprice might grant a fortunate or unfortunate termination to a voyage or a journey, is an interesting study to the numismatist, and can be traced in many forms from the earliest days to the present time. Sailors, particularly, have been under its control. When the mariners of old found their voyage to Tarshish prevented by threatening storms, they "took up Jonah, and cast him forth into the sea; and the sea ceased from her raging." Jason and his companions, before departing from Samothrace, on their famous voyage in the *Argo*,—"the first ship that ever sailed the sea,"—offered sacrifices in the temple, that their search for the golden fleece might prove successful. Arion, while returning with his wealth to Lesbos, would have been slain by the sailors for his money, had he not thrown himself into the sea, but the dolphins, so the story ran, carried him safely to land, and the *luck*, which might have been the sailors', had *they* thrown him over, accompanied the willing sacrifice, and he saved not only his life but his fortune.

In our own times the sailors of Boston retain the old tradition. It is said that "generations of fishermen have thrown *lucky pennies* on Half-way Rock, between Boston and Gloucester, on their outward voyages, to insure a full fare and a safe trip. The clefts of the rock are full of copper and nickel cents, from the earliest issues down to the coinage of to-day." In the year 1820, the sea washed down a rock on the coast of Jersey, England, and in the clefts were discovered nearly a thousand pieces of ancient Gaulish coins.\* We know not whether the Jersey mariners made the rock the scene of a similar offering ages ago, but it is not improbable.

But this idea of the propitiatory power of money was not confined to sailors. The Greeks looked upon death as a journey to another world, involving a voyage across the sluggish Styx, whose waters they believed separated Hades from Earth. Accordingly, one of the first duties to a departed friend was placing in his mouth the "Danake," the name given to the obolus used for that purpose, which was Charon's fee for ferrying over the spirit to the Elysian fields. This is the coin so frequently found in ancient tombs. At the opening of a grave at Same, in Cephallenia, a coin was found between the teeth of the skeleton, and other similar instances are well known. The Romans adopted the custom in imitation of the Greeks. They believed that the spirits of those whose remains failed to receive this funeral rite, whether from poverty or neglect, were forced to wander on the banks of the Styx a hundred years, before they could gain the further shore; while those who could tender payment, passed over at once to the blessed land. Juvenal, in his third Satire, ridicules his fellow countrymen for the superstition, describing the penniless ghost in these words:

At ille

Jam sedet in ripa, tetrumque novicius horret  
Porthmea, nec sperat cœnosi gurgitis alnum  
Infelix, nec habet, quem porrigat, *ore trientem*.

\* *Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. ii, p. 140.

It would be an interesting study to trace this idea of good fortune, which attaches to coins, in many other directions. The crooked sixpence in the purse, the broken coin divided between lovers, and many other similar instances might be named. We suggest the investigation of the extent of this idea of lucky pennies to some of our antiquarian friends. M.

*Boston, September, 1871.*

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### TAMPERING WITH COIN.

THE last report of the Assayer of the Mint of Philadelphia, contains some interesting information in regard to the various methods of counterfeiting gold coins, or abstracting from them a part of their value. In one lot of \$1,000, there were 34 double eagles. Two of these had been burnt or blistered, but as they were very slightly under weight, the object of the roasting has not been discovered. The other pieces were all from 10 to 20 grains light—that is, reduced from 40 to 80 cents in value. One was filed smoothly nearly all around the outer edge, but all the others retained the “milling,” which had been restored after the filing. In this way fifty cents’ worth of gold was taken from each piece without sensibly diminishing its diameter. In one or two cases, where from 22 1-2 to 58 1-2 grains had been taken away, the eye would detect the loss.

One piece was reduced by the use of acid. This treatment makes the surface rough, so that it is easily detected. In the same lot there were ten eagles which had been filed, and two treated with acid, the latter being quite spoiled. A number of counterfeits were found in the same lot. The best piece was light only two and a half grains, but some of its lettering was very bad. This piece contained about 69 per cent pure gold, the genuine coin containing 90 per cent. Some of the poorer pieces contain only about 50 per cent. Another lot of coins had been split and filled with platinum. The best method of detecting filled or counterfeit pieces is by finding their specific gravity by weighing in water.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

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### COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.

For some weeks past the number of counterfeit fifty cent notes detected at the redemption bureau of the Treasury Department has been very large; between two and three hundred dollars of such counterfeits are discovered daily. They are immediately branded and returned to the persons sending them in for redemption. Consequently the loss falls upon such persons.

*August, 1870.*

The government would do a good thing if it would order an issue of half-dollar pieces in silver, of a trifle lighter weight than the present; these would soon drive from circulation the fifty cent paper currency, and be more acceptable to the community.



## VALUE OF AMERICAN COINS IN GERMANY.

THE "*Numismatischer Verkehr*," for July, 1871, issued by C. G. Thieme, Leipzig, Germany, contains a list of some 2,000 Medals and Coins, with prices. We note the following, as showing the value of American pieces in Germany, where there are several collectors of American Coins, subscribers to our *Journal*.

Amerika. Vereinigte Staaten.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Dollar 1823, Stplgl, 1 *R* 5 *Ngr.* Do.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Dollar 1821, s. g., 1 *R* 5 *Ngr.* Amerika,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Dollar 1834, s. g., 20 *Ngr.* Do. Vereinigte Staaten.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Dollar 1835, g., 20 *Ngr.* Do.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Dollar v. 1854, u. 1855, a 1 *R.* Do. 3 Cent 1861, g., 5 *Ngr.* Do.  $\frac{1}{2}$  Dollar 1861, s. g., 20 *Ngr.* Do. One Decime 1862, g., 6 *Ngr.* New Jersey. Cent 1787, Pferdekopf uber Pflug und Schild, Gr. 27. Neum. 21627. g., 16 *Ngr.* Do. Gr. 23. Neum. 21627. g., 16 *Ngr.* Nordamerika. Vereinigte Staaten. Cent von 1794, s. g., 8 *Ngr.* Canada. 1 Sous 1837, Wappen und stehender Mann, g., 8 *Ngr.* Do. 2 Sous—One Penny 1837, Wappen und stehender Mann, g., 10 *Ngr.* Do. Cyt Bank, One Penny 1837, (Deux Sous,) s. g., 6 *Ngr.* Louisiana. Cent 1721, H. Neum. 21671. g., 5 *Ngr.* Massachusetts. Cent v. 1788, Adl. u. Indianer. Neum. 21621. g., 15 *Ngr.* Amerika. Broncirte Zinn-Med. auf die Industrie-Ausstellung in New York 1852 & 53, Gr. 23, s. g., 10 *Ngr.* Franklin & Montyon. Br.-Med. 1833, Gr. 19, schon., 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  *Ngr.* Lincoln, Pres. d. Verein. Staaten, Grosse starke Br.-Med. v. Bovy. Av. Brustb. Rev. Schrift, Gr. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$  Stplgl. sch., 2 *R* 10 *Ngr.*

## QUERY.

IN 1856, a copper coin was found in a coal mine, on the farm of Mr. John Poulson, in Harrison County, Ohio. On one side was an Indian head with a crown of feathers, and on the other a cross. It was near the mouth of the mine, but imbedded in the solid coal, apparently where placed by nature. I do not remember what letters, if any, were on it; but a full description of it was published at the time in the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*.—*Historical Magazine*, vi. 102-3, (March, 1862.)

Will some of our Pennsylvania friends look up the "*Christian Advocate*," of 1856, and send us the full account of the coin?—*Editors of Journal*.

## ORIGIN OF STERLING.

THIS word, as applied to coins, is derived from *Easterlings*, people of the north-east of Europe, some of whom were employed, in the 12th century, in regulating the coinage of England. It was not in use before the Conquest, though some have given it a Saxon derivation. From the twelfth century English money was designated, all over Europe, as *Sterling*.

## THE ALIQUOT PARTS OF AN ENGLISH SHILLING.

A FARTHING first findes forty-eight,  
An halfpenny hopes for twenty-four,  
Three farthings seeks out sixteen straight,  
A peny puts a dozen lower ;  
Dicke Dandiprat drewe eight out deade ;  
Twopence tooke six, and went his way ;  
Tom Trip-and-goe with four is fled,  
But Goodman Grote on three doth stay ;  
A testime only two doth take :  
Moe parts a Shilling cannot make.

## FIRST THINGS IN NUMISMATICS.

SILVER first coined at Rome, 269 years before Christ.

SHILLINGS were first coined by Henry VII., in 1503.

TWOPENCES in copper, and the copper penny, were first coined in the reign of Geo. III., 1797. The twopence was inconvenient from its size and weight; the same objection applied to the penny. They are collected as curiosities, but never used as currency.

FARTHINGs, or fourthings, no doubt had their name from the habit of cutting pennies into four parts,—a usual practice in the Anglo-Saxon times. Pennies cut accurately into *halves* (half-pennies), and *fourths* (farthings), are constantly found among Anglo-Saxon coins. In the Anglo-Saxon version of the Gospels, *fourthling* is twice used.—(Matt. v. 26, and Luke xxi. 2.)

COINING with dies, first invented in 1617; first used in England, 1620.

MONEY is first mentioned as a medium of commerce, in the 23d chapter of Genesis.

COINS first made at Argos, 894 B. C.; coined money has increased eighteen times its value from 1200 to 1640, and twelve times its value from 1530 to 1800.

## SALE AT FRANKFORT, GERMANY.

WE received a Catalogue of Medals, Coins and Numismatic Books, which were to be sold at Frankfort, Germany, by Herr Joseph Baer, Buchhandler and Antiquar, Rossmarkt 18, on the 7th of August last. There were 3508 lots, and from the degrees of variety affixed to many of the pieces, we should judge that the sale contained very many valuable coins. There were but few English or American (South) specimens.

## PICAYUNE APPROPRIATION.

THE smallest appropriation probably ever made by an Act of Legislature was in 1713, when that of New York voted the sum of *sixpence* to William Smith, in full discharge of a debt of £356 17s. 10½d.

DAME SHODDY, in searching for Lubin's perfume,  
Wanting "scents" of the *recherche* kind;  
Was sent by a wag to a coin-vender's room,  
Where, he said, all such things she could find.

The dealer produced a tray of fine coins,  
Resplendent in primitive sheen;  
"Git out!" said the dame, "'taint them bungtowns I want,  
'Tis the *scents* that you *smell of*, I mean."



## ANCIENT MEDALS AIDS TO HISTORY.

It is certain that Medals give a very great light to History, in confirming such passages as are true in old authors, in settling such as are told after different manners, and in recording such as have been omitted. In this case a cabinet of medals is a body of history. It was indeed the best way in the world to perpetuate the memory of great actions, thus to coin out the life of an emperor, and to put every great exploit into the mint. It was a kind of printing, before the art was invented. It is by this means that Monsieur *Vaillant* has disembroiled a history that was lost to the world before his time, and out of a short collection of medals has given us a chronicle of the kings of *Syria*. For this too is an advantage medals have over books, that they tell their story much quicker, and sum up a whole volume in twenty or thirty reverses. They are indeed the best epitomes in the world, and let you see with one cast of an eye the substance of above a hundred pages.

Another use of medals is, that they not only show you the actions of an emperor, but at the same time mark out the year in which they were performed. Every exploit has its date set to it. A series of an emperor's coins is his life digested into annals. Historians seldom break their relation with a mixture of chronology, nor distribute the particulars of an emperor's story into the several years of his reign; or where they do it, they often differ in their several periods. Here, therefore, it is much safer to quote a medal than an author, for in this case you do not appeal to a *Suetonius* or a *Lampridius*, but to the emperor himself, or to the whole body of a Roman Senate.

*Addison, on Ancient Medals.*

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## NOTES.

THE rarest bill of the Continental issue, is that of April 11, 1778, \$30.

THE earliest mention, in the Bible, of currency, is where the dove brought the *green back* to Noah.

"YE King of Pamunkie," on a Virginia Indian Medal or Badge.—*Journal*, Vol. 5, p. 82. "Pamunkeys," a tribe of Indians in Virginia, 1722.—See "Byrd Papers," *Richmond*, 1866.

THE advantage of small coin is to all who have to pay wages, the result of piece work, where fractional payments are to be made, and to all the poor, who have to buy their articles in small quantities.

ON the 21st of June, 1846, were found at York, England, 600 silver pennies of William the Conqueror. Mr. Hawkins, of the British Museum, found among them twenty-five names of moneyers not given by Ruding.

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## SCENTS.

THE following lines were sent to a shopkeeper by a gentleman who had received from him a penny which he had left upon his counter.

I have the cent you sent to me,  
And now I've sent a scent to thee;  
Your cent was nickel, as was seen,  
My scent is tonqua, that's a bean;  
The cent you sent me's very well,  
The scent I've sent you is to smell;  
That cent was sent I know what for,  
This scent is sent to scent your drawer.

## EDITORIAL.

WITH the advance of "civilized" ideas, the Japanese are extending the customs of the West in regard to the use of paper money among themselves. We see it stated that they are having a quantity of paper currency printed at Frankfort-on-the-Main. If it expels the silver itzebues as rapidly as our dimes and quarters were driven out by the "postal currency" nuisance, we hope some may drift over here.

SPEAKING of this postal currency, now that Uncle Sam is paying his honest debts in gold, by retiring "5-20" bonds, we wish a concerted effort might be made to retire all the lesser denominations of this filthy currency, which is a disgrace to the pockets as well as the credit of our people. After circulating till it is so dirty it cannot be read, and so completely worn out by handling that the "authorized agents of the Treasury Department" refuse to redeem it, it finally gets put upon some poor woman making her Saturday night purchases, or some fare-taker who had to accept that or nothing has it returned in his wages. The loss in general falls at last on those least able to bear it. A silver coin of slightly less intrinsic value than those which have "gone to Canada" and elsewhere, would in a very short time cure all the mischief, be acceptable to every body, afford employment to our mint, and restore the delightful "jingle," whose music, whether heard on marble counters or in juvenile pockets, has ever a most comfortable sound. General Grant's "silver age" would then be a fitting sequel to the "golden age" of General Jackson's mint-drops. Who will move in this direction first?

THE total amount of paper currency lost or worn out while in circulation, will exceed \$6,500,000, or 15 per cent of the whole issue.

A GENTLEMAN of our acquaintance wears an old-fashioned silver fourpence attached to his watch chain, in affectionate remembrance of his school days.

THE *American Journal of Science and Arts*, for July, has an article giving an account of the "Cardiff Giant." It states that it was cut out of a block of gypsum quarried near Fort Dodge, Iowa. The figure was cut in the workshop of a Mr. Burckhardt, in Chicago, Ill. It was then conveyed to the "Newell Farm" and buried; after seven months it was "accidentally" discovered, and it was said, sold for a very large sum, and has since been exhibited in our principal cities as an "antique;" thousands of persons have been humbugged and others will be.

WATSON & Co., 139 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, have issued a priced Catalogue of Coins, Medals, Paper Money, &c. Price 25 cents.

## CURRENCY.

READY money is a ready medicine.

MAID of money—a spinster heiress.

IRREDEEMABLE Bonds—Vagabonds.

CHANGE for a Sovereign—a Republic.

A SOVEREIGN Bet—Queen Elizabeth.

LOVERS of the species,—bullion brokers.

## ON THE DEPRECIATION OF CONTINENTAL MONEY, 1780.

"A REFUGEE captain lost two of his men;  
And ardently wishing to have them again,  
To the Major applied on an exchange to fix,  
And requested to know *if for two he'd take six?*  
Major Adams agreed, nor said a word more,  
And Paddy was ordered to fetch them ashore;  
Who cried out in surprise: 'Be jabers, my honey,  
*Our men now depreciate as fast as our money.*'"

"HUSBAND, I must have some change to-day." "Well, stay at home and take care of the children: that will be change enough."

## ERRATA.

In the description of the Augsburg Medal, (p. 7, vol. 6,) read Duke of LUNENBURG in place of Luxemburg.

Page 17, vol. 6, read KITTANNING instead of Kittinging. The error was, of course, obvious to every reader, as none of the Kits have more than two I's.









# A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1872.

No. 3.

## CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO THE PREBLE MEDAL.

[Copied for the Numismatic Society by George Henry Preble, U. S. N.]

*Naval Rendezvous, Boston Navy Yard, August 2, 1871.*

J. COLBURN, ESQ.,

*President Boston Numismatic Society, Boston, Mass.*

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to forward you herewith for the archives or library of your Society, a copy of the correspondence between Commodore Preble and the Navy Department, &c., respecting the Medal granted him by Resolution of Congress. These letters I have taken from copies found among the Commodore's papers, or from official printed documents.

The medal has been repeatedly engraved on copper, steel and wood. There was a copper plate of it published in the *Polyanthos* many years ago, of which I have an impression, and there is a wood engraving of it in *Lossing's War of 1812*.

The steel engraving referred to above is a perfect *fac simile* of the medal, having been engraved by the ruling process by Mr. Joseph Saxton, then of the United States Mint, to illustrate *Godey's Lady's Book* for September, 1842. Applying to Mr. Godey, about two years since, for impressions from this plate, he stated that the plate was destroyed in 1854, in the great fire of Hart's Building, together with all the plates illustrating his Magazine prior to that date. It seems, however, in some way to have been preserved, for soon after a friend in New York discovered it in the hands of an engraver of that city, "looking very much the worse for wear, and as if it might have passed through a great fire." It was not so badly injured, however, as he supposed, as the impressions in this number show.

It is generally the case that the day of the month on which a battle was fought is inscribed on the medal which commemorates it. On this, only the year is given. The reason is, that the Preble Medal commemorates not one, but five bombardments of the City of Tripoli, which took place on different days in the months of August and September, 1804.

The original gold medal is now in the possession of the Commodore's only grandson, Edward Earnest Preble, who recently resigned his commission

as a Lieutenant Commander in the U. S. Navy, and who was the navigating officer of the Kearsarge in her combat with the Alabama, and also of the Steam Frigate Susquehanna at the capture of Fort Fisher.

Copies of the medal in bronze were distributed among the junior officers. One of these is now in the possession of the Portland Public Library and Institute. Another was picked up by a Union soldier on a wharf at Charleston, S. C., about three years since, and I saw mention of another copy in the notices to correspondents of the *New York Ledger* about two years since.

Very truly yours,

GEO. HENRY PREBLE.

# RESOLUTION OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT, MARCH 3, 1805.

*Resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to cause a gold medal to be struck emblematical of the attacks on the town, batteries and naval force of Tripoli, by the squadron under Commodore Preble's command, and to present it to Commodore Preble in such manner as in his opinion, will be most honorable to him; and that the President be further requested to cause a sword to be presented to each of the commissioned officers and midshipmen who have distinguished themselves in the several attacks.

*Resolved*, That one month's pay be allowed, exclusively of the common allowance, to all petty officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron, who so gloriously supported the honor of the American Flag, under the orders of their gallant commanders in the several attacks."

*Boston, June 15, 1805.*

DEAR SIR:—I send you three sketches of attacks on Tripoli by our squadron in August last; perhaps they may be of some service to the person who cuts the medal. Please inform me when it is probable the medal will be finished, and what will be the expense of striking a few in copper.

I have a painting of the first attack, six feet long by four wide—it is the only one I have at present, but it shall be sent to you if the engraver wishes it. I however presume the sketches will answer his purpose.

I am with esteem and respect, dear sir, &c.,

GEORGE HARRISON, ESQ.,  
*Navy Agent, Philadelphia.*

EDWARD PREBLE.

*Philadelphia, June 17, 1805.*

SIR:—I this moment received your letter covering the sketches which I shall without delay, transmit to the Secretary. I have been expecting them from you these two months. It will require at least three months to execute the die after the order is given, which I hope the Secretary will not delay. I will ascertain the expense of a medal in silver, and inform you. It will not exceed but a mere trifle, the price of the metal.

I do not expect that the drawing you mention will be called for; should it be requisite I will give you due notice.

In haste, per mail, but with regard and respect, your servant,  
Commodore PREBLE.

GEORGE HARRISON.



NAVY DEPARTMENT, 26 *June*, 1805.

SIR:—For your information, I enclose a copy of my letter to Geo. Harrison, Esq., of this day, upon the subject of the medal voted by Congress to you.

I am, respectfully, sir, your most obedient servant,

RT. SMITH.

N. B. Medals for crowned heads never exceed three inches.

Commodore EDWARD PREBLE, *Boston*.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, 26th *June*, 1805.

SIR:—I have received your letter accompanied by drawings of the medal for Commodore Preble. I now return you the Commodore's likeness and one of the drawings sent to me by you. I approve the drawings excepting as to size, which appears to me to be too large. I doubt whether any die can be made to impress so large a surface. We should depart, too, from general custom, by making this medal so large. The medal voted by the old Congress, for General Washington, was three inches diameter. Those for Generals Greene, Gates, &c., were two and a half inches, and those for Morgan, Wayne, &c., were two inches. The drawings of the medal for Commodore Preble are four inches. I have no objections to the medal for Commodore Preble being two and a half inches. Confer with artists upon the subject, and let me hear from you. It is my determination to have it made by *Mr. Reich*, and you may so inform him, that he may not engage in other business to interfere with this. I am, respectfully, sir, your most ob't serv't,

GEORGE HARRISON, ESQ., *Philadelphia*.

R. SMITH.

*Boston*, July 10, 1805.

SIR:—I am honored with your letter of the 26th ult., with a copy of your letter to Geo. Harrison, Esq., upon the subject of the medal.

The drawings I sent you were not intended to govern the size of the medal, but merely to give the artist a general idea of the subject by presenting to him a group of figures which he might reduce to suit his instructions.

I agree with you that two and a half inches is sufficiently large. I now enclose another drawing, which I think as correct a view of the commencement of our attack, August 3d, as can well be given in so small a compass. I have a painting of the subject 6 feet long by 4 wide, which I will send to the office if you desire it. It has cost me fifty dollars.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, &c., &c., &c.,

EDWARD PREBLE.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,  
*Washington*.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 20, 1805.

SIR:—I have received your letter of the 10th inst. The drawing which you propose sending to the Navy Office will be very acceptable. The subject merits perpetuity.

I am respectfully, Sir, your most obed't servant,

R. SMITH.

Commodore EDWARD PREBLE, *Boston*.

August 15, 1805.

DEAR SIR:—The medal is in hand and by the spring the President will have the pleasure of handing it you. It cannot be done in less time, and as I wish it to equal any other of its size,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, I do not press him. One of the three drawings you sent on has been selected. The following are the inscriptions.

Edwardo Preble Duci Strenuo.  
Comitia Americana.

Vindice Commercii Americani  
Ante Tripoli  
MDCCCIV.

1804.

It shall be superior to anything of the kind ever executed in America.  
Faithfully yours,

Commodore PREBLE.

GEORGE HARRISON.

PORTLAND, *October* 28, 1805.

SIR:—Capt. Bainbridge will send you a drawing of one of our attacks on the forts and gunboats of Tripoli; it is enclosed in a tin case and directed to me. You will oblige me by forwarding it to me by the first opportunity, either by land or water. I am not acquainted with the size of it. If it is small, and you can send it by any gentleman to Boston, I wish you to do so, but if bulky send it by a packet; in either case direct it to the care of my brother Eben. Any charges you may be at, I will repay.

Very respectfully, your obed't servant,  
WILLIAM CODMAN, Esq., *New York*.

EDWARD PREBLE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *17th May*, 1806.

SIR:—In pursuance of the Resolution of Congress of the 3d of March, 1805, requesting the President of the United States to cause a gold medal to be struck, emblematical of the attacks on the town, batteries and naval force of Tripoli, by the squadron under your command, and to present it to you in such manner as in his opinion would be most honorable to you, the medal which will herewith be delivered to you by Lieutenant Jones has been struck. You will receive it Sir, as a testimony of your country's estimation of the important and honorable services rendered by you, and you will be pleased to accept an assurance of the great pleasure I have in the honor of presenting it to you.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, Sir,

Your obed't servant,

Commodore EDWARD PREBLE,  
*Portland, Maine.*

R. SMITH.

PORTLAND, *June* 17, 1806.

SIR:—By Lieut. Jones of the Navy, I had this day the honor to receive your official letter of the 17th ult., accompanying a gold medal, struck in pursuance of a Resolution of Congress of the 3d March, 1805, emblematical of the attacks on the town, batteries and naval forces of Tripoli, by the squadron under my command. Please to communicate to the President of



the United States that I accept with gratitude this honorable testimony of the approbation of my country, and I pray you to be assured that I feel truly sensible of the very handsome and obliging manner in which it has been presented.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, Sir,

Your most obed't servant,

Hon. ROBERT SMITH,

EDWARD PREBLE.

*Secretary of the Navy.*

March 31, 1807.

SIR:—Have you had any extra impressions of the Medal for Commodore Preble made? If you have, be pleased to send them to me by the first safe opportunity.

Very respectfully, &c.,

R. SMITH, *Sec'y of the Navy.*

GEORGE HARRISON, ESQ.,

*Navy Agent, Philadelphia, Penn.*

April 3d, 1807.

SIR:—I regret that I have it not in my power to comply with your request respecting the extra impressions of the medal of Commodore Preble. Till late in December, I was promised from time to time, by the coiner, that they would have them struck off the first moment of leisure; that they were so pressed by the banks for coin, that they found it impossible to break off. In December, or beginning of January, I was called upon by the Director to express *his* regret that the mint, owing to an accident in the great screw, could not now, without incurring too great a risk, attempt the striking of the medals, and recommended my applying to Mr. Armitage, who has a machine of some force. In consequence I applied, and handed him over the dies to make the attempt, and ere this I expected to have received his specimen, but as yet he has not succeeded.

The screw of the mint is not so much injured but that they can strike dollars, and I am inclined to believe their fears are greater than the flaw justifies. Should Armitage not succeed, will you permit me to send the dies to a friend in Birmingham, England? I can have the whole executed and returned previous to the meeting of Congress, and the expense will not be greater than if made here.

I am, very respectfully,

GEO. HARRISON.

To the Hon. SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

*Washington, D. C.*

April 8, 1807.

SIR:—I have received your letter of the 3d inst. If you should not be able to get the extra impressions of the medal for Com. Preble, made in Philadelphia, you may as you have proposed, have them executed in Birmingham.

I am, respectfully yours,

GEO. HARRISON, ESQ.,

RT. SMITH.

*Navy Agent, Philadelphia.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, April 8, 1807.

SIR:—I expected long before this, to have had it in my power to distribute a number of extra impressions of the medal given to you by Congress,

but in this expectation I have been disappointed. The enclosed copies of letters will explain the cause of this delay, and the measures taken to have the impressions made. This information I consider as due to your feelings, and therefore have given it to you. I am, very respectfully, sir,

Your most obt. servant, RT. SMITH.

Commodore EDWD. PREBLE,  
*Portland, Me.*

XII Congress.

No. 98.

2d session.

*Gold Medal Presented to Captain Preble.*

*To the House of the Representatives of the United States :*

I transmit to the House of Representatives, a report of the Secretary of the Navy, complying with their resolution of the 16th inst.

JAMES MADISON.

*December 23, 1812.*

NAVY DEPARTMENT, *December 21, 1812.*

SIR:—On the subject of the resolution of the Honorable the House of Representatives of the 16th inst., I have the honor to state, that, in pursuance of the resolution of Congress, of the 3d of March, 1805, a gold medal, emblematical of the attacks on the town, batteries, and naval force of Tripoli, by the squadron under Commodore Preble's command, was presented to Commodore Preble in the manner stated in this enclosed letter dated May 17, 1806. [See page 52, *antea*.]

That one month's pay was allowed, exclusively of the common allowance, to all the petty officers, seamen, and marines of the squadron, who so gloriously supported the honor of the American flag under the orders of their gallant commander in the several attacks.

That no sword has been presented to either of the commission officers or midshipmen, who distinguished themselves in the several attacks, and that it is not known to this Department, that there ever was made by Congress, a specific appropriation of twenty thousand dollars for the purpose of carrying into effect the resolution referred to.

With respect to that part of the resolution which "requests the President to cause a sword to be presented to each of the commissioned officers and midshipmen who distinguished themselves," it is presumed the President saw what to his mind appeared difficulties of great delicacy, from the peculiar language of the resolution. By the resolution he was requested to present swords to such only as had distinguished themselves, and all having been represented to him as having acted gloriously, he could not in justice, draw with precision a line of discrimination. He felt, it is to be presumed, a repugnance to the making of a selection which, by implication, would necessarily have cast an unmerited reproach upon all not therein included. A degradation of that kind might have greatly injured the service, and could not possibly have been grateful to the honorable feelings of the favored officers.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect, sir,

Your most obedient servant, PAUL HAMILTON.

The PRESIDENT.



A statement, showing the dates when the payments appear to have been made on account of the medal presented to Commodore Preble, in pursuance of the Resolutions of Congress of the 3d March, 1805.

1805, July 29, . . . . .	\$15 00
1806, April 15, . . . . .	264 61
“ July 3, . . . . .	15 00
“ “ 30, . . . . .	685 71
	<hr/>
	\$980 32

NAVY DEPARTMENT ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE,  
February 23, 1813.

THOMAS TURNER, *Accountant.*

DEVICES ON COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE subject of the *mint*, has occupied the attention of the citizens considerably, and the majority dislike the figure of *Liberty* being struck on the coins, in preference to the head of the President of the United States.

The first words in the Constitution of the United States are, “*We, the people, &c.*” Now, who, say they, is the *representative* of the *sovereignty of the people*? The *President* chosen by them, most assuredly is the answer. If, therefore, the coinage is to bear the impression of the sovereignty of the people, his figure ought to be adopted.

*Silver* and *gold* cannot be signed like a *bank bill*, therefore the stamp of publick authority ought to be made on the coin, as a warranty of the weight and purity of the pieces, otherwise they will not pass freely from hand to hand, without weighing or assaying, which will be very troublesome. Whose stamp so proper to attest this as the *Chief Magistrate* of that nation whose coin it is? *p.* 215.

In the debate in Congress, on the Mint bill, the motion for striking the President's head upon the coin, was warmly opposed by a certain gentleman, in a very lengthy speech, as favouring monarchical principles. A gentleman from this State rose and said, he perceived the same objection might be made to the Eagle on the reverse of the coin: he thought it would be best to substitute a more harmless and less monarchical bird, and begged leave to recommend a *Goose*. *p.* 216.

The Apollo. Boston : 1792. Cited in *Hist. Mag.* Vol. 7, *p.* 14. New Series. *Morrisania*, N. Y. 1870.

You are aware that the Act instituting the Mint, April 2, 1792, required, on the coin, simply “an impression emblematical of Liberty.” These very general terms seem to give a large “liberty” of device, but, in truth, nothing is harder than to get up a suitable emblem. It has, therefore, been a matter of debate, from that day to this.

It is well known that Washington objected to placing his effigy on the coin; and the prevailing opinion has always concurred with him, in that matter.

U. S. Mint, Phila.

JAS. POLLOCK, Director.

*Hist. Mag.* Vol. 7, 1870, *p.* 14, New Series.

## CROWNS OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

"I HAVE also been informed, by my very ingenious friend Mr. George Vertue, who has examined all the works of Simon with the exactness of an artist, and from whom we may expect an accurate account of the same, when he shall have leisure to publish the curious collections he has made upon that subject, that he has observed half crowns of this sort, [a supposed coinage of 1656,] where the last figure of the date had been altered from a 6 to an 8 upon the die: which would lead one to conjecture, that those dies, tho' prepared in 1656, were not really issued before the year 1658, and after the second solemn inauguration of the protector, which was on the 26th of May, 1657."—*Folke's Coins*, p. 99. London. 1745.

A crown, one of the earliest impressions, in our possession, bears a slight appearance of an alteration, in the die, in the figure 8, which is much smaller than the other figures. We would like to know if collectors having the crown and half crown can discover any evidence of alteration in their pieces. Was the expected work of Mr. George Vertue ever published?

## ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR MARK.

THE origin of the United States dollar mark (\$) has been ascribed to several sources. By some it is supposed to represent the *U* written upon the *S*, denoting U. S. (United States). Some think it is a modification of the figure 8, having reference to 8 reals, or pieces of eight, as the dollar was formerly called; others, that it represents the "Pillars of Hercules," which were stamped on the Pillar Dollar; and others, still, that it is a combination of the initials P and S., from the Spanish *Peso Duro*, signifying Hard Dollar. As it is used in Portugal to note the thousands' place, it is probable that it originated in that country; a mil-reis, or thousand reis, is written thus, 1\$000. Some interesting notes on this subject are to be found in the *Historical Magazine*, vol. 1, *First Series*, pages 186, 187, 245 and 281.

After the preceding note was handed to us, it brought to mind the following communication relating to the same subject, written some time ago by an esteemed friend and correspondent of the *Journal*.

"\* \* \* As to the \$ mark, and the origin of the name dollar. For the first, it needs but few words to say, that the dollar mark is simply the plural of "pieces of eight"; i. e. so many *eights*; just as £ is the plural of *libra*. For the other, the origin is traced to the mining region of Joachims-thal, or Joachim's dale, in Austria. A large silver coin began to be struck about the year 1521, from silver taken from that mine; it was from that circumstance called a thal-er; (pronounced very nearly as *taller*.) Germany and Spain being then one great monarchy, the name was easily carried to the large silver coin of Spain, which the scholars of that day latinized into *thalerus regius*, royal dollar. The word was afterwards turned into *tallaro* in Venice, *daelder* in Holland, *daler* in Denmark, &c. (See Becher's work on Austrian moneys,—*Oesterreichische Munzwesen*, Vienna, 1838.) D.



## PURLOINERS OF COINS.

THE following extracts from letters received by a collector of coins, describe an amusing incident in his experience.

The owner of the Victoria Crown may still find on the little red morocco case, the marks of teeth mentioned in the first extract.

—, ENGLAND, 17<sup>th</sup> June, 1844.

You no doubt have been anxiously expecting to hear from me for some time, and I can assure you I have been quite as anxious to execute the commission you were kind enough to favor me with.

I am sorry I have been prevented from remitting you any part of the order sooner, but when you are made acquainted with the circumstances of the case, you will, I hope, excuse the delay. In the first place I had procured for you some very rare and desirable coins from the Duke of Devonshire's collection recently sold, such as the three coins of Lord Baltimore, the dollar of Charles II. and parts to the 1-16; the 2-3 dollar of Mary and Henry Darnley; some fine proofs in bronze, and many others to the amount of about £10 worth, all which I had carefully wrapped in cotton, and then in soft paper, with the intention of forwarding them by the steamer of the 3d inst. Having put them all in a little box containing silver plate, for the sake of security during the night, it was deposited in a vault which we use for that purpose, but on taking out the plate next morning, to my great dismay the little box containing the coins (which, unfortunately, had no lid,) was empty, every coin except one being carried away, as was afterwards proved by *rats*, no doubt for the sake of the soft paper and cotton wool, to line their nest with. As a proof of this, on digging after the rat-hole, two large coins were found among some rubbish, but divested both of paper and cotton. These were the two-penny piece of George III., and the 60 shilling piece of James II., which are now sent to you. The medal which was not carried off, was the coronation one of Victoria,\* which would have shared the same fate, but the little morocco box in which it was placed protected it; the teeth marks, however, upon it, show what they would have liked to do with it also. Although two men have been employed ever since in searching after them, no other trace of them has, up to the present moment, been discovered, so that I have begun to despair of ever seeing them again. Possibly, at some future time, the discovery of such a miscellaneous hoard will give rise to a learned dissertation on the subject; at all events it will be worth recording in the Numismatic Chronicle as a caution to other collectors. You may be sure that this affair has caused me much grief, as, independently of the pecuniary loss, it may be some time before I have the opportunity of possessing the same coins again. By the kindness of a friend I am enabled to supply the place of the three coins of Lord Baltimore at a less price than those lost could have been afforded at.

—, August 2d, 1844.

I am sorry a few of the coins sent did not meet approval, but, owing to the unfortunate circumstance of the loss mentioned in my last, it prevented me from sending coins which might have been more acceptable. I am very

\* This was the Florin Crown.

happy, however, to inform you that after digging for some time in different parts, we at last came to the nest and found all that we lost with the exception of the Barbadoes penny and  $\frac{1}{2}$  penny, so that I shall now be able to forward them to you.

To H. D., *Boston, Mass.*

## COLLECTION OF MR. J. A. NEXSEN.

PRICES of a portion of the Collection of J. A. Nexsen, sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, October 5th and 6th, 1871.

Dollars, 1794, poor, \$10.50; 1796, good, 2.75; 1798, fair, 4.00; do., not equal to last, 2.25; do., large eagle, good, 2.00; 1803, very good, 4.00; 1848, very good, 2.00; 1852, uncirculated, 3.50; 1853, very fine, 3.00; 1854, fair, 3.25; 1855, uncirculated, 3.00; 1856, do., 2.50; 1857, very good, 2.25; 1858, *proof*, 9.00; 1861, very good, 2.00; 1862, do., 2.25; 1864, do., 2.00; 1871, very fine, 2.00; Proof Sets, 1863 to 1867, 3.50 to 3.25 each.

Half Dollars, 1801, fair, \$1.50; 1802, good, 2.25; 1803, fair, 1.13; 1807, head to left, good, 2.50; 1814, fine, 1.50; 1815, very good, 2.00; 1823, fine, 1.13; 1839, liberty seated, uncirculated, 1.13; 1841, N. O. Mint, 2.13; 1851, fair, 1.10; Quarter dollar, 1796, fair, 2.00; Dime, do., 1.13; Half dime, 1794, fair, 2.25; 1796, do., do., 2.00; 1797, do., good, 75 cents; Cents, 1793, liberty cap, fair, 4.00; do., wreath, 3.00; 1795, Jefferson head, fair, 7.50; 1796, liberty cap, very good, 4.25; 1799, date good, 4.50; 1804, poor, 2.25; 1810, over 1809, fine, 7.00; 1811, fine, 2.25; 1826, uncirculated, 1.50; 1827, do., 1.38; 1829, do., 2.25; 1831 and 1832, do., 1.00 each; 1835, do., 1.63; 1836, do., 2.00; 1837, do., 1.00; 1841, do., 1.63; 1842, do., 1.25; 1844, do., 1.50; 1845, do., 1.75; 1857, *proof*, 2.25; Half Cents, 1793, very good, 4.50; 1795, do., 2.50; 1802, fair, 1.00; 1803, fair, 1.13; 1811, good, 2.00; 1833, *proof*, 1.13; 1835, *proof*, 1.25.

Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, fine, \$6.25; Sixpence, do., good, 3.25; Threepence, do., fine but punched, 2.75; Oak Tree Twopence, 1662, fine, 5.25; Rosa Americana Penny, 1.00; do., farthing, 1.63; Colonies Francois, 1767, 75c.; do., two L's crossed, 85c.; Massachusetts Half Cent, 1787, uncirculated, 2.25; 1788, do., very good, 1.00; Nova Eborac. 1787, very fine, 2.13; New Jersey, fox type, very good, 1.37; Kentucky Triangle Cent, very fine, 2.25; Georgius Triumpho, fine, 2.00.

Washington Cent, 1791, small eagle, fine, \$8.50; do., large eagle, very fine, 5.50; Washington Cent, 1792, *fifteen stars over the eagle*, unusually good, 35.00.

Martha Washington Half Disme, good condition, \$11.00; Gold Dollar, 1836, liberty cap, *proof*, 4.50; 1836, Silver dollar, 5.00; 1839, do., 26.00; Half dollar, 1838, spread eagle, *proof*, 5.00; do., 1838, flying eagle, *proof*, 5.00; Set of One, Three and Five Cent pieces, 1868, *proofs*, (Mint price \$9.00,) four dollars for the set.

English Silver, Pennies, William I., \$1.63; Henry I., 1.25; Stephen, 2.13; Henry II., 88c.; Richard I., 3.50; John, 1.50; Henry III., 50c.; Edward I., and II., 50c.; Half Groat, Edward, 1.75; Henry IV., Groat, 1.13; Henry V., do., 1.75; Richard III., do., 4.00; Edward VI., Crown, 6.00; Half do., 3.50; Elizabeth, do., 9.00; Half do., 4.75; James I., do., 7.00; Half do., 2.50; Charles I., do., 5.50; Commonwealth, do., 6.00; Half do., 5.50; Cromwell, do., 9.50; half do., pierced, 5.00; James II., do., 4.75; Half do., 3.50; William and Mary, do., 4.00; Half do., 2.00; George III., Mudie Pattern Crown, 8.50; William IV., Proof Crown, 25.00; Victoria Gothic Crown, *proof*, 5.00; Scotch Dollar, Mary, and Henry Darnly, 1566, fine, 6.25; James VI., 1567, Sword Dollar, 3.50.

Greek Tetradrachms, Athens, fine, \$3.00; Syracuse, fine, 7.00; another, 5.00; Macedonia, fine, 6.00; Gonatus, fine, 6.50; Philip II., fine, 3.50; Alexander, 2.50; Philip III., fine, 4.25; Ptolemy, fine, 4.00; Lysimachus, fine, 5.50; Antiochus I., fine, 4.25; Antiochus IV., fine, 7.00; Antiochus VII., good, 3.75; Antiochus VIII., fine, 3.25; Philip I., good, 3.25; Leontium, fine, 5.00; Athens, fine, 2.75; Philip II., fine, 2.50; Alexander Balas, fine, 4.50.

Roman, Large Brass, Sixty pieces, the more common sold from 25 cents to \$1.00. Antonia, fine, 3.75; Claudius, good, 3.25; Didius Julianus, fine, 6.50; Clodius Albinus, do., 2.25; Macrinus, 3.50; Barbia Orbianus, fine, 3.25; Small Brass, from 20 cents to 3.75.

Roman Silver Denarii. Julius Caesar, fine, \$6.00; Tiberius, fine, 2.75; Clodius Albinus, fine, 4.00; Otho, fine, 1.75; Papienus, fine, 1.75; Some seventy other, 20 cents to 1.50 each.

Set of Bronze Presidential Medals. John Adams, \$4.75; the others, fourteen, from 1.13 to 1.75 each; Bronze Medal, Alexander Hamilton, size 31, 7.00; Libertas Americana, 3.50; Kane Medal, size 51, 3.00; Webster, size 49, 2.50; Clay, size 48, 3.00.

U. S. Gold. Eagle, 1795, fine, \$17.00; Half do., fine, 7.00; Quarter do., 1796, with stars, 9.50; do., without stars, 7.00; Three Dollar piece, 1854, 4.00; Half Eagle, 1866, 5.50; California Dollar, with eagle, octagon, 2.50.

Ferdinand and Isabella, gold, Double Ducat, fine, \$26.00.



## ELLIOTT NUMISMATIC COLLECTION.

A SALE of Coins and Medals took place at George A. Leavitt & Co's, New York, on the 5th and 6th of September last. We give the prices of the most desirable pieces.

Greek Tetradrachms of Athens, Syracuse and Thasus, \$2.38 to 4.50 each; six other Greek silver, 1.00 to 1.75 each; Antiochus IV., fine, 7.00; Antiochus VII., 5.00; Ptolemy, 3.00; two of Alexander, 5.00. Roman Æs, copper, very fine, 6.38; thirty Roman silver, 25 cents to 2.00 each; Bronze Medals, Com. Ingraham, size 64, 2.63; Gen. Scott, size 56, 1.88; U. S. Assay, size 21, 1861, 1.30; Rouget De Lisle, size 34, 2.35; Napoleon, size 26, 2.00; Attack on the Bastille, size 30, 1.38.

United States Silver, Dollars, 1794, \$4.38; 1795, 2.25; another, 2.75; do., 3.75; do., 2.00; 1798, 2.75; 1800, 2.13; 1802, 2.25; 1844, 2.00; 1846, 2.00; 1848, 2.00; 1850, 2.15; 1853, 3.88; 1854, 3.13; 1855, 3.00, the last nine uncirculated, or fine; proof sets, 1858, 9.00; 1859 to 1871, 3.00 to 5.00 each; half dollars, 1794, 1.13; 1795, 1.50; do., 1.13; 1797, good, 8.00; 1802, 2.50; 1803, 1.50; 1804, 1.88; 1805, 1.25; 1815, 2.00; 1830, proof, 2.13; quarter dollars, 1796, 1.63; two 1819, 1.13 each; 1827, proof, 70.00; 1853, without arrows, 1.00.

Washington Pieces; Eccleston's Medal, very fine, \$10.00; Masonic [Funeral] Medal, "Skull and Cross Bones," proof, 10.00; Funeral Medal, very fine, 9.50; Washington Cent, or Half Dollar, copper, size 21, very fine, 45.00; do., obverse very poor, 8.00.

U. S. Cents: 1793, \$2.00; 1795, fine, 2.00; 1799, "might be called fine," 10.00; 1802, uncirculated, 7.50; 1803, do., 6.00; 1807, do., 5.50; 1809, very fine, 3.85; 1817, proof, 5.50; 1843 and 1844, uncirculated, 2.00 each.

U. S. Pattern Pieces: 1836, Dollar, \$3.00; 1838, Half Dollar, head of Liberty: rev. Half Dollar. proof, 8.00; another, cracked die, 3.75; 1866, proof dollar in copper, 4.00; 1869, Pattern Set of nine pieces, silver, 8.50; 1869, same as the last, in copper, 17.50; 1870, same as last, except date, 8.50.

Half Cents: 1793, good, \$2.00; 1831, proof, 5.00; 1840, proof, 12.00; 1841, do., 11.00; 1842, do., 30.00; 1843, 44, 45 and 46, do., 10.00 each; 1847, do., 30.00; 1848, do., 10.00; 1849, 3.00.

Massachusetts Two Pence, oak tree, \$3.50; Wood's English Half Penny, 1722, proof, 4.00; Rosa Americana, Penny, crowned rose, 2.75; Half Penny, do., 1.63; U. S. A. Bar Cent, 3.50; Massachusetts Half Cents, 1787 and 1788, uncirculated, 2.60 each; Kentucky Cent, proof, 4.00; Baltimore Town Piece, silver, good, 12.00. A large collection of miscellaneous coins and medals brought fair prices.

## MEDALS OF LAFAYETTE.

The following Medals in the Collection of Mr. M. A. Stickney, of Salem, differ from those given on pages 1 to 4, and p. 30 of this Volume.

XXXI. LAFAYETTE G<sup>AL</sup> EN CHEF; bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right. Rev. LIBERTE ORDRE PUBLIC, in three lines, within a circle of words, viz: GARDE NATIONALE \* \* \*. Silver, size 8.

XXXII. 1789. 1830; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the left; below, Pingret. Rev. GARDE NAT<sup>LE</sup> \* LIBERTE ORDRE PUBLIC \* In the field, Paris Banquet Offert au GE NERAL LAFAYETTE PAR LA 10<sup>H</sup> LEGION 16 SEPTEMBRE 1830, in seven lines, on what looks like a suspended bomb shell. Bronze, size 18½.

XXXIII. GENERAL LAFAYETTE; bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right. Rev. AUX INTREPIDES CITOYENS DE PARIS in a circle. Below, DES 27 1829 J (curved). BARRICAD 1830 in two lines. In the field, a barricade of trunks of trees and rocks, on which is planted their flag, and the branch of a tree on which appears a wreath, or ring. Bronze, size 19.

XXXIV. GENERAL LAFAYETTE: bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right. Rev. LAFAYETTE, BORN SEP<sup>R</sup> 6, 1757. DIED MAY 20, 1834, IN THE 77 YEAR OF HIS AGE. THE HERO OF TWO HEMISPHERES. THE GENEROUS, NOBLE-MINDED, LIBERAL PHILANTHROPIST, THE BRAVE AND CHIVALROUS SOLDIER AND SINGLE-HEARTED PATRIOT. in ten lines across the field. Lead, size 32.

## ANCIENT MEDALS AIDS TO ART.

As we find on Medals the plans of several buildings that are now demolished, we see on them, too, the models of many ancient Statues that are now lost. There are several Reverses which are owned to be the representations of antique figures, and I question not but there are many others that were formed on the like models, though at present they lie under no suspicion of it. The *Hercules Farnese*, the *Venus of Medicis*, the *Apollo* in the *Belvidera*, and the famous *Marcus Aurelius* on horseback, which are, perhaps, the four most beautiful Statues extant, make their appearance, all of them, on ancient Medals, though the figures that represent them were never thought to be the copies of Statues till the Statues themselves were discovered. There is no question, I think, but the same reflection may extend itself to antique Pictures; for I doubt not but in the designs of several *Greek* Medals in particular, one might often see the hand of an *Apelles* or *Protogenes*, were we as well acquainted with their works as we are with *Titian's* or *Vandyke's*. I might here make a much greater show of the usefulness of Medals, if I would take the method of others, and prove to you that all arts and sciences receive a considerable illustration from this study. I must, however, tell you, that Medals and the Civil Law, as we are assured by those who are well read in both, give a considerable light to each other, and that several old Coins are like so many maps for explaining of the ancient Geography. But, besides the more solid parts of learning, there are several little intimations to be met with on Medals that are very pleasant to such as are conversant in this kind of study. Should I tell you gravely, that without the help of Coins we should never have known which was the first of the Emperors that wore a beard, or rode in stirrups, I might turn my science into ridicule. Yet it is certain there are a thousand little impertinences of this nature that are very gratifying to curiosity.—*Addison, on Ancient Medals.*

## OWED TO MONEY.

OF dollars we're dreaming, for dollars striving,  
The only object of worth in life;  
The mind of man, for his greed contriving,  
Dares the encounter of every strife.

The silvery stream all mankind follow,  
Wherever its meanderings run,  
Whose course is lit by the shining dollar,  
Brighter and warmer than the noonday sun.

Everywhere is this dollar gleaming,  
Everywhere in church or mart,  
And like bright rays of sunshine streaming  
Through every chink of the human heart.

By rail-car crashing, furious dashing,  
Husbands struck from the roll of life;  
A law-suit follows—ten thousand dollars  
Consoles the inconsolable wife.

Dollars! Dollars! *the song, the story,*  
The genius of man has e'er sung or said;  
Old painters, with just ideas of glory,  
Drew golden hoops round each holy head.

O, money, money! all men adore thee,  
An altar thou hast in every heart;  
E'en virtue's power must fail before thee,  
In robbing woe of its keenest smart.

Henceforward money be my endeavor;  
Shut eyes and heart to all beside!  
Gold to my progress shall prove the lever,  
And silver dollars be deified.

Hurra for money! old virtues vanish,—  
Friendship and love that once controlled,—  
Such common stars the world must banish,  
Whose guiding star is a star of gold.  
1853. *B. P. Shillaber.*



## MOTTOS AND LEGENDS ON ENGLISH COINS.

CAROLUS A CAROLO. Charles from Charles.

CAROLI FORTUNA RESURGAM. I will restore the fortunes of Charles.

CHRISTO AUSPICE REGNO. I reign under the auspices of Christ.

COLONIARUM BRITANNIÆ MONETA. Money of the British Colonies.

CRESCITE ET MULTIPLICAMINI. Increase and be multiplied.

CULTORES SUOS DEUS PROTEGIT. God protects his worshippers.

DECUS ET TUTAMEN. Ornament and Defence.

DILIGITE IUSTITIAM. Love Justice.

FLORENT CONCORDIA REGNA. Kingdoms flourish by concord.

IUSTITIA THRONUM FIRMAT. Justice strengthens the throne.

PAX MISSA PER ORBEM. Peace established throughout the world.

PAX QUÆRITUR BELLO. Peace is sought by war.

POSUI DEUM ADIUTOREM MEUM. I have made God my helper.

QUATUOR MARIA VINDICO. I claim the four Seas.

ROSA SINE SPINA. The rose without a thorn.

SANS CHANGER. Without Changing.

SIT NOMEN DOMINI BENEDICTUM. Blessed be the name of the Lord.

TIMOR DOMINI FONS VITÆ. The fear of the Lord is the fountain of life.

VERITAS TEMPORIS FILIA. Truth the daughter of Time.

## A DESCRIPTION OF THE ROSE NOBLE OF EDWARD III.

ACCORDING to a judicious antiquarian, Stephen Martin Leake, Esq., Garter King of Arms, the noble of Edward III. represents him as Sovereign of the Seas, standing triumphantly in a ship completely armed, the crown upon his head, a naked sword in his right hand and a shield in his left, whereon, as asserting his Title to France, he quartered the arms of that kingdom (being semee de lys) in the first quarter with the arms of England. The first instance of quartering arms by the Kings of England, either upon their seals or coins, and likewise the first money whereon the arms of England appears, viz.: three lions passant guardant—was coined to assert King Edward's Dominion of the Seas, and Title to France, and to commemorate his great and glorious Naval Victory over the French Fleet, in 1340, the greatest that ever was obtained at sea before by the English, and the first where a King of England had commanded in person, wherein the French are said to have lost 30,000 men. An action worthy the Monarch of the Seas, and to be transmitted down to us, after the Roman manner, upon the best gold money; so that this coin may be truly called a *noble*, as well for its beauty and value, as the subject it commemorates, and, indeed, may be esteemed a medal as well as a coin. The three Lions passant guardant, some will have are Leopards, and what is most extraordinary, they are frequently so called in our Acts of Parliament, and other public acts. But, besides these, there is no such creature in nature as a Leopard, *ex Leana & Pardo*, the term *Leoparde* relates only to the guardant posture, which can no way alter the property, and in that posture principally consists the majesty of

the Lion, and from this bearing it was, that our king Richard the First had the nickname of *Cor Leonis*. So that the notion of Leopards arose from the indiscriminate use of the French term *Leoparde*; for at the same time it was apparent, what they called Leopards were true Lions; which, though the French will not admit in terms of blazon, they have often experienced to their cost.

As these nobles bear the arms of France, they have the Title of France, EDWARD. DEI GRA. REX ANGL. & FRANC. INS. HYB., but upon the Great Seal the title of France is placed first, agreeably to the bearing of the arms; whereas before, his titles were *Rex. Angl. Ins. Hyb. & Aquit.* the title of *Aquitaine* being now immersed in that of *France*. Upon the sides of the ship, towards the bottom, are two spikes standing out, and above them is a row of three Lions of *England*, and four *Fleur de Lis*, viz: a *Fleur de Lis* and a Lion alternately. Reverse, a cross *Flory*, with a *Fleur de Lis* at the point, a Lion of *England* under a crown in each quarter, and the letter E. within a small Rose in the centre, all within a compartment, called a Rose of eight Parts or Leaves, or as Mr. *Evelyn* calls them, eight Goderoons; circumscribed with this Legend in old *English* characters, HIC. AUTEM. TRANSIENS. PER. MEDIV. ILLORUM. IBAT. which our Alchymists profoundly expound, that as *Jesus* passed invisible in most secret manner, by the midst of the *Pharisees* (*John* viii. 59), so that gold was made by invisible and secret-art alchymical of *Raymond Leulby* in the *Tower*. But others say, that Text was only an Amulet, used in that credulous age to escape dangers, superstitiously applying words of the Gospel, to make the bearers invulnerable. This last conjecture seems most probable, and the occasion of it, no doubt, sprung from the wonderful preservation of the King, who, by the invisible hand of Providence, passed unhurt through the midst of his enemies, in that extraordinary sea fight, which this noble coin was intended to commemorate.—Entick's *Naval History*, 1757.

G. H. P.

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## STATE CURRENCIES.

THE money of this country before the adoption of the decimal currency by Congress, in 1786, was in the denomination of pounds, shillings and pence. The Colonial notes which were then in circulation, had depreciated in value, and the number of shillings equivalent to a dollar at that time, have regulated until now, the value of a shilling in the different States. In the New England States, and in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia, the dollar in popular use is six shillings, and the shilling is 16 2-3 cents. In New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Michigan, the dollar is eight shillings, and the shilling is 12 1-2 cents. In Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, the dollar is seven shillings and sixpence, and the shilling is 13 1-3 cents. In Georgia and South Carolina, the dollar is four shillings and eight pence, and the shilling is 21 3-7 cents. The terms *shilling* and *penny* are going out of popular use, and are heard but little in the shops at the present day. G.



## AN EARLY BOSTON MEDAL.

*See pages 33 and 34, October Number.* John M. Pintard, mentioned in connection with the above medal, was a merchant at the Island of Madeira. He was appointed Consul of the United States, at that Port, June 7th, 1790, and was succeeded by Mr. M. Lamar, in 1803.

We have found in our Collection of Autograph Letters, the following, addressed to a distinguished merchant of Salem, Mass. c.

MADEIRA, 17th December, 1791.

ELIAS H. DERBY, ESQ., SALEM :

SIR:—This serves to hand you a state of our markets at present for the produce of your country, which you will observe is very favorable for Beef, Pork and Codfish, a cargo or two of which would arrive to a great market. The first ought to be here by the last of February, and the Beef and Pork by the 1st of April. We have had no Horses imported here for these twelve months. A cargo or two of about 14 or 18 in each cargo, would arrive to a good market. Should you think proper to speculate this way, and choose to intrust your business to me, you may rely on my utmost exertions to render you pleasing sales.

I am, with respect, Sir, your most

obedient and very humble servant,

JOHN M. PINTARD.

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THE SILVER MINT OF JAPAN.

At the silver mint at Yeddo, the following processes are continually going on:—A lump of silver of the necessary fineness, obtained either from the Government mines or by melting down Mexican dollars, is placed in an iron ladle, and reduced to a molten state by means of a charcoal fire and a pair of blacksmith's bellows. It is then poured into a mould, from which it is taken out in the shape of thin rectangular bars, which are immediately thrown into a tub of cold water. On being taken out, a man seated on the ground shears off with a pair of large fixed scissors, all jagged pieces adhering to the angles. They are now handed to another man, who weighs them one by one, and a piece is cut off, if necessary, to reduce the bar to its proper weight. The next process is that of dividing the bar by a fixed pair of shears, into eight equal portions of the size of itzebus; this is done by a workman cutting it as accurately as his practiced eye will enable him, and his work is tested by weighing, light pieces being rejected, and the heavy ones reduced to their proper weight by the scissors. The pieces are now heated white-hot in a charcoal fire, plunged into water, boiled, and washed in a kind of brine, from which they come out with a moderately bright surface. They are next very slightly milled on the two sides, and more deeply on the edges, by means of a milled hammer. They are now ready for stamping. A man places one of the pieces on a stationary die, and lays on the top the other die: a second man, armed with a huge hammer, gives one blow on the upper die, and the coin is struck. The blows are dealt in rapid succession, and the whole scene reminds one of a blacksmith's shop. Boys now punch small

stars on the edges by means of chisels and hammers. The coins are weighed one by one for the last time, and the light ones rejected. The imperial stamp is added by means of another stamped chisel and mallet, and the coins are complete. They are rolled up in paper packets of 100; each packet is weighed and marked with a seal, which serves as a guarantee of its contents, and gives it currency as 100 itzebus.

While every operation is performed in this primitive manner, perfect order prevails in the establishment; every man goes through his portion of the work in silence and with the regularity of clock-work, and many evince considerable skill. There are about three hundred hands employed in the building. When the men enter in the morning they are made to divest themselves of their own clothes, and put on others belonging to the mint. At the end of the day's work a gong sounds, when the somewhat curious spectacle is presented of three hundred men springing from the ground on which they had been seated, throwing off their clothes, and rushing, a naked throng, to one end of a yard. Here they pass through the following ordeal in order to prove that they have no silver on them: Their back hair is pulled down and examined, they wash their hands and hold them up to view, they drink water and then holloa, and, lastly, they run to the other end of the yard, clearing two or three hurdles on their way; after which performance they are allowed to put on their own clothes and depart.

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### THE FIRST ENGLISH CROWNS AND HALF CROWNS.

IN 1551, Edward VI., crowns and half crowns were first coined. The crown bears on the obverse a figure of the king on horseback, the horse capering; Legend, EDWARD: VI: D: G: AGL: FRA': Z: HIBE': REX: Y. The king is in armor and the horse covered with rich housings. Mint mark y, for Sir John Yorke, master of the mint at Southwark. Reverse, The Royal arms and cross *fleury*; legend, POSVI: DEVM: ADIVTORE': MEV: Y: The half crowns are of the same type except that the titles are abbreviated; some bear the mint mark of a Ton, for Throgmorton, master of the mint at the Tower. Many collectors commence an English series with the crowns of this reign and date. Crowns bring from four to eight dollars, the half crowns from three to six dollars according to their condition. c.

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### COIN BURIED BY THE ENGLISH AT TANGIER.

AFTER holding it for twenty years at great expense, in 1683, Tangier was abandoned by the English, and their works there destroyed. The Mole was drilled in several places and blown up by piecemeal: the rubbish of the town, thrown into the harbor to fill it up, and so effectually ruin it, that it never can be made a port again. "By the King's direction there were buried among the ruins of the Place a good number of milled crown pieces, of His Majesty's coin, which may, perhaps, many centuries hence, when other memory of it is lost, declare to succeeding ages, that this place was once a member of the *British Empire*."—Burchett's *Naval History*, 1720, p. 405.



## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*September 7.*—Pursuant to adjournment from the July meeting, the Society met at the usual hour. In the absence of the Secretary, Dr. S. A. Green was chosen to perform his duties. After the usual business of the Society was transacted, Mr. Crosby exhibited several fine specimens of U. S. cents, five of 1817, varieties; one of 1818, and three of 1819; also a rare piece in copper, size 12, having on the obverse a head of Liberty, with thirteen stars. Rev. United States of America, One Cent. This piece was considered quite rare. Dr. Green showed four cents of 1817, one variety being different from those exhibited by Mr. Crosby.

A photograph of the Seal of the Colony of Virginia, under Governor Fauquier, 1758–1767, George III, was received from Mr. Wynne, of Richmond, Virginia.

Captain George H. Preble, U. S. Navy, presented a copy in manuscript of the correspondence relating to the medal given to Commodore Edward Preble, by Congress, with an engraving of the medal having a representation of the capture of Tripoli, in 1804. The thanks of the Society were voted to Mr. Wynne and Capt. Preble for the gifts.

Adjourned.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Sec. pro tem.*

*Thursday, October 5.*—The regular monthly meeting was held at 4 P. M. Mr. J. Robinson was elected Secretary *pro tem.* The President, Mr. Colburn, read a letter from Mr. Appleton, Secretary of the Society, dated Interlaken, Switzerland, Sept. 14, 1871. From a sale in London, he had obtained the United States Half Dollars of 1796 and 1797, in fine condition; the Washington Half Dollar, in copper, in fine order; the scarce piece known as the British Settlement in Kentucky, with the Rev. Canada, &c., in copper; the Continental currency, in brass; and the “*New Yorke*” Token, which has been sold at a high price in the coin sales.

Letters were received from Thomas H. Wynne, of Richmond, Virginia, accepting Corresponding Membership. Mr. Slafter showed several medals, among them was the Norwalk, Conn., Memorial Medal; one of Haverford College, Penn.; and one struck on the public reception of President Johnson, in New York City, on the 29th of August, 1866.

Mr. Crosby exhibited United States cents of 1820, '21, '22 and '23; also some impressions of N. E. money. Dr. Green showed cents of the dates of 1820 to 1823 inclusive. After hearing the remarks of several of the members in relation to the genuineness of certain coins represented to be of N. E. and Pine tree coinage, and which are soon to be offered at public sale, the Society adjourned.

JOHN ROBINSON, *Sec. pro tem.*

*Thursday, November 2.*—The monthly meeting of the Society was held this P. M. The President showed a collection of gold and silver coins and medals belonging to General W. F. Bartlett, of Pittsfield, Mass. Among them was a beautiful gold medal of General Bolivar. Obv. Simon Bolivar Lib<sup>r</sup> D Colomb. Y Del Peru. Bust, in uniform, to right. Rev. El Cuzco A Su Libertador, 1825. Ruins of a temple, &c. Size 26. It is said that

but two of the above were struck in gold; this was purchased by a gentleman in Lima, about twenty years since. Another was of Ferdinand VII, in gold. Obv. Ferdinando. VII. Hisp. Et Ind. RAP. 1808. a Lion rampant having a double headed Eagle, with a falling Crown, prostrate before him. Rev. Optimo. Princ. Publice. Fidelit. Jurat., Arms, &c. Size 24. The silver medals and coins were mostly those of Mexico, Peru, Chili and Bolivia.

Mr. Seavey exhibited the U. S. Coinage of quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes from 1820 to 1827; the proof of the last named was brilliant, the others were mostly proofs; also half eagles from 1820 to 1827 inclusive, and the quarter eagles of 1821, '24, '25, '26 and '27, in very fine condition. Mr. Crosby showed fine specimens of cents of 1820, 1821 and 1822; of 1823, two varieties; of 1824, two; of 1825, three; of 1826, five; of 1827, three, mostly in fine condition. Mr. Root exhibited five cents of 1820, two varieties, in fine condition; 2 of 1821; 2 of 1822; 1823; 3 of 1824; 2 of 1825; 3 of 1826, and 3 of 1827. Mr. Davenport showed a series of fine cents from 1816 to 1827 inclusive, including several fine uncirculated ones, which were among those returned to the United States Mint from South Carolina, when the copper coinage was called in. Dr. Green showed specimens of the various dates named above. Adjourned.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Sec. pro tem.*

*Thursday, Dec. 7, 1871.* The monthly meeting was held this afternoon at four o'clock, the President, Mr. Colburn, in the chair. The report of the previous meeting was read and accepted. Mr. G. W. Pratt and Dr. S. A. Green were appointed a committee to nominate officers for the ensuing year. Several of the members were absent, being in attendance at the sale of the collection of Dr. Charles Clay, which took place on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of this month.

Mr. Robinson, of Salem, showed a fine collection of cents and half cents from 1828 to 1835, inclusive; many of the pieces were uncirculated. They came from a collection thrown aside during that period by a farmer in the vicinity of Salem, who received them in the ordinary transactions of trade.

A letter was read from the Secretary, Mr. W. S. Appleton, dated Paris, Nov. 11, 1871; he had procured the coins struck since the fall of Napoleon III., and mentions that the list of medals struck since that event are quite numerous. At Venice he added several pieces to his series of the Doges of Venice, including one of Marino Faliero, who was beheaded, which is rare. At Vienna he obtained the series of coins lately issued for Roumania under Prince Charles of Hohenzollern. He also wrote as follows:

"M. Prosper Mailliet, of Brussels, has published a work in two volumes, one of text and one of plates, called *Catalogue Descriptif des Monnaies Obsidionales et de Necessite*. He is now engaged on a supplement, which will probably be larger than the original work. In the supplement are three pieces, described as in the collection of J. J. R. Whaites, an English gentleman living at Bonn, in Germany. This collection was sold at auction in Frankfort in August, and these pieces were bought by M. Hamburger, from whom I obtained them. The description is in French, which I translate:—America, place not named, Piece of eight reals, in silver—Obv. A pole ending in a ring and two hooks, standing in a sort of box; above a star, and in the field AP EE VA, in three monograms. Rev. 8 R.—V. A.—1822. Piece of



two reals, same type, the star of the obverse is lower. Rev. 2. instead of 8. Reals. Obv. Pole with two hooks between three stars. Rev. of the other, 1 Real. I read the monograms: Provincia de Valencia. The pieces are not known as belonging to Valencia in Spain, and are therefore probably of Mexico, or South America." Adjourned.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Sec. pro tem.*

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#### NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

THE Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal held its first meeting of the season at the Natural History Society rooms, on Wednesday evening, when there was a fair attendance of members. A number of antiquities, coins and books were received from kindred societies in the United States, as well as from individual members. Some of the members also exhibited a number of choice gold and silver coins. Messrs. Sandham and Mott laid before the meeting a scheme proposed by them for the publication of a monthly journal, to be devoted to Canadian Archæology and Numismatics. The opinion of the meeting seemed to favor the publication of such a work under the direction of the Society as preferable to that of being a private enterprise. The matter was held over for discussion at a future meeting. Mr. Mott presented specimens of the Hudson's Bay Co. paper money, forwarded to him by Dr. Schultz.

Dr. Samuel Abbott Green, Rev. Edmund Farwell Slafter and Mr. Francis Parkman, of Boston, with J. M. Lemoine, Esq., of Quebec, were elected corresponding members. We are informed that arrangements have been made to meet regularly, in the Natural History Society rooms, and also to place the cabinet in the Museum. The Society being regularly incorporated by the Quebec Legislature, bids fair to become a permanent institution, and all who may possess articles of curiosity, or coins of interest, would do well to remember these facts, and make additions to the cabinet, that the public may share the pleasure of inspecting the same.—*Montreal Daily Witness*, Oct. 2, 1871.

*Montreal*, December 8, 1871.

#### *Editors of the "American Journal of Numismatics."*

Owing to a migratory existence during the past season, the Society was unable to meet as often as desired; one of our members, however, has been particularly energetic in publishing a History and several Pamphlets relative to Canadian numismatology; but now, having made arrangements with the Natural History Society of this city, to meet in their fine building, which may be regarded as a permanent resting place, we are stimulated to increased efforts for the approaching year, and we trust, by the united action of a few of the devoted members of our Society, to furnish you occasionally with interesting notes of our doings.

The past season has been particularly gratifying to us, in our official recognition by the Government of the Province of Quebec, in seeking information through our channels, as to the efforts made by the Society for procuring the archæological MSS. of the country, and the record to be made of

them, and in a more practical form, by the granting to the Society of an annual gift of money; small though it be, it will materially assist it in the further progress of its work.

I append a few extracts from the Minute Book.

#### COINS, MEDALS, &c., EXHIBITED.

*A. Sandham*—some rare Canadian Medals, particularly the "Louisbourg Token." *R. W. McLachlan*—some interesting books. *H. Mott*—3 shilling piece of Jerséy; 5 franc piece of the new French Republic, 1871; A proof Dominion cent, 1858; 1c Sarawak; 50c Newfoundland, 1870, and a large number of miscellaneous pieces. *Gerald E. Hart*—Angel of Henry VII.; Rial, 1555, Mary Queen of Scots; Sceptre Sovereign, James I.; Commonwealth Sovereign, 1652, and several other Gold coins of interest, all in very fine condition. Amongst the Silver collection, were a fine Cromwell Half Crown, 3 Pine Tree shillings, and 1 threepence Charles I. Siege pieces. A very complete collection of Canadian coins, including many of the rarer type, and paper money mentioned in "Sandham," as well as several of the Medals, were also shown.

#### DONATIONS.

*Henry Mott, President*—90 English, Scotch and Irish Tokens of the 18th Century, known as Condor Tokens; a Catalogue of Coins and Medals; 2 Catalogues of Coins; a Pamphlet by him entitled "Coins, Weights and Measures of the Bible"; \$1 and \$2 bills of the "Dominion" issue. *Literary and Historical Society, Quebec*—3 volumes, containing papers read before the Society, as well as Minutes of Meetings. *A. Sandham*—1 Pamphlet "Prince of Wales Medal," by himself. *Royal National Life Boat Institution, England*—Two Medals in cases, issued by them. *Fred. May, Montreal*—a Medal of the Siege of Paris, 1870.

GERALD E. HART,  
*Corresponding Secretary.*

#### LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Liverpool Numismatic Society, held July 4, 1871, the Secretary, Mr. Charles Lionel Reis, read a paper on the Anglo-American coins, treating briefly upon the Rosa Americana and some of the other more interesting coins of the transatlantic colonies. He also took occasion to remind the Society of its being the Anniversary of American Independence, which fact induced him to take up the subject.

#### THE HODGE SALE OF COINS.

Prices obtained at the Sale of Coins lately belonging to Major J. Ledyard Hodge, sold by W. L. Wall & Co., Washington, D. C., October 23, 1871.

Proof Sets, 1846, \$25.00; 1854, 19.50; 1855, 18.00; 1856, 18.00; 1857, 14.00; 1858, 8.75; 1859, two sets, 4.34 and 3.15; 1860, 3.85; 1861, 3.85; 1862, 4.20; 1863, 3.85; 1864, 4.95; two others, 2.70 and 3.15; 1865, 2.70; 1866, '67, '68, '69, and '70, 3.00 each; proof Dime, 1796, 8.50; Cents of 1797, '98, 1802, 1803, 1831, 1833, Half do., 1803 and 1805, two Dimes, 1853, half do., 1851 and 1852, twelve pieces at 2.64 each; proof Cent, 1821, 9.50; do., Half Cent, 1833, 1.50; do., 1834, 2.50; Dollar, 1841, 4.50; proof Dollar, 1846, 7.75; do., Dollar and quarter, 1847, 10.50; do. Dollar, 1849, 8.00; do., 1853, 4.50; eleven Half Cents, proofs, 1833, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1852, 90.75; ten Half Cents, proofs, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1852, 90.00; proof Cent, 1854, 2.75; pattern Cent, 1855, 25 cents; proof Cent, 1855, 3.00; do., 1856, 2.50; pattern Cent, 1859, 50 cents.

#### THE COGAN SALE OF COINS AND MEDALS.

A collection of Coins and Medals belonging to Mr. Edward Cogan, of New York, was sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co., November 13, 1871. The following were the most desirable pieces, with the prices:

Pattern Dollar, 1836, \$5.00; Dollar, proof, 1851, 25.00; proof set 1857, 9.00; do., 1858, 8.00; do., 1859, 1861, 1862, 1863, 3.50 each; do., 1864 to 1869 inclusive, 3.65 each; do., 1870, 3.00; bronze medal, Washington Irving, size 42, 4.25. A large number of German silver pieces brought fair prices. A set



of the silver coins of Maximilian, (Mexico,) 5 pieces, including Dollars of 1866 and 1867, brought 9.50. U. S. Cents of 1811, poor, 1.13; 1813, good, 1.25; 1821, good, 2.13; 1838, fine, 1.00; 1848, *very small date*, 3.00; Half Cents, 1793, fair, 2.63; 1802, poor, 1.00; Manly Medal, 4.00; Shakespeare Medal, size 30, 3.75; Washington Crystal Palace, N. Y., size 32, 3.00; Washington Cent, small eagle, 1791, 6.25; Washington Medal, Westwood's, 2.50. A variety of other medals and coins brought fair prices.

## THE CLAY COLLECTION OF MEDALS AND COINS.

The Collection of Medals and Coins belonging to Dr. Charles Clay, of Manchester, England, was sold by George A. Leavitt & Co., New York, December 5, 6 and 7, 1871. The Sale embraced many rare American, Colonial Coins, Washington Cents and Tokens, of much interest; of some of the most desirable pieces we give the prices brought.

*Medals relating to Canada.* Bust of the Prince of Wales and inscription; rev. Welch Plume, &c., 1860: proof, gold, weight 4 oz. Size 30, \$77. Bust of George III., &c.; rev. Royal arms, &c.: silver, Size 48, 15.00. St. Lawrence River, on the right bank the American eagle; on the opposite the beaver of Canada, the British lion at a distance, legend, &c.: silver, Size 32, 42.50. Bust of George II.; rev. Britannia in a car drawn by a lion, 1758, &c.: proof, silver, Size 28, 9.00. Montreal taken MDCCLX., &c.; rev. Conquest of Canada completed, &c., silver, Size 26, 8.50. Bust of George II., &c.; rev. Canada subdued, 1760: bronze, Size 25, 9.00. Jacobus Wolfe Anglus; rev. urn, &c., Quebec, Sept. XIII. 1759.: bronze, Size 24, 11.00.

*American Colonial Coins.* N. E. Shilling, size 19, \$13.00; another, 14.00; another, 13.50; Sixpence, size 14, 35.00; another, 26.00; Threepence, size 12, 61.00; another, 31.00; another, 42.00; Penny, size 18, 13.00; do., oval 14 x 12, 14.00; Pine tree Shilling, size 18, 6.50; do., 8.75; do., 9.00; do., 8.50; do., 8.75; three others, 15.00; Sixpence, 10.00; Oak tree Shilling, 8.75; do., 7.00; do. Sixpence, 4.00; do. 10.50; do., 9.50; do., 20.00; do. Threepence, 13.50; do. Twopence, 15.00; do. Penny, 45.00; Lord Baltimore Shilling, 22.00; do., different die, in copper, 37.50; Sixpence, size 14, 11.00; do., 22.00; two others, 12.50 and 12.00; Groat, size 11, 33.00; do., 10.50.

New England Elephant piece. "God Preserve New England, 1694"; rev. elephant. \$72.50. Carolina Elephant piece. "God Preserve Carolina and The Lords Proprietors, 1694." 17.00. Another, uncirculated. 45.00. Another, "God Preserve Carolina and the Lords Proprietors, 1694": proof, 55.00. Bust of William Pitt, "The Restorer of Commerce, 1776, No Stamps"; rev. a ship, America, &c. Size 15, brass, 18.50. Rosa Americana [Twopence].\* Head of George I., &c.; rev. rose full blown, "Rosa Americana," "Utile Dulci," on a plain field: copper, Size 24, 13.00. Rosa Americana Penny. Plain rose, no date, proof, 11.50. Set of three pieces, uncirculated, 16.00; another set, 9.00; Halfpenny, do., "Utile Dulci," 1722, 9.50; set of three pieces, do., 1723, 20.00; do., set, 17.00. "Rosa Americana Penny," "trial piece 1733." Obverse only, Size 21, 39.00. "Rosa Americana Penny," [Two Pence,]† 1733. Obv. Bust of George II., &c. Size 21, 190.00.

George I., pattern for a Penny. Head to right, inscription; rev. I crowned, inscription, &c. Size 17, brass, \$55.00. Pattern for a Penny, similar to the above, 26.00. Halfpenny of the same series, different, 37.50.‡

Elton's Token. An Indian selling skins. "The Red men come to Elton's daily"; rev. a deer under trees, "Skins bought at Elton's, 1757." Size 22, \$13.00. Gloucester Token. "Gloucester XII"; rev. linked triangle. "Dawson Anno Dom." Brass, size 14, 12.00. Higley Copper, Conn. 1737. Deer standing, "Value me as you please"; rev. three hammers crowned, "I am good Copper." 14.00. Patterns struck at the San Francisco Mint, Double Eagle, Eagle, Half and Quarter Eagle. Head and a circle of 13 stars, 1851; rev. female seated, shield, &c.: proofs, four pieces silver, 17.00: the same in bronze, four pieces, 10.00; Erie Canal Medal, size 50, bronze, 16.00. [One struck in gold of the same size, is in the Collection of Hon. Charles Francis Adams.] Gold Medal, Bust of Bolivar; rev. Republica Boliviana, 1842, Size 22, 17.00.

Eagle of 1795, \$12.00; do., 1796, 16.00; 1797, 11.50; 1799, do.; 1800, do.; 1801, do.; Half Eagle, 1795, 10.00; do., 1823, 8.50; Double Eagle, 1868, 22.00; Quarter Dollar, 1796, very fine, 15.00; Dime of 1796, brilliant, 13.00; another, 10.00.

Cents of 1793, "One Cent," in a circle of links, \$44.00; another, 15.00; another, "Ameri," 52.50; another, wreath, 42.00; another, 36.00; another, 30.00; another, 42.00; another, 25.00; another, "A hundred for a dollar," on the edge, proof, 67.50; another, 19.00; another, Liberty Cap, 65.00; Cents of 1794, uncirculated, 37.00; another, 12.00; another, 11.00; Cents of 1795, thin planchet, 26.00; another, thicker planchet, 23.00; another, uncir., 27.00; Half Cent, 1795, 11.50; Cent of 1796, 16.00; another, 9.00; Half Cent, do., 9.00; ["an untoward circumstance in the history of American Numismatics causes

\* See *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. 5, pp. 16, 74.

† This piece is engraved in Snelling, Plate 4, No. 28; one was in the Collection of Thomas Hollis, and another in that of Marmaduke Tatle.

‡ See *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. 5, p. 39.

‡ There is nothing in the inscriptions of the above three pieces that indicate they were intended for America.



every piece bearing this date to be carefully scrutinized ;"] Half Cent of 1797, 23.00 ; Cent of 1798, 15.00 ; Cent of 1804, 8.50 ; do. of 1807, 9.50 ; do. of 1809, uncir., 43.00 ; do. of 1812, 24.00 ; do., 1820, brilliant, 32.00 ; do., 1821, 10.50 ; do., 1824, 13.50 ; do., do., 12.00 ; complete series of Cents from 1793 to 1857, one hundred and twenty-two pieces, 34.00.

Dollar of 1776. A sun dial, "Continental Currency," in a circle ; the sun and "Fugio ;" "Mind your business ;" rev. circle of rings linked together, each one bearing the name of one of the original States ; "American Congress," "We are One." Silver, size 26, \$100.00. Continental Currency,\* 1783. An Indian, Britannia seated, &c. "Felicitas Britannia Et America ; MDCCCLXXXIII. Sept. 4 ;" rev. similar to the usual type. White metal, size 26, 31.00 ; Virginia Cent, pattern, 1773, Proof, size 17, 10.50 ; another, 9.50 ; Kentucky Token, "British Settlement in Kentucky. 1796." rev. Britannia, &c. Bronze, proof, 30.00 ; same, in silver, proof, 30.00 ; another, same obverse ; rev. "Copper Company of Upper Canada,"† 26.00 ; another, 21.00 ; Half Penny of the Canada Copper Co. of 1734 ; rev. Neptune, Fertilitem Divitias Circumferemus 1794, 35.00 ; New York Excelsior Cent, 1787, 21.00 ; Immunis Columbia, 1787, uncir., 13.00 ; another, different, 31.00 ; Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo, Indian standing ; rev. Excelsior, 1787, Arms of New York, 27.00 ; Vermont Cent, "Vermonts Res Publica. 1785." rev. "Quarta Decima Stella." Fine, 10.50.

Liverpool Half Penny, Bust of Washington, 1791, in fine condition, \$27.50 ; another, 17.00 ; Washington Cent, small eagle, 1791, 9.00 ; Washington Trial piece, 1791 ; rev. blank, 15.50 ; Washington piece, without date, Born Virginia, &c. ; rev. General of the American Armies, &c. Proof, 19.00 ; Washington piece, 1792 ; rev. same as last, 12.00 ; Washington naked bust Cent,‡ 1792. Head in the classic style, hair short ; "Washington President, 1792 ;" rev. an eagle holding a branch and bundle of arrows, "Cent" over the eagle's head ; the edge reads, "United States of America," brilliant, 225.00 ; Large Eagle Cent, without date. Head of George III, "Georgius III. Dei Gratia ;" rev. same as one type of the Washington Cent of 1791, Size 20, 40.00 ; Washington piece, 1792, from the Half Dollar die. Bust, "G. Washington, President, I." rev. an eagle with raised wings, 15 stars above, "United States of America." copper, size 22, 68.00 ; Liberty and Security Token, 1795. Head of Washington, Size 21½, 20.00.

Voltaire Medal of Washington, \$9.00 ; another, thick planchet, 10.00 ; Eccleston Medal of Washington, size 51, 9.00 ; Wolfe, Spies and Clark's Card. Bust of Washington ; rev. bust of Gen. Jackson, Brass, size 16, 8.50 ; William Penn Peace Medal, 1757, "Let us look to the Most High, &c." Proof, silver, size 29, 15.00 ; Medal of Thomas Jefferson, 1801, Bust ; rev. an eagle descending with a civic crown, "Constitution," "Under his wing is protection, &c." silver, size 28, 8.00 ; Medal, "Faustissimo Fœdere Junctæ, 1782 ;" Fame seated on a cloud, &c. ; rev. Mercury and emblems, silver, size 29, 8.00 ; || Medal to commemorate the battle of the DOGGERS BANK, between the English and Dutch, the latter having declared in favor of American Liberty. Proof, silver, size 29, 13.50 ; Florere Satis Medal, A palace, &c. ; rev. Nova Aloes Americana, "Presaga MDCCXX." silver, size 30, 8.00 ; "Dutch-American Medal,|| 1782." Three standing figures, &c., "De Vereenigde Staaten Van Noord America," &c. silver, size 28, 15.00 ; U. S. Cents, 1795, thick planchet, very fine, 9.50 ; 1797, proof, 15.00 ; 1798, uncir'd, 12.00 ; 1801, uncir'd, 8.00 ; 1804, sharp and fine, 23.00. Dime, 1796, proof, 17.00. Half Cents, 1795, 9.00. Medal, Battle of Cadiz, 30th May, MDCCCLXXXI. "Vis vi fortiter repulsa." rev. a trident supporting three shields and a crown ; "Antiqua virtute dvvm viri." Proof, silver, size 28, 8.50. Peace Medal of 1783. Europe joining hands with America. rev. Mars, Peace and Fame, white metal, gilt, 8.00. Annapolis Threepence, 1783, uncir'd, 15.00. Isle of Man Currency, Nos. 1229 to 1328, 205.00.

## NOTES.

MR. ALFRED S. ROBINSON, of Hartford, Conn., has an engraved silver medal of much interest. The obverse represents the communion-table, covered with a cloth, on which is a cup and a plate, and the inscription, "This do in remembrance of me," above the emblems, and in a semi-circle. The reverse gives a rude representation of the burning bush ; above which, in a semi-circle, are the words, "Nec tamen consumebatur," a literal translation of which is, "Nevertheless it was not consumed." Upon the edge of the piece, "Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C., 1800." By the Numismatic Scale it is size 18. Mr. Robinson informs us that he obtained the relic of a gentleman who purchased it of a Union soldier, who obtained it at the South during the late war. It was probably a token of membership in the Church.

KNOWS HIS DESTINATION.—A correspondent of the *American Journal of Numismatics* thinks that "all the York tokens have gone to the Devil, or some place equally distant," and concludes by saying that he "has no doubt but that some day he will drop down on a nest of 'em." Unless they were carefully packed for such a long journey, he may find them somewhat rubbed ; and unless the climate of Satan's dominions has changed, he may find some of the coins burned or melted. Our friend Jenison has his coins in a place where nothing less than a Chicago or Holland fire could harm them, and perhaps not that.—*Lansing Republican, Mich.*

\* One of these Medals is in the Collection of Mr. W. S. Appleton. See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. 2, p. 65.

† One of the last is in the Collection of Mr. W. S. Appleton.

‡ One of these Coins, formerly in the Collection of Mr. Davenport, afterwards in Mr. Colburn's, from whom it passed to Mr. McCoy, (whose Collection was purchased by Mr. Woodward,) sold at auction in New York, for \$430.

|| See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. 2, p. 64.



## THE TETRADRACHM OF CASSANDER.

WE have the following in reply to the query of E. M., in relation to the Tetradrachm mentioned on page 31 of this volume:—

BOSTON, December 4, 1871.

MY DEAR SIR:

I am sorry to be unable to give any information respecting the tetradrachm. I have consulted all the authorities at my command without avail. The fact that there is only one sigma to the name, is indicative of its genuineness, rather than the contrary, as that spelling is admitted to be inferior, although allowed. A counterfeiter would not wish to attract attention by adopting an unusual spelling.

F. G.

## THE HAYTIEN MEDAL.

SOME time ago the Haytiens presented a massive gold medal to Senator Sumner, in acknowledgment of his services to their country, which he declined to accept, as the services rendered were only in the way of his senatorial duty, and it was not consistent with constitutional law to receive outside reward therefor. The medal has been forwarded by Hon. Stephen Preston, Minister-resident of Hayti in this country, to the Haytien Consul in Boston, through whom, at the request of the Minister, it has been presented to the State of Massachusetts. Governor Claflin, in behalf of the State, has accepted the gift, and has had it placed in the State Library, where it will remain, as an evidence that republics are not always ungrateful.

## NEW YORK COINAGE.

IN 1787, Capt. [Thomas] Machen formed a partnership with Samuel Atlee and others, of New York, for the purpose of coining money under charter to be obtained from the Legislature of New York. They either failed to obtain such charter or made better arrangements, for in 1788 they united with Reuben Harrison and others, of Bennington, Vt., who had a charter from that State, and also authority to coin for the State of Connecticut, and it was under this authority that Capt. Machen's mill at New Grange was conducted. As soon as the coinage of money was taken from the States by the adoption of the Federal Constitution, Capt. Machen's mill was stopped. The business was certainly discontinued in 1790.—*Historical Magazine* for June, 1864, page 208.

ONE penny after another builds the house.

NEVER venture a double ducat for a single penny.

WELL is the half-penny spent, that saves the penny.

AN old man picked up half a dollar in the street. "Old man, that's mine," said a keen-looking rascal, "so hand it over." "Did thine have a hole in it?" asked the old man. "Yes," replied the other, smartly. "Then it is not thine," mildly replied the old man; "thee must learn to be a little sharper next time, my boy."

## EDITORIAL.

WE have before us the prospectus of a new magazine, *The American Record and Repository of Notes and Queries*, intended to be "a vehicle of general intercommunication." It will be edited by Benson J. Lossing, the artist-historian and biographer, whose fitness for the position will be acknowledged by all. With his thorough acquaintance with American history and his rare abilities, he cannot fail to give the magazine a high character, and make it what he proposes, "a reliable repository of historical facts of every kind concerning the Civil, Military, Artistic, Scientific and Antiquarian affairs of our country." Abstracts of the proceedings of historical and kindred societies will be a prominent feature of the work. Engravings illustrative of the articles, after the manner of the editor's "Pictorial Field-Book of the Revolution," and other illustrated historical works, will add much to its usefulness. The *Record* will be issued monthly, at three dollars a year, by Chase & Town, 142 South Fourth street, Philadelphia. Each number will contain forty-eight pages, handsomely printed in 4to. William Parsons Lunt, 102 Washington street, Boston, is the agent for Boston and its vicinity.

WE wish to correct, in part, the paragraph on page 19 of this volume, headed "Memorial Coins." It was copied from a contemporary, but is not wholly true. The last sentence is certainly incorrect, as the number of half dollars in 1864 was 967,970. Our attention was called to it by the Editor of *Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine*.

A correspondent suggests that a movement be made by those interested in Numismatics, to obtain from Congress authority for the Director of the Mint to strike a series of Cents in pure copper, of the size and weight of the large copper cent of 1857, beginning with the date of 1858 and continuing them of each date to the year 1872, inclusive. The number, say two thousand pieces *only*, of each year, to be furnished to collectors at such price (1.00 each ?) as will realize a handsome profit, which profit shall be expended in enriching the collection of Medals and Coins at the Philadelphia Mint.

Book illustrators will find a large assortment of Portraits, Views and Historical Engravings, suitable for almost any work they may be engaged on, at the room of Mr. James Usher, 15 School street.

We have received the first number of *The Collector*, a small 8vo. of eight pages, devoted to Autographs and Postage Stamps, published at Newburgh, N. Y. Mr. D. M. Collins gives a pleasant account of incidents in autograph collecting.

EDWARD COGAN, 408 State street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has issued a list of Gold, Silver and Copper coins, of those dates which have NOT been coined at the United States Mint. Price, 20 cents.

MASON & Co., 139 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, have issued a priced Catalogue of Coins, Medals, Paper Money, &c. Price, 25 cents.

A lineal descendent of Martin Luther is said to be now living in New York city. He possesses a silver medal presented on the centennial of Martin Luther's birth-day, by the King of Prussia to one of his ancestors, who was known by the then King to be a genuine Luther.

ERRATA.—Transactions of Societies (p. 40, Vol. 6), read *routine* for "outline;" and seventh line from bottom of same page, *autograph* for "photograph."

## CURRENCY. /

A HAPPY mean—a miser hugging his gold.

RESTING on his owers—the man who lives on the interest of his money.

THE best thing out—out of debt.

A HALF Sovereign—the Prince of Wales.

PRESS work—coining one's brains for bread.

THE worst form of speech—uttering base coin.

MEN of cash—any bank cashier can tell who they are.

IF you would know the worth of a dollar, go and borrow one.

THOUGH no Numismatist, the Printer deals much in *quoins*.

READY money—quicksilver.

THE real yellow fever—the greed for gold.

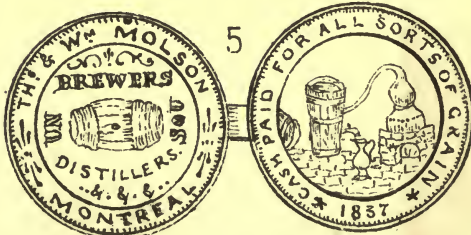
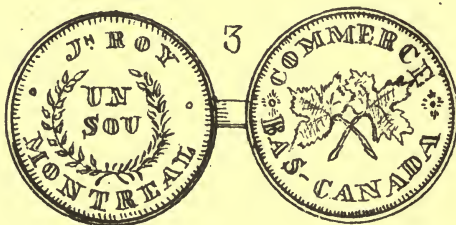
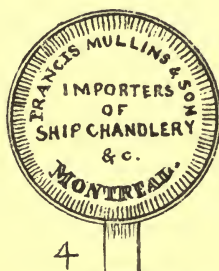
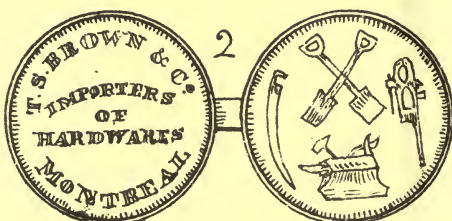
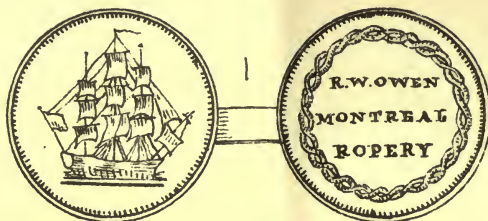
THE best substitute for gold—Silver.

AN anagram on California—A frail coin.

It is said that if you take two letters from money, there will be but one left. We have heard of a man who took money from letters, and there wasn't any left.







MONTREAL TRADE TOKENS.



A M E R I C A N  
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,  
AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. VI.

BOSTON, APRIL, 1872.

No. 4

MONTREAL TRADE TOKENS.

BY ALFRED SANDHAM.

*Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics.*

I SHALL not attempt any long article upon the subject chosen, as the tokens to be described possess no points of special interest beyond that which is attached to them for their numismatic value. A glance is sufficient to show that they were not issued from any desire to furnish that which should be "a thing of beauty"; on the contrary, they are deficient in almost every point which might claim admiration for artistic taste, or excellence of workmanship. As "choice gems of the engraver's art," they will never be sought after, but as "numismatic treasures," they are worthy of, and receive considerable attention. Many an anxious hour has been spent in search of an "Owen" or a "Molson," but the desire to possess the former is rarely fulfilled, and I believe there is but one Canadian Collection in which it is to be found.

Unlike some American or English issues, the Montreal tokens bear no political devices, nor do they serve to perpetuate the memory of any particular hero, or public event. Theirs was no sentimental mission, and the numismatist needs not the aid of the historian to learn the object for which they were issued. With two exceptions, the dies were prepared in Birmingham, England, and although in some instances, the exact date of issue cannot be ascertained, I believe I am correct in arranging them as I have done. I may add that the illustrations are from specimens in my own collection (the Owen excepted).

No. 1.

Obv. A ship under sail to right. Rev. Within a circle of cordage, "R. W. Owen, Montreal Ropery." Copper, size 17.

Mr. Owen carried on an extensive business in the East End of the city, for many years prior to 1837, but as to when the token was issued, there is no reliable information. Mr. Owen's establishment was destroyed by fire some years after the date named.

## No. 2.

Obv. "T. S. Brown & Co., Importers of Hardware, Montreal." Rev. An anvil, hammer and tongs, between a scythe blade and vise, above which are two spades crossed. Copper, size 17.

This token was issued in June, 1832. Mr. Brown imported about eight hundred pounds' weight, and as the tokens were made sixty to a pound, the number placed in circulation was nearly fifty thousand. The cost, including the expense of dies, was one shilling and five pence sterling per pound. A great scarcity of change existed when these were issued, and Mr. Brown experienced no difficulty in disposing of his "business cards" at the rate of fifty cents per pound, thereby securing a handsome profit of about one hundred per cent.

## No. 3.

Obv. Two maple leaves crossed. "Commerce, Bas Canada." Rev. Within a wreath "Un Sou. Jh. Ray, Montreal." Copper, size 17.

Mr. Joseph Ray carried on business in Montreal for over half a century, and retired in October, 1852, when the premises occupied by him were destroyed by fire. He was a prominent man in public affairs, having represented the East Ward of the city in Parliament, when the troubles of 1837 broke out. He was also a justice of the peace, a commissioner for the erection of parishes, &c. He died July 31, 1856, aged 84 years. This token was issued in 1833, the dies having been prepared, and the tokens struck in Montreal. This is, therefore, the only token of "home manufacture." The number issued is not known. A very fine specimen sold in New York in April, 1871, for \$2.50.

## No. 4.

Obv. "Francis Mullins & Son, Importers of Ship Chandlery, Montreal." Rev. A ship under sail to right. "Commerce token." Copper. Size 17. Heavy milled edge and rim.

Mr. Mullins emigrated from Ireland in 1821, and three years later commenced business in Montreal. Some years after he proposed admitting his son into the business, and these tokens were ordered from Birmingham. The business arrangements were not carried into effect, and the tokens bear the name of a firm which never existed. Mr. Mullins imported four kegs of about 400 pounds each. Three of these kegs were forwarded to Western Canada (now Ontario,) but the vessel in which they were shipped foundered upon Lake Ontario, and the tokens were lost. Taking the average weight, the number actually placed in circulation was about twenty thousand.

## No. 5.

Obv. Within a circle, a cask; above "Brewers," below "Distillers, &c. &c. &c." In outer circle, "Th<sup>s</sup>. & W<sup>m</sup> Molson, Montreal." Rev. Within a circle, a number of distilling utensils. In outer circle, "Cash paid for all sorts of Grain. 1837." Copper, size 19.

Messrs. Thomas & William Molson were sons of Hon. John Molson, whose name stands so prominent in the annals of Canadian history as having fitted out the first steamboat that ever ploughed the waters of the St. Lawrence, and the second built upon this continent. In partnership with his sons he carried on business under the firm of John Molson & Sons. On his decease in 1836 Messrs. Thomas & William succeeded to the business, and



in 1837 they procured the dies for these tokens from Messrs. Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, of New York.

The actual value of the tokens being above that of a half-penny, their circulation was anything but a profitable investment. A very small number was issued, certainly not over \$100 worth. The dies are at present in the possession of Messrs. John H. R. Molson & Bro., who carry on an extensive business as brewers and sugar refiners. A fine specimen sells at from \$1 to \$1.50.

No. 6.

Obv. Head of Victoria to left. "R. Sharpley, Jeweller and Watchmaker, Notre Dame Street, Montreal." Rev. "Importer of silver-ware, Clocks, Gaseliers, Bronzes, Cabinet-ware, Glass-ware, &c. &c. &c." Brass, gilt. Size 14½.

Mr. Sharpley began business in 1835. In the year 1862 a firm in Birmingham prepared dies, and furnished him with twenty gross (2880) of these tokens, which were intended for distribution principally among his American customers. They somewhat resemble (in size and appearance) the English sovereign. Only a very few have been circulated in Montreal, which will account for their being unknown to the majority of Canadian collectors.

No. 7.

Obv. Laureate head of Victoria within a beaded circle. "Dominion of Canada, Province of Quebec." Rev. A similar circle inclosing the words, "Use Devin's vegetable worm pastilles, July 1867." Outside of circle, "Devins & Bolton, Druggists, Montreal."

These tokens have never been put in circulation. The dies were prepared in Birmingham, and the design chosen is similar to that of the Canadian cent. They were seized by the authorities for an infraction of the currency laws, which forbid the importation, manufacture, or issue of any trade or other token, unless permission be first obtained, and bonds given for the redemption of the same. The tokens (about 8000 in number) still remain in custody of the Customs department.

The highest price paid for fine specimens of the Mullins, or Brown token, has been 50 cents. No particular value can be placed upon the Sharpley token, as specimens may be obtained of that gentleman at any time, and with reference to the Devins token, it is quite probable that it may yet be placed in circulation and be quite easily obtained, although at present it is considered scarce. A first rate (or in numismatic *parlance*, a very fine) specimen of "Owen" is worth from \$5 to \$10, and might command a shade higher figure.

### AMERICAN CENTS.

The American *Cents* (says a letter from Newark) do not answer our expectation. The chain on the reverse is but a bad omen for liberty, and liberty herself appears to be in a fright. May she not justly cry out in the words of the Apostle, "*Alexander, the copper-smith, has done me much harm; the Lord reward him according to his works.*"—*The Argus*, Boston, March 26, 1793.

The allusion in the last paragraph is made to Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury.

## THE ATTRITION OF COINS.

THE people in the United Kingdom have to pay through the public treasury somewhere about £20,000 sterling per annum for the privilege of using the current coin of the realm. Money, like every other article manufactured, wears out after a certain amount of active service, and the life of a coin in these days of rapid trading and traveling is very short. The results of attrition on the surfaces of a newly-minted shilling, for example, soon manifest themselves after its issue, and the same may be said of every other piece of money. When it passes from between the highly polished dies of the stamping-press, it has all the bloom and the beauty of an article of plate for presentation. Her Majesty's lineaments are then clearly defined, each particular hair of the royal head is shown in all its wavy luxuriance, and the "superscription" surrounds the "image" with a sharpness of outline that tells eloquently in favor of the engraver.

Alas! how soon does the rich polish disappear—how very speedily are the fine lines of the hair smoothed down to the uniformity of a bald, flat surface, and how rapidly is the lettering defaced, once the coin is tossed on the ruthless waves of general circulation. Its beauty, like that of the butterfly's wing, is marred by touching, and the rubbing to which it is subsequently exposed destroys its impressions entirely. From the instant that a coin leaves the Mint or the Bank, and is put to the use for which it was struck, its deterioration begins, and it loses both in appearance and in weight. It is the annual waste of the coinage by attrition or abrasion which involves the community in the heavy tax already named. If each coin diminishes in weight day by day, what must be the aggregate loss on the whole British coinage in a year, or in a series of years? It has been ascertained from official data that there are about 150,000,000 of sovereigns, and 620,000,000 of silver coins of all denominations, doing duty day by day among her majesty's lieges in Great Britain and Ireland.

Of course they are all subject to the wasting laws of friction and attrition, and at the end of each year they are worth intrinsically less than they were at its beginning. As a rule, the smaller coins wear out at a greater speed than their larger and more valuable relatives—and the sixpence is notoriously short-lived, because it is overworked—but they all get thinner and smoother in a pretty well-known ratio. They indeed become small by degrees, although by no means beautifully less, and it is necessary to withdraw the worn specimens periodically from circulation to recast them, and then to send them once again to do battle with the world. It has been said that cats have nine lives; this, however, is doubtful, but there is no question that shillings may enjoy that advantage. They are put into the crucible after years of useful toil—weather-beaten, battered and worn—but they emerge from the furnace ordeal purified and renewed, and are then returned into the channels of circulation with all the charm of freshness and juvenility on their handsome countenances, to live another life.

It takes possibly one hundred old shillings to make eighty new ones, and hence will be seen at once the source of loss, for the same rule applies to all other moneys, though in regard to gold in a different degree. Gold is the



standard of value in England, and all gold pieces should be both nominally and intrinsically worth the sums they represent. When, therefore, a sovereign has become lessened in weight by attrition to the extent of half a grain below the minimum legal weight at which it was originally issued, its circulation may be legally stopped, and compensation demanded from its last holder for its deficiency. This arrangement was acted upon with great rigor some years since, and hence the clamor about light gold which then arose. Silver and bronze coins are tokens of value only, their nominal being greater than their intrinsic value at the outset of their careers. So long as they retain the marks of the mint dies, however faintly defined, they are permitted to circulate, and hence they in some cases lose one-third of their substance before being withdrawn and remodelled.

To cover the constantly recurring waste of money by attrition, a sum of money averaging that mentioned above is set apart year by year, and it is said that it scarcely suffices for the purpose. If it be asked, "What becomes of the products of attrition, the particles of silver and gold daily detached from our coinage?" that is a question which we cannot solve. The precious metals are indestructible, and there must of necessity be a very large quantity in invisible existence in England at present. Probably samples of dust taken from the thoroughfares of the metropolis, if analyzed carefully, would yield a small per centage—and thus the old story that "the streets of London are paved with gold," would receive at least a shadow of confirmation.

It has been estimated approximately that in three years of active circulation, *crown pieces lose five per cent of their original weight; half-crown pieces, ten per cent; shillings, thirty per cent; sixpences, forty per cent, and threepences, forty-two per cent.* Bronze coins are made of sterner stuff than standard silver, and their rates of deterioration no doubt will lie proportionally less. The penny is an actively circulated piece of money, while the farthing is very idle. It is likely, therefore, that the larger coins in this instance will first break down, and thus invert the law as to silver. Much would be done in the way of mitigating the loss by wear if all coins were furnished at their birth with broad and deep projecting rims. These would then bear the brunt of attrition and save the obverse and reverse impressions of coins from that speedy defacement which awaits their appearance in public.—*The Engineer, London, England.*

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### MEDAL OF WASHINGTON.

JOSEPH WRIGHT, by profession a painter, belonging to Philadelphia, many years since exercised his ingenuity in making a die, from which he struck one copy of Washington's head, which is now in possession of the honourable Ebenezer Hazard, esquire. It is a unique, and is peculiarly valuable, being considered the best medallion profile likeness of the illustrious Washington, which has ever been taken. The artist, in attempting to make a second impression, unfortunately broke his die.—Alden's *Collection of American Epitaphs*. New York, 1814. Vol. I, page 223.

Who knows anything of this unique specimen?

## NOTES FROM THE BRITISH NAVAL HISTORY.

BY JOHN ENTICK. LONDON, 1757.

"As the first Edward was the first of our Monarchs who coined a Piece of Money called a Groat, Edward III. was the first that made them current coin. Of these there are two Sorts; one with the Title of France, the other without.

"This King (Edward III.), for anything that has yet appeared to the contrary, was the first of our Monarchs that coined Gold Money, imitating therein the neighbouring Princes, who had done the like some time before. Why they so long forebore to coin Gold, I know not (says *Camden*) unless it were of Ignorance, for I think it proceeded not from the Law of *Justinian* the Emperor, who forbade foreign Princes to coin Gold. But surely it required no more skill to coin Gold than Silver; and from the Year 1252, if not much sooner, Florins of Gold were every where current. The Reason why they did not coin Gold money of their own sooner, seems to be because they had no need of it. A few Florins were sufficient for ordinary payments, and for extraordinary, Bullion best answered the End of Money. But as the price of all Things increased, the Coin was augmented in Proportion. Thus the Penny grew up to a Crown, and Silver was turned into Gold, which now does little more than Supply the place of Silver as it was in the *Conqueror's* time.

"The first gold coin with us was a *Florence* or *Florin*; for few Princes in Europe but coined pieces of that denomination; the name Florin being generally applied to all gold money, because the best gold money were *Florins*; but ours were something too light, being coined for the King's Benefit towards his Wars in *France*. \* \* \* For this reason it was, those Florins, which had been coined in his [Edward III.] 17th year, were generally disliked and refused, and therefore the Indentures for the further coinage of this Gold Florin, in his 18th year was laid aside, and instead thereof the same year, a new species of Gold Money was made: and because of the great damage that had been found in the first Gold Money, the same was to be no longer current, but at the Will of the Receivers, but to be brought in to be melted down for the value of it. \* \* \*

"The 9th of *July*, and 18th of Edward III, by advice of the Council, three kinds of Gold Money were ordained to be made, one to be called the *Nobles* at six shillings and eight pence sterling; the *Maille Noble* at forty pence Sterling and the *Ferling Noble* at twenty pence, which by Indenture with *Percival de Perche*, were to be made thirty-nine nobles and a Half to the Pound, making in Tale thirteen Pound, three shillings and four pence. And by this Indenture the Trial or assay of the Pix was established, as a check upon the Master of the Mint, that the money made by him was agreeable to the Covenants of the Indenture. At the same time all Persons were forbid to carry out of the Realm Money of Gold or Silver, except the new Gold Money, under pain of forfeiting the same, and their Bodies to the King's will. And it was ordained, that no money should be received or paid but the King's Coin, and that none refuse the Gold and silver money. The Gold money at twenty shillings of *Easterlings*. But at the same Time it was enacted that none should be compelled to take the said new money within the sum of twenty shillings against his will.



"By the same order that this new coin was published, a certain Rate was settled for exchanging Gold for Silver, or Silver for Gold at the Kings' Exchange; for it seems, heretofore, Persons had been deceived for Want of some certain Order for Exchange, which probably was the chief objection to the Gold Money, but now the Exchange of the Gold Money was settled, viz. those that would change Gold for Easterlings at the King's Exchange (for no other was allowed) were to take the Noble of Gold, a penny less than the half mark; the *Maille* a Penny less than the value, and the *Ferling* a farthing; and those that would buy the Noble of Gold for Easterlings, to pay a Half penny above the value, and for the *Maille* and *Ferling* a Farthing.

"The 20th of August following, the first Gold money was called in to be re-coined, and the Nobles absolutely made current, and no persons were to refuse the same under forfeiture of Body and Goods.

"In the 20th of Edward III. the value of a Pound of Gold in coin was raised to fourteen pound, making forty-two Nobles, at six shillings and eight Pence a piece, or a proportionable number of half and quarter Nobles by Indenture."

G. H. P.

### COINS FOUND IN MEDFORD, MASS.

THE following letter is copied from the Memoirs of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. III., part I., pp. 195, 196. We regret that we cannot give the cuts which appeared with it, and which illustrate the pieces.

S. A. G.

Account of Copper coins, found in Medford, Massachusetts, in a letter to John Quincy Adams, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. By Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris, F. A. A.

DORCHESTER, NOV. 5, 1808.

DEAR SIR:—Permit me, through you, to make the following communication to the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

In the spring of the year 1787, as going from Cambridge to Malden, I passed some people at work on the highway in Medford, who, in widening the road, had removed a large flat stone, under which they found a number of square copper coins, to the quantity, I should judge, of about two quarts. I took several of them myself, and on my return, mentioned the discovery to several of my friends, who procured more.

I had hoped that a circumstance so curious would have attracted more attention, and that some learned antiquarian would have communicated to the public his observations upon the coin. As this has not been done, and lest the fact itself should be quite forgotten, I make this statement.

The coins were mostly square, but some of them of the shape and size of Fig. 15. The others are represented in Fig. 16. Fig. 17 is the same magnified, with the exergue and the characters completed by a comparison of several coins, on which the stamp was more regular and central.

They all bear the same stamp, on thin copper plate, cut, or rather broken into square pieces, with rough edges, and are considerably corroded by rust.

I have searched all the books of coins and medals in the College Library, but can find none which contain any in the least resembling these.

There is, however, in the "Histori-Geographical Description of Russia, Siberia, and Great Tartary, by Philip John Von Strahlenburg," page 406, Tab. XXI, letter A, the figure of a coin, which I have copied, Fig. 18, in size, shape, and impression so similar, as to demand some attention. He says, that "it was found in Great Tartary," that "the characters were presented to the public as a great rarity, by M. Bandelot," and that the print and description of it was first published in the German tongue, in a book entitled "Daseroeffnete Ritter Platz, (ine andem Theil des geoeffneten Antiquitaten Zimmers,)" page 76.

If America was first peopled by emigrants from Siberia and Tartary, as may be inferred from the *square and circular ramparts and conical sepulchral mounds*, scattered through the whole Western Territory down to Mexico and Peru, *exactly similar in form, dimension and contents*, to those described by M. Pallas and other travellers into the northern parts of the Russian empire, raised by nations no longer known there, and evidences of their having inhabited and traversed regions now become immense forests; and from *inscriptions on rocks* on the banks of the Ohio, and at Taunton, very like to those on the Jenesei, delineated by Strahlenburg; may we not trace *this ancient coin* to the same source? But this I leave to further investigation, and subscribe myself with much respect,

Your friend and humble servant,

THADDEUS MASON HARRIS.

## EFFIGIES AND INSCRIPTIONS ON ROMAN COINS.

ON the brass or copper Roman coins the letters S. C. are found, denoting that they were struck by order of the Roman Senate. Of the consular or family coins there is a continued series from the date of the expulsion of the kings; and of the coins of the emperors, from the overthrow of the Republic by Pompey the Great, Julius Cæsar, Anthony, etc., to the last of the Cæsars. The marks on coin denoted its value, thus: on the As, I; on the half As, S (semis); on the smaller subdivisions of the As, small dots denote the number of uncia; on the Sestertius, II. S. or H. S.; on the quinarius, V. or Q.; on the denarius X. On the coins of the Cæsars generally the year of the tribuneship, the same as that of their reign, is marked; on the obverse is the head of the emperor.

On the consular coins the image of the founder of the family was stamped, as that of Numa on the family Calpurnia, and of Venus on those of the Julian family. On the earliest coins, on one side was the figure of the two-headed Janus, or of some animal; on the other side the prow of a ship. Among other figures on coins are cars drawn by two or four horses, the goddess of Rome, Augusta, Victory, triumphal processions, and buildings, such as the Capitol, the Circus, and other edifices, besides emblematic representations of genii, virtues and of public prosperity; as of Peace, Health, Abundance, &c.

The variety of emblems is as endless as the variety of symbols, inscriptions, and marks, explanatory of the emblems.



Coins were named, according to the figures on them, *victoriati*, *bigati*, *quadrigati*; and they were termed *serrati*, from their edges being cut, or milled; or *incrustati*, that is, plated, when they consisted of brass or copper gilt or silvered; also *contorniati*, when a rim of a different kind of metal surrounded them.—*Roman Antiquities*. J. D. Fuss.

## THE VALUE OF A YEAR.

[From a Discourse delivered at the South Congregational Church, Boston, December 31, 1871, by  
Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.]

"The grass withereth, the flower fadeth, but the word of our God shall stand forever."—ISAIAH.

AT the Annual Meeting of the Antiquarian Society, a few years ago, I proposed the annual award of a premium for the design of a medal.\* Of this medal, the subject was to be the event which the designer thought of most interest in the year which had passed by. A series of such medals would show, in after time, to what events the most importance was attached by their contemporaries. It would show how far the verdict of the moment and the verdict of posterity were the same.

I believe I was led to make this proposal from the fact that the most elegant silver medal I had then ever seen, was one struck by an Elector of Germany on occasion of a great dinner party. I have no doubt the occasion seemed to him one of first rate importance,—seemed so to his court and people. But alas,—after a hundred or two years,—it happened that we who got hold of the medal, had never heard of him, had hardly heard of his court or of his people, certainly had never heard of his dinner party, and we could not in any stores of literature, get any news of it. Now that absurdity is not a peculiarity of that German Elector. There are a good many matters which we think of first rate importance, over which the hot sirocco of history passes, and lo, they are stubble and burn to the ground. Only the fire-proof stands, and all is not fire-proof which the architects thought so. Nay, in the last

\* It is an established custom of the Papal court to strike an annual medal, commemorative of the most important transaction in which the Pope has been engaged in the year when the medal is issued. The regular recurrence of the issue of the medal makes, of course, an essential difference between this series of medals and those issued by governments like our own in commemoration of occasional military or diplomatic victories. Under our general system, a medal is struck in honor of a few events of the first importance, and of a few of very trifling import, regarding which there is some one pertinacious adviser to insist on the doubtful compliment. Such medals commemorate only military or naval victories; and a mere recurrence to Dr. Mease's list or Mr. Wyatt's, will show how unsatisfactory is their register even of these. In honor of the capture of "La Vengeance" there is a medal in our National Numismatic Calendar; while there is none to commemorate the siege of Yorktown, or the capture of the city of Mexico.

The system of the Papal government, requiring an annual medal, has the advantage over this spasmodic publication, that it represents fairly to after-times, the lean years and the fat years. It also sets forth the victories of peace with the same even hand which strives to immortalize those of war. Nor is it, for the purposes of history, any disadvantage, that frequently, in the false enthusiasm of the moment, a medal is struck commemorating exploit or policy which ten years sweep in oblivion; for nothing is more difficult or desirable than the preserving for the future, some record of the transient excitements, popularities, and expectations of the present, before time has detected their futility.

On the 5th of August last, there occurred one of those events which such a system of annual numismatic record would commemorate. By a flash, this whole country was roused to its highest enthusiasm. For the first moment since the discovery which to-day we celebrate, this continent was tied to the continent of Columbus by the closest, and, as we hoped, the most lasting bond. In the hope we have been disappointed. For the reality, however, we could not find too boisterous expression of

analysis it proves, that every *thing* is grass or is stubble,—that it is only the three realities which are eternal, their names are Faith, Hope and Love. It is with them, and, indeed, it is of them only that the Word of God deals,—which endures forever, while the grass withers, and the flower of it fades away.

It would not be amiss then, I think, as a lesson of cumulative value, to collect in gold and silver, memorials of each year's estimate of itself, and see how long it endures. Of different months in the same year how different would be the prize medal. From different nations how different the design. If we had been called upon for our medal last Summer, we should certainly have chosen the English Treaty as the great event of the year. Had we been called on in October we should have named the Chicago fire. Were a Frenchman called upon he would name the captures of Paris. Were a Persian called upon, it would be the famine in Persia. If the poor widowed queen of England were called upon, the medal would commemorate the sickness of the Prince and his recovery. And, meanwhile, through the opening weeks of October of this same year, there were cooped up in three or four little ships, fifteen hundred New England seamen, who had just escaped with their lives from the Arctic Seas, who thought the destruction of a fleet larger than that which was destroyed by Nelson at Aboukir, was the great event in the year's history. Perhaps *they* think so still!

A hundred years pass by, and we learn the lesson again, that the event which is remembered and lives, is that which had in it some lesson of the Word of God, or some element of Faith, of Hope or of Love.

The year 1755 for instance,—to speak at random,—saw three events take place which the people of their times thought would live in history forever. One was Braddock's defeat, and the annihilation of his army by the French.

One was the destruction of Lisbon by an earthquake.

One was the destruction of Quito by an earthquake in South America.

We remember the first of these, not because of the disappointment, rage and anger of America, but because George Washington first showed his manhood and foresight there.

gratification. That victory, however transient it may seem to-day, was a victory more worthy of lasting commemoration than any feat of arms. If we had a system of numismatic record, a victory like that would be commemorated as the most impressive victory of the year. In the midst of the enthusiasm which welcomed it, therefore, the issue of a medal was immediately proposed; but, because we have no Historical Branch to our Government, the proposal was not executed; nor is it like to be.

In the fresh memory of such an omission, the Publishing Committee suggest that the Antiquarian Society is, for such a duty, the true Historical Department of the United States; and, while perfectly aware that we have at present no funds applicable to an office so agreeable, they venture to suggest it as a duty or a pleasure worthy of future effort. The annual expenditure of two or three hundred dollars would provide the dies for an annual medal, and pay a handsome premium to the designer. The Society might annually invite contributions of appropriate designs, and reward the successful competitor by a premium. In this way, there would be presented before it the annual register of discovery or of victory. From that register it could select the event which seemed most important, and would signalize it by a medal with appropriate numismatic devices and inscriptions. It could strike a few copies for itself, and for such cabinets as it wished to favor. As the series lengthened, it would gain value in the eyes of collectors; and the Society could, from time to time, issue to them such suites of medals as they might desire, on the terms found most suitable. At the end of a century, without crippling at all its other agencies, it would have recorded, in the most epigrammatic form, the annual impressions of the American people as to the successive victories of their career.

Respectfully submitted for the Committee,

EDWARD E. HALE,

*From a Report of the Publishing Committee of the American Antiquarian Society, October, 1853.*



We remember the second, if we remember it, not because of the horror or the distress, but because one brave woman saved her husband's life there, or because of some tradition of the charity by which Christendom relieved Lisbon.

And the third, I think, for want of any such anecdote of the eternities, we do not remember at all!

Now there was a fourth event which passed in the same year, in which many hearts were broken, the fires extinguished in many happy homes, and lasting shame imprinted on many names of men of power. And this, of all the four, is the event which would seem most familiar to most of you, which in our time had started most tears, and which for the future has the best chance of remembrance. Yet that event, why it was such a trifle in the stream of human agony and of national victory, that it was scarcely named in the Royal speeches of that day, or in formal histories. It is preserved to your memory and mine only because a true-hearted poet has singled it out for his subject, and to give it immortality, has wrought into his poem the tale of a faithful peasant's hope, and of a faithful woman's love. It is the story of the cruelty which disgraced our ancestors and their king, when they kidnapped the French peasants of Acadia, which Mr. Longfellow has preserved for you and me, in the poem of *Evangeline*.

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### ADVICE TO YOUNG COLLECTORS.

NEVER be induced to pay extravagant prices for worthless coins. There are some coins which command and are worth a large price. But these are, in fact, very few. Even the rarity of a coin is no test of its real value to a collector. It may increase the price of the article; but the young collector should bear in mind that the high price asked for a coin because it is rare, ought not to make him desirous of possessing it. The moment that the collector begins to value coins because of their rarity, he descends in the scale of Science; and when he seeks to possess rare coins merely because of their being rare, he becomes a speculator, envious and uncomfortable in the presence of others, and ceases to be a genuine Numismatist. Read as you collect. Never let a coin lie in your cabinet that you cannot give the history of, or connect with some historical event if it be possible. Be careful that your collecting does not become a mere matter of curiosity. Let it rather be a constant aid to your study.—*Coins, Medals and Seals*, W. C. Prime.

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### EPITAPH ON JOHN PENNY.

Here honest John, who oft the turf had paced,  
And stopped his mother's earth, in earth is placed,  
Nor all the skill of John himself could save  
From being stopp'd within an earthly grave.  
A friend to sport, himself of sporting fame,  
John died, as he had lived, with heart of game,  
Nor did he yield, until his mortal breath  
Was hard run down by that grim sportsman—Death.  
Reader, if cash thou art in want of any,  
Dig four feet deep and thou wilt find—a Penny.

## SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

WE copy the following item from *Littell's Living Age*, No. 629, June 14, 1856, and hope that some of our Richmond subscribers will tell us more about the coins:—

A correspondent in Virginia writes us that, while some hands employed by Mr. William Kearns, were digging out a cellar in Botetourt County, Virginia, about four miles from Buchanan, they came upon a quantity of coin consisting of some eight pieces, in an iron box about 14 inches square. The coin was larger than a dollar, and the inscription in a language wholly unknown to any person in the vicinity. Upon digging down some 16 inches lower, they came to a quantity of iron implements of singular and heretofore unseen shape. Several scientific gentlemen have examined into the matter, and have come to the conclusion that the coins, together with the various other curiosities, must have been placed there at an extremely early date, and before the settlement of this country.—*New York Weekly Daybook*.

## THE ENGLISH HALF CROWN.

THE half-crown, or two-and-a-half shilling piece, has ceased to be coined at the British mint, and the London *Times* says that the feeling against the abolition of this coin is apparently very strong among a large portion of the English public. The discussion caused by this modification of the currency has, it is stated, revived the proposition that a tenpenny piece, corresponding to the French franc, should be coined. Foreigners in England, it is argued, would find no difficulty in using the tenpenny piece, or franc, as two of these coins would be equal to a Prussian thaler, and five would be equal to the American dollar, and at the same time three would be equal to the existing half-crown. The *Times* suggests that if any of the present English coins are to be abolished, the most useful change would consist in transforming the florin, or two-shilling piece, into a half-dollar piece, or coin worth twenty-five pence. It is argued that, while all persons who preferred to do so might adhere to the old modes, the convenience of francs, half-dollars and dollars would so steadily commend them to general use, that in the course of a few years they would become perfectly naturalized in Great Britain as suitable for all exchanges of goods and other commodities.

## CHURCH TOKEN.

CHARLESTON, S. C., January 16, 1872.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics:*

In the January number of the *Journal*, under the head of "Notes," I find the following statement: "Mr. Alfred S. Robinson, of Hartford, Conn., has an engraved medal of much interest. The device represents the communion-table, covered with a cloth, on which is a cup and a plate, and the inscription, 'This do in remembrance of me,' above the emblems, and in a semi-circle. The reverse gives a rude representation of the burning bush; above which, in a semi-circle, are the words, 'Nec tamen Consumebatur,' a literal translation of which is, 'Nevertheless it was not consumed.' Upon the edge of the piece, 'Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C., 1800.' By the Numismatic Scale it is size 18. Mr. Robinson informs us that he obtained



the relic of a gentleman who purchased it of a Union soldier, who obtained it at the South during the late war. It was probably a token of membership in the church." Some weeks ago I saw in one of the newspapers of the day, a statement similar to the above, but with the additional remark that probably the church was destroyed and its members dispersed.

This medal was a "Token" of membership in the First Presbyterian Church of this city, known usually by the familiar name of the Scotch Presbyterian Church. In 1731, this church was organized principally by natives of Scotland, after the model of the Church of Scotland. Their first house of worship was of wood, in Meeting, near Tradd Street. Subsequently they erected an elegant brick edifice, which is now their place of worship.

In Scotland it was and is the custom to give to all communicants a "token" of recognition after examination by the minister and elders. This custom was introduced here, and tickets of paper were used, until about the year 1800. Then it was determined that a more costly token should be procured, and an order was sent to England for the medal, of which Mr. Robinson now has one. There were 150 of them, the bill for their cost being now extant. The colored membership having become very numerous (some 500), a token was furnished in 1836 or '37, which was a coined medal, in imitation of the silver engraved one, but struck in white metal or pewter, one of which now lies before me. This system of tokens continued for some years, but was abolished perhaps twenty years ago. The silver engraved tokens were all gathered in by the Treasurer, and at the time of the bombardment of Charleston, were placed in the silver baptismal bowl—a gift of a member of the church—and that, in its case of black walnut, was sent to *Columbia*. No trace has been discovered of these sacred treasures, until the notice of the medal in Mr. Robinson's possession appeared. It will be a pleasant thing if that "Bowl" and those "Tokens" can be found, and returned to the church that owns them, which still exists in strength and usefulness, under the pastoral charge of the Rev. John Forrest, D. D.

J. H. T.

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### ANCIENT MEDALS AIDS TO THE ANTIQUARY.

YOUR Medallist, upon the first naming of an Emperor, will immediately tell you his age, family and life. To remember where he enters in the succession, they only consider in what part of the cabinet he lies; and by running over in their thoughts such a particular drawer, will give you an account of all the remarkable parts of his reign.—I thank you, says *Philander*, for helping me to an use that perhaps I should not have thought on. But there is another of which I am sure you could not but be sensible when you were at *Rome*. I must own to you that it surprised me to see my *Ciceroni* so well acquainted with the busts and statues of all the great people of antiquity. There was not an Emperor or Empress but he knew by sight, and as he was seldom without medals in his pocket, he would often shew us the same face on an old Coin that we saw in the Statue.

He would discover a *Commodus* through the disguise of the club and lion's skin, and find out such a one to be *Livia* that was dressed up like a *Ceres*. Let a bust be never so disfigured, they have a thousand marks by

which to decipher it. They will know a *Zenobia* by the sitting of her diadem, and will distinguish the *Faustina's* by their different way of tying up their hair. All this, however, is easily learnt from Medals, says *Philander*, where you may see, likewise, the plans of many of the most considerable buildings of Old *Rome*. There is an ingenious gentleman of our own nation, extremely well versed in this study, who has a design of publishing the whole history of Architecture, with its several improvements and decays, as it is to be met with on ancient coins. He has assured me that he has observed all the nicety of proportion in the figures of the different orders that compose the buildings on the best preserved Medals. You here see the copies of such Ports and triumphal arches as there are not the least traces of in the places where they once stood. You have here the models of several ancient Temples, though the Temples themselves, and the gods that were worshipped in them, are perished many hundred years ago. Or, if there are still any foundations or ruins of former edifices, you may learn from Coins what was their architecture when they stood whole and entire. These are buildings which the *Goths* and *Vandals* could not demolish, that are infinitely more durable than stone or marble, and will perhaps last as long as the earth itself. They are, in short, so many real monuments of brass,

Which eating show'rs, nor north-wind's feeble blast,  
Nor whirl of time, nor flight of years can waste.

*Addison on Ancient Medals.*

## DISCOVERY OF ANCIENT COIN.

QUITE an amount of ancient and very curious coin was discovered in Philadelphia a few weeks since, by workmen engaged in excavating a cellar. The coins, all pure gold, were contained in what appeared to be a thick brown parchment, and varied in size from an ounce down. Their discovery gave the laborers a holiday, they securing the money and knocking off work at once—one stalwart carter realizing about one hundred and fifty dollars. A Philadelphia paper gives an account of three of the coins which the proprietor of the estate succeeded in saving. The principal one looks like a Spanish or French piece, is pure gold, weighs an ounce, and was beaten out by a hammer. On one side are the letters F. V. A. and the figures 7, 4, 1 : on the other side are outlines of lions and other animal figures, also a Maltese cross with the letter "K" in the centre. The other two pieces are of later date; the oldest is dated 1687, and bears the image of a king, supposed to be that of Charles II. of England, a supposition hardly likely to be correct, as that king died in 1685. On one side, with the date, are the letters F. R. E. T. N. A.—Rex. On the reverse side is the English coat of arms with the letter "K" in the centre—coinciding, it will be noticed, with the first mentioned, and implying for that, also, an English origin instead of Spanish or French—and the inscription "Vinc. Imp. Chrs. Reg." The third coin is of the same pattern, and is dated 1705; both are of beautiful workmanship. The origin of the coins, and the time and reason for their deposit, offer knotty problems to Philadelphia archæologists.



Our readers will be interested in the following letter in relation to the above discovery of coins:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 31, 1872.

*Editors of Journal:*

In addition to what the papers told you about the finding of gold coins under the foundation of an old house in this city, I can only add, that two of the lucky holders called on me to show what they had, and to ascertain the intrinsic and numismatic values. They were gold coins of Spain and Spanish America, France and Portugal; doubloons, (cob and regular) double and single louis-d'ors, half-joe and moidore. The dates were from 1660 to 1749; but I only saw about a dozen pieces. They were in very fine condition, some not worn at all. If they were originally held together in a box or package, that protection had moulded away; and the "yellow fellows," peeping out here and there as the spades turned the dirt over, were grabbed by the astonished spectators and carried off, before anybody could cry "that's mine." The pieces lay only a few feet below the level of the street. How many of them were there, it will not be easy to ascertain.

The range of dates affords a lively proof of the force of "internal evidences." It needs no one to rise from the dead, to tell that the pile was deposited there after the year 1749. The wonder is, that any one not a coin-collector in the usual acceptation, should have pieces reserved nearly a century back of that date. Most likely it was the Declaration of Independence which put the whole lot in that safe place.

The discovery affords, also, an idea of what kind of currency, of the higher sort, was in use in those by-gone times. I am a little puzzled to know why there were no British guineas in the lots shown me; probably there were some in other hands.

As to their value for collections, over and above the intrinsic value, it is very small; for the reason that almost nobody cares to heap up gold coins, especially foreign. Herein the numismatists, not always the wisest of men, show that they have some wisdom. They know that a silver coin, and even a copper, has the same historical interest, and may on some accounts, be worth more than a gold coin, while it has a lower bullion value, and is far less tempting to a thief in the night. Your correspondent has but two in his petty collection: a double ducat of Ferdinand and Isabella, for the sake of Columbus; and a five-piastre of Turkey (quarter-dollar), curious for its smallness.

I did not buy any of this *find* for the Mint Cabinet, because we have them already, and because it is well to have an eye to the legal caution, *Caveat Emptor*.

This stirs up a question of some importance to collectors. May we safely buy from any and everybody? Suppose a man crosses my field (supposing I had one,) and should stumble upon a dollar of 1804, dropped there so long ago, to whom does it belong, in law? This very case may yet come before our learned friend, Judge Putnam, and I hope he will care for those who care for coins.

Truly yours,

WM. E. DuBois.

## ROMAN COINS AND WEIGHTS.

THE early pound weight and coin were the same, *As*; or by bartering goods for cattle, then the principal riches, whence the image of an ox came to be stamped on money, and the word *pecunia* itself to be so called from *pecus*, cattle, their standard of value, as many suppose. The *As*, the first weight among the Romans, was divided into twelve ounces, *uncia*, the ounce into eight drachms, and each drachm into three scruples, *scrupulæ*; and the ounces in a pound were named and reckoned as follows: *uncia*, an ounce; two ounces, from their being the sixth of an *As*, *sextans*; and for a similar reason three ounces were called *quadrans*; four ounces, *triens*; five, *quincunx*; six ounces, *semissis*, that is, *semi-as*, half an *as*; seven ounces, *septunx*; eight ounces, *bes*; nine, *dodrans*; ten, *dextans*; eleven, *deunx*.

The method of dividing the brass money of Servius Tullius, (*as libralis*, *æs*, *æs grave*), was similar. This coin at first weighed a pound, but at the time of the first Punic war only two ounces; in the second Punic war, one ounce; and soon afterwards, only half an ounce.

At the close of the Republic (Sextus Pompey), the *As* and its subdivisions were no longer coined; its parts were the farthing, *quadrans*, *teruncius*, and *triens*, the third part of it.

Of Silver coins, the most common is the *Sestertius*, that is, *Semis tertius*, three half *asses*; hence it is marked II S or LL S, in which letter s stands for *semis*, half an *as*, and the double I or double LL for two integral pounds, *libræ*. The *quinarius* was double the *sestertius*, the *denarius* four times as much, equal to the *drachma* of the Greeks; afterwards it was worth sixteen *asses*; this coin was called *bigatus* or *quadrigatus*, from the *bigæ* or *quadrigæ*, stamped on it.

A foreign coin called *victoriatus*, from its bearing the impress of Victory, was equal to the *quinarius*.—*Roman Antiquities*, J. D. Fuss.

## THE PAR OF GREENBACKS.

CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE wears a gold dollar attached as a charm to his watch-guard. He says: "I put that on my watch-guard when I issued the first greenback, intending to keep it there till the greenback was as good as it was. I wore it for a long time, and things looked so bad that I began to despair of ever realizing my expectations. So I put it away—locked it up out of sight. After a while a change came for the better, and I took it out once more; but I begin to be afraid that I'll have to lock it up again."

## QUERY.

"Oxenbridge Thacher, of Boston, published an essay on the issue of a gold coinage, in 1760." Where is a copy of the above work to be found?

THE first date on an English coin was 1547, and the practice of dating coins and medals, did not come into use in Europe until the sixteenth century.



## A "COIN" FROM ILLINOIS.

OUR readers will be interested in the following paper on a quasi coin, reported to have been found in a boring in Illinois. This paper was read by Mr. WM. E. DuBois before the American Philosophical Society, December 1, 1871, and to that Society our thanks are due, for the use of the cut.—[EDS.]

In July last, a letter was received at the Smithsonian Institute, from Mr. Jacob W. Moffit, of Chillicothe, Peoria County, Illinois, enclosing the photograph of a medal or coin, with the following particulars in relation to it:—

"In August, 1870, I took a contract for sinking a tubular well for Mr. Peter Cline, in this county. I had two men employed to assist in the labor, who are cognizant of all the facts connected with the finding of the coin.

"The following are the several strata through which we passed. We used a common ground auger, three inch bore:—

"Soil, 3 feet. Yellow clay, 10; blue clay, 44; clay, sand, and gravel, 4; purple clay, 19; brown 'hard pan,' 10; green clay, 8 1-2; vegetable mould, 2; yellow clay, 2 1-2; yellow hard pan, 2; mixed clay, 20 1-2.

"Here we brought up *the coin*, on the auger, from a depth of one hundred and twenty-five feet.

"It has been examined by gentlemen in Chicago and St. Louis, without any result in explaining the mystery of its origin or date. It is my desire that a further investigation be made. I can, if necessary, send affidavits of myself and other parties as to the truth of these statements.

[Signed,]

"JACOB W. MOFFIT,"

It may be here added, that the place is in a great prairie, near the centre of the State, and near the Illinois River; about 80 miles east of the Mississippi River.

Professor Henry, having repeatedly referred rare coins to me, took the same course on this occasion, giving leave to communicate the facts to this society, if it was thought proper.

An examination of the piece itself was necessary; and in reply to my request the owner forwarded the same, with further details, to wit:—

"In answer to your questions I must say, that very few wells or shafts in this region have attained a depth of more than 50 or 75 feet, except in the valleys, where occasionally we find a well, through sand and gravel drift, at the depth of 100 feet.

"The only token of civilization discovered at a similar depth, in this State, was taken from a shaft in Whiteside County, about 20 years ago. The workmen, at the depth of 120 feet, discovered a large copper ring or ferrule, similar to those used on ship spars at the present time. They also found something fashioned like a boat-hook.

"There are numerous instances of relics found at lesser depths. A spear-shaped hatchet, made of iron, was found imbedded in clay at 40 feet; and stone pipes and pottery have been unearthed at depths varying from 10 to 50 feet, in many localities.

"No rational estimate has ever been made of the rate of annual earthy deposit. Our prairie land seems to have been built up by a deposit from

waters whose current set in from the N. W., changing its course only when in contact with some (then) eminence now far below the surface. The soil is seldom over three feet in thickness, usually underlaid by a yellow hard-pan of two to three feet. Wood is quite common at all depths at which wells have been sunk in blue clay.

"Nothing has been found in any of the Western mounds (as far as I am informed) bearing any resemblance in form or character to this coin.

"On taking the coin from the auger, I washed the clay from it with water. It then presented no appearance of corrosion, bearing a dull red hue, such as is common to old copper. However, after a few minutes' exposure to the air it began to blacken, and in a short time was encrusted with a dark green, gummy coat, which I allowed to harden, and then removed by friction."

Thus far from Mr. Moffit. I learn from another source, that Chillicothe is built upon an alluvium of the Illinois River, very sandy, loose, and easily washed away. The river thereabouts is widened into a lake, about one mile and a quarter wide, and twelve miles long. The French pioneers went through that region about the close of the seventeenth century. Whether the ground on which Chillicothe stands has been made by the river, to the depth of 125 feet, since the entrance of the whites, is a point on which the residents there, with or without geological instruction, cannot venture an opinion.

As to the facts, as above stated, there is every reason to rely upon their accuracy. I have to add some remarks on the physical and artistical traits of the coin itself:—

Properly speaking, it is not a *coin* or medal, since the marks upon it have not been produced by striking, but by engraving or etching; and they are sunken, or intaglio. It is of copper in good condition, in shape polygonal approaching to circular; about one and an eighth inch in diameter; somewhat pitted by corrosions, and with very rude figures and inscriptions on both sides. The central image on one side is that of a man, or a child; on the other are two animals, one of them like a wild cat, with conspicuous ears. The legends are plain enough, to any one who can read them; but being somewhere between Arabic and Phonographic, without being either, they are sufficiently puzzling. Happily we have members whose knowledge of paleography may throw some light. For myself, I have seen nothing like it.

As to the other artistic characters, the metal proves, by a delicate gauge, to be very uniform in thickness; more so than could be attained by the beating out of a hammer in savage hands. I therefore feel sure it has passed through a rolling-mill; and if the ancient Indians had such a contrivance, it must have been pre-historic.

There are other tokens of the machine shop. Any one can see that the piece has been shaped, not with much symmetry, with shears or chisel; and the sharp edge taken down with a file. Coins or medals were not thus finished in ancient times, but they were in the middle ages, and in Spanish America down to about 150 years past. (Tapping the edge with a hammer, was also in use.)

If the figures and characters were made with a tool, it must have been a very rude one, since a "flat-nosed" graver would have left a smooth trough



while here it is rough and granular. This would suggest the greater likelihood of *etching*, were it not inconceivable that so advanced an art should have been practiced long ago on the Western prairies. The mineral acids, used for such work, were nowhere known until about the fourteenth century; and in Illinois, while we might suppose *agua ardiente*, we cannot concede *aqua fortis*, longer ago than one century. On the whole, it has been worked out with a very crude instrument.

As to the condition of the piece, and the discolorations, it is well known that copper, exposed to the air, acquires a superficial sub-oxide or dioxide, which protects it from further destruction. Very many ancient copper coins have been turned up by the spade or plough, which, with a little cleaning up, look as if just out the mint. I herewith show a specimen of Tetricus, a Roman usurper of the purple in France about A. D. 270, entirely free from corrosion. I also show a more interesting piece, which, with many others, was ploughed up in the southern part of England about 30 years ago. They were all so encrusted as to be illegible, and the owner gave me a choice at haphazard. On removing the coat of mail, and leaving only the mixture of brown and black oxides, it turned out to be a coin of Carausius, who established himself as a Roman Emperor in Britain, A. D. 287; as long before William the Conqueror as William was before Victoria. This piece is rare and in perfect order, and forms a part of the Mint collection.

Some ancient coins, especially those with a slight alloy of tin or calamine, making them bronze or brass, are beautifully coated and protected with the green carbonate, the same as that which formed on the Illinois piece before cleaning. I herewith show one of these patinated pieces, a coin of Augustus, also from the Mint Cabinet. They may have been in favorable hiding-places, such as cinerary urns, or columbaria.

All things considered, I cannot regard this Illinois piece as *ancient*, nor *old* (observing the usual distinction); nor yet *recent*, because the "tooth of time" is plainly visible.

What the piece was made for, is a part of the inquiry. Not for current money, because it would take a long time to make a handful; more likely a work of amusement, possibly to exercise the antiquarians. But how it got into such a deep place, supposing it a *bona fide* discovery which I cannot call in question, is a very perplexing point, and I gladly hand over the explanation to any one willing to undertake it. Certainly it seems, in connection with the finding of the copper ring, and other articles of iron and wood, at considerable depths, to form an item in the study of the formation of the superficial strata in that interesting section of our country.

Since the foregoing was written, I am favored with the suggestions (in writing) of Professor Lesley. He suspects that if any thing, it is an astrological amulet. There are upon it the signs of Pisces and Leo. The figures on the obverse and reverse faces correspond in the attitude of the left arm, raised and flourishing a whip, or thunderbolt. He reads the date 1572, and says that no geologist can accept the statement that a piece of that age could be lying naturally, at the depth of 125 feet, under an Illinois prairie. The piece was placed there as a practical joke, though not by the present owner; and is a modern fabrication, perhaps of the sixteenth century, possibly of Hispano-American, or French-American origin. It may have some connection with the journeys of the early French priests or their voyageurs.



I would only add, that those views are forcible, but yet they take imposture for granted, and in so doing leave us in this dilemma: that a curious piece was made many years ago, and held, for the purpose of trick, until a deep hole should be made, long afterwards, in which to bury it and complete the deception. It is also very hard to believe, that an intelligent and experienced operator in this line would allow himself to be sported with by workmen, and take so much pains, far and near, to ascertain what kind of article he had found.

Mr. Lesley explained: "He considered the integrity, experience, and vigilance of the well-sinker no guarantee against the surreptitious insertion of the coin. It is impossible to prevent a practical joke of that sort when the jester is resolved to have it so. Experience furnishes a thousand proofs of this in our extensive oil regions, where all kinds of rubbish have been brought to the surface from considerable depths; nails, anthracite coal, California nuggets, 'butter of antimony,' Lake Superior red hematite iron ore, &c.

"It looks as if there is a good deal of this sort of thing going on in the West. The copper ring and boat-hook 'taken from a shaft at Whiteside, at a depth of 120 feet;' 'the *iron* spear-shaped hatchet embedded in clay at 40 feet,' mentioned in the paper, are subjects for the same incredulity. The only possible explanation, excluding an imputation of fraud, in the latter case, would presuppose the recent filling up of a hole in the river bed with clay, through which a piece of iron might slowly settle down.

"The discovery of a circular stone fire-place, with embers, by Mr. Latrobe's party of engineers in a gravel cut for the road bed of the Baltimore and Ohio R. R., many years ago, at a depth of 50 or 60 feet beneath the surface, is a circumstance belonging to quite a different category.

"In the present case, we have an evident imitation of Mediterranean coins. But the central figures are unmistakably Red Indian in their character. It is either unique of its kind, or one of a very small class. The probabilities against a borehole striking such an object are simply infinity to one. The improbabilities of the coin being at or near the surface, and being worked out from the wall of the hole by the friction of the rods are equally great. There is too much method in the arrangement of the elements of the legend to doubt that the maker had a definite idea to express. A compound oval symbol occupies the right edge on each face, and may have a phallic significance. But the two human figures on one face seem rather to be in conflict than in conjunction. The head dress may represent hair, or may represent the Indian warrior's feather crest."

Professor Trego remarked that he had seen the once famous grave mound relic and the man "who discovered" and possessed it, and believed it to be fraudulent. He had no faith in such discoveries in the West.



THE ILLINOIS "COIN."



## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*Thursday, Jan. 4, 1872.*—The Annual Meeting was held this day at the Library of the Horticultural Society, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The Secretary *pro tem.* read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The Committee appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year reported, as follows: For *President*, Jeremiah Colburn; *Vice President and Curator*, Henry Davenport; *Treasurer*, John K. Wiggin; *Secretary*, William S. Appleton,—which report was adopted.

The President presented the following coins from Mr. George F. Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany: An electrotpe copy of a French coin, said to be the first coin struck for Canada. Obv. Head to right, LVD. XIII. D. G. FR. ET. NAV. REX. Rev. Shield crowned GLORIAM. REGNT. V. TVI. DICENT. 1670. Mint mark v, as seen in the legend, and another above the shield. Silver, size 13.\* Also four coins in German silver,—I. Real and its divisions, which were struck in Paris, 1869–70, for the Republic of Honduras, and rejected by that government. They were returned and sold to the manufacturers of German silver ware, in Hamburg. Mr. Root exhibited two proof dollars of 1836 (one the rare "Gobrecht"), and proofs of 1838, '39, and '40; half dollars, 1828 to '35 inclusive, '36, two varieties, 37, '38, four var., '39 and '40,—uncirculated and proofs; quarter dollars, 1828 to '40 inclusive, all uncir.; dimes, 1828 to '40, all excepting one uncir.; half dimes, 1829 to '40 inclusive, uncir.; cents, 1828, '29, '30, '31, two var., '32, two var., '33 to 1840, two var., all uncirculated or proofs; half cents, 1829, '31, '32, '33, '34, '35, '36, '40, uncirculated. He also exhibited the following pieces from the Clay Collection: The "Naked-bust Washington cent," 1792, brilliant proof; large Eagle cent, without date, obv. head of George III, unique, size 20; large pattern Virginia penny, 1773, size 17; cents of 1793, 1794, and 1795, and a half cent of 1797, all proofs. Mr. Crosby showed U. S. cents of 1828, two var., '29, '30, three var., '31, '32, '33, '34, two var., '35, '36, two var., '37, three var., '38, '39, four var., '40, four var., all in fine condition; half cents, 1828, three var., '29, '31, '32, two var., '33, '34, '35, '36, '40; Mass. cents, 1787, '88, fine; two varieties of the Pitt medal; two Colonial patterns in Bath metal (Clay Catalogue, Nos. 237 and 238); and a Conn. cent from the Clay sale. Mr. Robinson showed a half dollar of 1836, proof; cents of 1835, two var., '36, '37, two var., '38, two var., '39, three var., '40, in fine condition.

Adjourned,

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Secretary pro tempore.*

*Thursday, Feb. 1, 1872.*—The monthly meeting was held at 4, P. M.,—the President in the chair. Dr. Green presented the following coins from Mrs. R. Elton: A Greek copper coin, found in the Temple of Apollo in Phigalia; a Scotch groat of Robert; coin of John VI.; 960 reis, struck at Rio Janeiro, 1818; and several pieces of Maunday money. The President presented fac-similes of the seals of Virginia, from Thomas H. Wynne, Esq., Richmond, Va. Dr. Edward Jarvis presented twelve specimens of paper money, 1780–1864. The thanks of the Society were voted for the above

\* A description of this piece can be found in Le Blanc "Traite historique des monnaies de France," 1629, p. 304, and in "Conbrouse, Catalogue raisonne des Monnaies Nationales de France" (Paris, 1839).

gifts. Mr. Seavey showed a complete series of the United States gold coinage from 1840 to 1850 inclusive, embracing the eagles, half and quarter do.; the silver series of the same dates; cents of the above dates, and half cents of 1840, two varieties, 1842, two var., 1843, two var., 1849, two var.; three pattern half dimes, 1849; and pattern (engraved) gold dollar of same date;—also the following pieces from the Clay sale: "God preserve New England, 1694"; "N. E." sixpence; "N. E." penny (*See* Clay Catalogue, page 11, number 72); and three Colonial coins of Louis XVI. Mr. Crosby showed proof half cents of 1840, '42, '43, '44, '46, '47, and two of 1849.

Adjourned,

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Sec. pro tem.*

*Thursday, March 7.*—A monthly meeting of the Society was held at 4 o'clock, this afternoon, the President in the chair. After the regular business, the President noticed the death of Mr. Stearns, of Cambridge, one of our earliest members, and also that of Mr. Taylor, of Charleston, S. C., a corresponding member. Mr. Taylor died quite suddenly; a communication was received from him but a few weeks since. [A notice of both the above-named members will be found in this number of the *Journal*.]

A letter was read from the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, dated at Rome, Feb. 10, 1872, in which he says, "I have lately got quite a number of Italian coins; at Milan, the triple-face dollar of Trivulzio, which brought a high price at auction in New York, not long ago; at Parma, coins of various North-Italian duchies, &c. At Rome, I have especially tried to complete series of the emperors and popes, but with less success than I could wish. I have however found some pieces of emperors I wanted, and which count among those of a certain degree of rarity. I have been more successful with the popes; having added several of the small silver coins earlier than any I had in the series, three being of the fourteenth century. I have also the still earlier coins struck by the Senate, and by Charles of Anjou and Brancaleo as senators in the thirteenth century. I have also picked out a few more of the large silver scudo, of which there is such a great number and long series."

The proof coins for various members of the Society were received for distribution. Mr. Root showed the following pattern pieces: 1851, dollar in copper; 1852, gold ring dollar; 1852, U. S. ring cent; 1852, nickel ring dollar; 1852, silver ring dollar; 1852, gold ring dollar; 1853, cent in nickel; 1854, flying-eagle cent;—also the complete series of the coinage from 1851 to 1854 inclusive. The dollars of 1851 and 1852 were particularly fine and well struck. Mr. Crosby exhibited U. S. Cents—two of 1850, two of 1851, one of 1852, two of 1853 and two of 1854. Half-Cents. One each of 1850, '51, '52, '53. One in copper and one in brass, of 1854. Patterns. Ring cent of 1850. Two Cent Piece of 1850. Nickel Cent of 1851. Nickel do., of 1853. Two do. of 1854.

Dr. Green showed one of the medals, in silver, struck for the late Assay Commission.

Adjourned to the 11th of April next.

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Sec. pro tem.*

#### NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF MONTREAL.

*Montreal, Dec. 20, 1871.*—The annual meeting of this Society took place last evening, at the rooms of the Natural History Society, when there was a



fair attendance of members. The Treasurer's statement was read, from which it appears that the finances of the Society are in a satisfactory condition, there being a balance in hand after paying all expenses. The Society's Library now comprises about 100 volumes; and the Cabinet consists of 760 coins, 77 medals, a number of casts of rarer coins, and several specimens of paper money and Canadian antiquities. The following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Henry Mott, President; D. Rose and R. J. Wicksteed, Vice Presidents; Gerald E. Hart, Cor. Sec.; G. Hopkins, Rec. Sec.; R. W. McLachlan, Treasurer and Curator. During the evening, Mr. Alfred Sandham exhibited a beautiful collection of Canadian medals and coins, probably the most complete series of Canadian medals in existence. Mr. Mott also exhibited a number of very rare Canadian coins. It was decided that during the present winter a course of three public lectures shall be given. Papers will also be read by members at each of the regular meetings. It is proposed to publish a monthly periodical, devoted entirely to Canadian history, antiquities, and numismatics; and a committee was appointed to procure estimates as to expense of such a publication. Arrangements have been made with the Natural History Society whereby meetings are held in its rooms, and the Cabinet and Library will be arranged for inspection and reference for those desiring its use, on application to the officers of the Society.—*Montreal Daily Witness*, Dec. 21, 1871.

We are glad to learn that the Parliament of Quebec has voted an annual grant of \$100 to the Montreal Society.—[Eds.]

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## THE ANNUAL ASSAY AT THE MINT, OF THE COINAGE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Board of Assay Commissioners, whose duty it is to make an assay of the coinage of the United States, met yesterday morning at the Mint. The Commissioners appointed by the President are as follows: Prof. Joseph Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute; Prof. John Torrey, U. S. Assay Office, New York; Rev. F. A. P. Barnard, President Columbia College, N. Y.; Prof. Fairman Rogers, Philadelphia; Hon. George H. Stuart, Phila.; Hon. John Jay Knox, Deputy Comptroller of the Currency, Washington; Col. Robert F. Stevens, late Director of the Mint at San Francisco; Prof. W. P. Blake, New Haven, Conn.; Samuel A. Green, M. D., Boston, Mass.; Prof. George Davidson, U. S. Coast Survey; Hon. R. W. Taylor, First Comptroller of the Treasury Department at Washington. In addition to these, Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the U. S. District Court; Hon. Aubrey H. Smith, U. S. District Attorney; and Hon. J. W. Forney, Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, are *ex officio* members of the Committee. Hon. John Cadwalader took the chair, and the Director's Clerk acted as Secretary. The coins to be assayed will be distributed in parcels, with reference to their places of coinage and their metallic character, as follows: 1. Gold coins from the Mint at Philadelphia; 2. Silver coins from the same; 3. Gold coins from the Branch Mint at San Francisco, Cal.; 4. Silver coins from the same; 5. Gold coins from the Branch Mint at Carson City, Nevada; 6. Silver coins from the same.

The process of testing the various denominations of coin occupies several days, and is very elaborate. The amount of variations permitted by law is alarmingly slight, being one-fourth of a grain for the gold coins, from half

a grain to a grain and a half for silver, and one grain in a pennyweight for copper. It is high praise of the Philadelphia Mint to say that it has never exceeded these minute variations. All the coin of the United States is tested here, and the result forwarded to Washington. *The Press*, Philadelphia, Feb. 13, 1872.

### THE BOSTON WASHINGTON MEDAL.

THE medal voted by Congress to General Washington, in consequence of the evacuation of Boston by the British army, as well as that to General Gates, for the Convention of Saratoga, and that to General Greene, for the battle of Eutaw Springs, were executed by the first artists at Paris, under the direction of the author of this Poem, who availed himself of the talents of the celebrated Abbe Barthelemy, and the Academy of Belles Lettres and Inscriptions, to assist in furnishing the devices and inscriptions. [Note appended to a *Poem on the death of Gen. Washington*, by David Humphreys.]

### THE PREBLE MEDAL.

CHARLESTOWN, MASS., March 7, 1872.

*Editors American Journal of Numismatics:—*

While in Washington recently, I learned from Mons. Loubat, who is, I believe, preparing a work on our National Medals, that the *original dies* for the Preble Medal were in use on the desk of a clerk at the Navy Department as *paper weights*; and that they had been knocking about that department for many years without regard to or knowledge of their cost and value.

The next day I found them as Mons. Loubat said, on a clerk's desk doing duty as paper weights,—the obverse seemingly in good order, but the reverse somewhat corroded by rust. I accordingly addressed a note to the Director of the Mint informing him of the fact. Under date of March 2, 1872, he writes me, "I duly received your letter of the 24th ult., informing me that the original dies of the Preble Medal, struck in 1805, were in use by a clerk at the Navy Department as paper weights. They have since been transferred to the custody of the Mint, by order of the Secretary of the Treasury, and are now in the hands of the engraver of the Mint, with a view to their restoration to good working order,—a result which I hope may be fully accomplished."

The Mint has in possession, I believe, all the dies of our National Medals; those of the Preble Medal were alone wanted to complete the series. Until this recent discovery it was unknown what had become of them. The correspondence concerning the Preble Medal, published in the January number of the *Journal of Numismatics*, discloses, that the press at the Mint being defective it was proposed to send these dies to Birmingham, England, for the purpose of striking in copper, duplicates of the gold medal voted to Commodore Preble. This may account for their being at the Navy Department. The copper medals were struck under authority of that department, and the dies when returned from England were probably sent there instead of to the Mint, their cost being chargeable to the Navy and not to the Treasury Department.

Very truly yours,

GEO. HENRY PREBLE, *Captain U. S. N.*



## GENUINE COIN.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics :*

THE writer has lately had his attention called to an argument between two coin collectors as to the genuineness of coins and other pieces in their respective cabinets. An article in *Harper's Magazine*, a few years ago, boldly asserted that Colonial pieces were counterfeited in a factory for the purpose, in the vicinity of New York, to meet the demand of collectors. This *may* have been denied, but if so, it would be well that more publicity should be given to the denial; and this, with the opinion of well known experts, such as Mr. Colburn or Mr. Cogan, who would lessen the fears of enthusiastic amateurs, by throwing some light upon the matter. As an instance of this, one collector asserts that he *knows* a certain piece to be genuine, guaranteed in a bill of sale, in other words authenticated by what we may call a pedigree, traced from its original possessor, from the time it left the die to its last owner. And again, that when a piece is sold by an honorable dealer, without the word genuine or original, it may be so or not—the matter is left to the knowledge of the purchaser. If such were the case, it is seen that all confidence between dealer and buyer would be destroyed, and pieces that now bring a standard average in the higher rates, would be looked on as suspicious, simply because they could not be traced. How many collections would stand this test? Thousands of pieces stored away by antiquaries and others, when brought to light for the benefit of their families, would be discarded or bring a nominal price, because the former owner couldn't rise from his last sleep and assure the anxious purchaser that those coins are genuine. Then, again, it is argued that a piece from a certain sale must be genuine, or it would not have been in the possession of its owner. This does not follow, it being the habit of collectors to obtain any piece they may be able, if they fancy it. We know that a rare coin, duly vouched for, excites competition, but if we require a history in every case, it is not likely we should ever be troubled with an extensive collection.

Suppose a collector should accidentally discover a lot of rare pieces; would he question their genuineness on the score that they were not authenticated, and call them doubtful, without obvious reasons? We trow not. Then, again, who would consider it fair dealing between the seller and buyer, for the seller to buy a doubtful coin for fifty cents, and sell it for \$5, or \$10, leaving it to be inferred from the price, that it is genuine?

After due consideration, we argue that a coin is worth exactly what the purchaser will give, according to his means, his knowledge and desire for its possession. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that any dealer with regard for his reputation and business, would change a sound piece for any doubtful coin, without notice of that fact. It would be rather a disagreeable reflection for the *happy* possessor of a well stored cabinet, when exhibiting rare pieces, to be met with the words, "How do you know them to be genuine?"

We hope that this matter will be taken up by some of our coin collectors. The writer confesses that his experience in Numismatics is too limited to intrude any farther on the subject, and leaves the discussion to abler hands.

JNO. CAMERON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March, 1872.

## MEDALS FOR INDIANS.

SIR DANVERS OSBORNE, after he had been appointed Governor of New York, in 1753, brought out, among other presents for the Six Nations, thirty silver medals; his Majesty's [George II.] picture on one side, and the Royal Arms on the other, with silver loop and ring, in shagreen cases, with a yard of the best broad scarlet watered ribbon, silver hooks and eyes. Though these medals seem to have all disappeared, possibly a stray one may be found in some collection.—*Historical Magazine*, for September, 1865, page 285.

## ROBINSON'S SALE OF MEDALS AND COINS.

THE above named Collection was sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, Jan. 5, 1872. We note a few of the best pieces, and the prices they brought.

U. S. Cents, 1793, good specimen, \$4.50; do. link, 6.00; 1794, uncir., 4.75; do. fine, 2.00; 1795, good, 2.25; do. fine, 2.50; 1776, good, 2.00; do. scarce type, 4.75; 1798, fine, 2.00; 1799, 4.75; 1803, fine, 1.25; 1805, fine, 1.25; 1809, good, 1.50; 1812, 1.25; 1813, fine, 1.25; 1814, fine, 1.00; 1817, 1.25; 1822, proof, 5.00; 1825, fine, 1.50; do., 1.25; 1834, uncir., 1.00; 1837, uncir., 1.00; 1841, uncir., 1.50.  
 5.00. Washington half dollar, "unmistakable marks of circulation," 13.00. Half dime, 1792, worn.  
 5.00. Annapolis Threepence, 1783, date plain, 4.75. Maximilian Dollar, 1866, 1.25; do. 1867, 1.40.  
 1.00. U. S. half dollar, 1797, worn, 6.25. Medal of the "Presbyterian Church, Charleston, S. C., 1800,"

## TREASURE-TROVE.

BEING on my passage from Detroit to Mackinack, on Lake Huron, a Mr. Wetzler, of Rock River, Wisconsin, stated to me that a Mr. Davy, an English emigrant, found, in making an excavation in his land near "Oregon," some antiquities, consisting of silver coins, for which Mr. Wetzler offered him, unsuccessfully, \$50. The story looks very much like a humbug, but it was told with all seriousness by a respectable looking man.—Henry R. Schoolcraft's *Personal Memoirs of a Residence of Thirty Years with the Indian Tribes*, page 661.

## WM. GORDON STEARNS.

THE subject of the following obituary notice was one of the first Numismatic Collectors in this vicinity, as well as one of the earliest members of this Society. This notice of him was prepared by a College classmate.—[EDS.]

WILLIAM GORDON STEARNS was born in Chelmsford, Mass., November 22, 1804. He was the only son of Asahel Stearns, Professor of Law in Harvard University. His mother, Frances Wentworth, was the daughter of Benjamin Whitney, of Hollis, high sheriff of Hillsboro' County, N. H. He entered Harvard College in 1820, graduated in 1824, holding a respectable rank for scholarship, and always esteemed by the Faculty and by his fellow students, for the excellent and substantial qualities of his mind and character, though his native reserve and shyness made him less known than he deserved to be. On leaving College he devoted himself to the study of the law, and received the degree of LL. B. in 1827, and he then began the practice of his profession in Boston, and in 1834 entered into partnership with Theophilus Parsons, Esq., now Professor of Law in Harvard University.

In 1844 he accepted the Stewardship of Harvard College. He held this office for twenty-six years, till the autumn of 1870, when, with a presentiment of coming evil, he sent in his



resignation, after a most diligent, faithful, judicious and acceptable performance of the duties of his place. In December of that year, after imprudent exposure on a very cold and windy day, he was suddenly seized with a paralytic affection which deprived him of the power of speech, and, to some extent, of the use of his limbs, and of his mental faculties. From this he never recovered. After more than a year of trial and suffering under his disease, he was at length released from his prison in the flesh, January 31, 1872, at the age of 67.

Mr. Stearns, inheriting much of his excellent father's nature, was a man of sound intellect and judgment, cultivated by reading and meditation, and of sterling qualities of mind and heart. Without brilliant gifts and of a modest and retiring disposition, he was not destined to shine in the world. His life was a quiet and uneventful one. He preferred a quiet and unshowy career, and was content with the tranquil usefulness of his lot. Though he never sought society, and confined himself to his office and his solitary home, there was no lack in him of kindness or sympathy. And those who knew him found him a genial companion and a faithful friend. Under his outward reserve beat a warm and generous heart, ever ready to help in time of need. Strict accuracy, fidelity to his trusts, a high sense of honor, the most scrupulous integrity and conscientiousness marked all the acts of his life. He was a man of a reverent and religious nature, yet in this, as in other respects, reticent and undemonstrative, feeling more than he said. We part from him as one of the true men, who, in a life of quiet and steady service, have done well their part on earth, and entered, we trust, on higher and happier work in some other of the "many mansions" of our "Father's house."

W. N.

CAMBRIDGE, Feb. 29, 1872.

### JAMES H. TAYLOR.

DIED suddenly, at his home in Charleston, S. C., on the evening of February 3, 1872, JAMES H. TAYLOR, aged sixty-one. A man of rare mind and rich culture, not only from the keen susceptibilities of his nature, which attracted every mental treasure within his reach, but from a habit of devoting every spare moment of daily life of complicated and varied business, to the securing and arranging the best thoughts, in the best way, for future use. Analytical and critical, at the same time comprehensive in his powers, he grasped and possessed a whole array of subjects, usually left to professedly scientific and philosophical men. Genial, benevolent and beneficent in feeling and action, guided and governed by high Christian principle, it is enough to say, "That these elements were so mixed in him, that nature might stand up and say, 'This was a man!'"

The foregoing is from a correspondent in Charleston, to which we will add the testimony of another in Philadelphia :—

"COL. TAYLOR was a man of remarkably fine presence, and prepossessing in his address. Mild, dignified and courteous, he bore the very impress of a gentleman,—let me say, one of nature's noblemen. This, indeed, is not the most that we seek in man, but society is greatly enriched by the mingling of such men. Although a Southerner, his comprehensive mind and heart overleaped the boundary line, once real, now imaginary, between North and South, and he had only to be known, anywhere, to have warm friends.

Although Col. Taylor was a partner in a conspicuous mercantile house, and latterly had consented to join the cares of a municipal office, he found time for the elegant diversions of literature and numismatics; and it is chiefly on this last account that his record deserves to be kept in the *Journal of Numismatics*. He had a fine collection of coins, American and foreign, the result of many years' assiduous accumulation. He has long been a member of the Boston Society."

### NOTES.

SILVER coin is a legal tender in England for only forty shillings.

A CUBIC inch of fine gold is worth \$209.84.

THE gold dollar and the double eagle were both first coined in 1850, in pursuance of the law of March 3d, 1849.

THE world has had its iron age, its golden age, and its age of bronze; but the present is the age of steal.

THE coinage of a country is an indication of the progress of its art. Hence it is a matter of national pride that our coin should be well executed.

## EDITORIAL.

WE have received from the author, a copy of *A New System of Measures, Weights, and Money; entitled the Linn-Base Decimal System, and designed for the adoption of all Civilized Nations, as the one common system*, by W. Wilberforce Mann. It is a little pamphlet of twenty pages, published in New York. As its name indicates, it sets forth a new system of measures, weights, and money, which would serve for all countries. While it shows great ingenuity, it will be a long time before it is universally adopted.

*Mason's Coin Collectors' Magazine* comes to us with its title slightly changed, having dropped so much of its name as related to Stamps. The editor, however, continues in the stamp business, and is ready to supply the public with what is wanted in that specialty. His address is Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, and the subscription to the Magazine is only \$1.50 *per annum*.

ILLINOIS has the credit of manufacturing the "Cardiff Giant." She now claims the discovery of a pre-historic coin—an account of which we give in this number. The reasoning of Mr. DuBois, and the conclusions of Professors Lesley and Trego, change the oft repeated proverb, "Truth lies at the bottom of the well." In this case it seems that the *lie* was at the bottom of the well.

AMONG the relics at the "Hermitage," Nashville, Tenn., which formerly belonged to General Andrew Jackson, are a number of coins; among which are a Washington Half Dollar, 1792, and a Pine Tree Two-pence, 1762. They were presented to General Jackson by Mr. John Guest, Jan. 27, 1837.

A CORRECTED Price List of the Clay Sale has been issued. Copies can be obtained of Charles Chaplin, 14 Spring Street, Boston. Price 75 cents.

BOOK Illustrators, and Collectors of Engravings, will find an extensive assortment of Portraits, Views and Historical Prints, at the room of Mr. James Usher, 15 School Street.

AT the wooden wedding of one of our correspondents (E. J. C.), a new and peculiar feature (for such occasions), was the presentation to each guest, of a United States coin, bright as when it fell from the die. The coins were procured at the Philadelphia Mint by the happy couple on their wedding tour, and are dated the year of their marriage.

WE hear that Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, of Philadelphia, is spending the winter in Spain, whence he intends to return home in the spring. He has had a pleasant time in seeing the old world for the past three or four years, looking at men and things and taking notes, from Finland to Upper Egypt. A few items per contra, of course. Once he was accidentally knocked down by a porter in Constantinople, and lay insensible for some hours. At Florence, Cairo, and Leipzig, he encountered the small pox in its ravages, and at the latter place took it, although he had passed through it once before, in his own country. An agreeable, well-informed, and withal modest gentleman, able to speak in most of the languages he encounters, cannot help but make friends wherever he goes. And accordingly, we hear from another gentleman who has traveled somewhat in his wake, that "*Doctor* Mickley has made a sensation in Europe."

W. H. CHILD, of Madison, Ill., has one of the first issues of copper coins in the United States. On one side is the sun shining on a dial, at the base of which are the words, "Mind Your Business," the date, "1787," and the word "Fugio." On the reverse side are the words, "We Are One," surrounded by a chain of thirteen links. Not more than half a dozen are known to exist in this country.

The above item has gone the rounds of the papers in all sections of our country. This coin is not of the first issue in the United States, and instead of its being true that "not more than half a dozen are known to exist in this country," a thousand at least, have come under our observation; besides, the original dies of the coin are now extant.

## CURRENCY.

A CAPITAL business—lending money.

AN object of interest—a five-twenty bond.

SMALL change—from late autumn to early winter.

ORIGINAL dollar store—the Treasury of the United States.

THE patron saint of small New York counterfeiters—Cent Nickelus.

A HUNDRED cents will make a dollar, but a million dollars will not make good sense.

## ERRATUM.

MONTREAL Trade Tokens. On page 74, under No. 3, in two places, for Ray, *read* Roy.









AMERICAN  
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

*QUARTERLY.*

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VOL. VII.

JULY, 1872—JULY, 1873.



COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.  
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# NEW COINS OF THE WORLD,

FAC-SIMILES OF WHICH ARE CONTAINED IN

## The Banker's Almanac for 1873.

ONE VOLUME OCTAVO. PRICE, THREE DOLLARS.

### PLATE XVII.\*—Great Britain—Sweden.

YEAR.	COUNTRY.	SOVEREIGN.	NAME.	WEIGHT.	FINESS.	VALUE.
1872.....	Great Britain	Victoria.....	Sovereign.....	.256.6	916.5	\$4.86
1872.....	Great Britain	Victoria.....	Sovereign.....	.256.6	916.5	4.86
1871.....	Canada.....	Victoria.....	Fifty Cents.....	.375	925	0.47.2
1871.....	Sweden.....	Charles XV.....	Four Riksdaler..	1.092	750	1.11.5

### PLATE XVIII.

1871.....	Germany .....	William .....	Ten Marks.....	.128	900	2.38
1872.....	Germany .....	William .....	Twenty Marks....	.256	900	4.76
1869.....	Wurtemberg..	Karl, Koenig....	Double Thaler..	1.190	900	1.46
1869.....	Mexico.....	Republic.....	Peso.....	.867.5	903	1.06.5

### PLATE XIX.—France.

1872.....	France .....	Republic.....	Two Francs.....	.320	835	0.36.4
1871.....	France .....	Republic.....	Five Francs.....	.800	900	0.98
1872.....	France .....	Republic.....	One Franc.....	.160	835	0.18.2
1871.....	France .....	Republic.....	Fifty Centimes..	.80	835	0.09.1

### PLATE XX.—Austria—Russia.

1871.....	Austria.....	Francis Joseph..	Four Ducats.....	.448	986	9.13
1871.....	Austria.....	Francis Joseph..	Union-Thaler....	.596	900	0.73
1869.....	Hungary.....	Francis Joseph..	Florin.....	.397	900	0.48.5
1870.....	Russia.....	Alexander II.....	20 Copecks .....	.11.2	875	0.13.3

### PLATE XXI.—Spain—Portugal.

1871.....	Spain.....	Amadeo I.....	Five Pesetas.....	.800	900	0.98
1870.....	Spain.....	Republic.....	Five Pesetas.....	.800	900	0.98
1871.....	Portugal.....	Ludovico I.....	5000 Reis.....	.308	912	5.80.5
1871.....	Portugal.....	Ludovico I.....	500 Reis.....	.400	912	0.49.6

### PLATE XXII.—Italy—Denmark—Netherlands.

1869.....	Italy.....	Victor Emanuel..	Five Lire.....	.800	900	0.98
1869.....	States of Ch'h.	Pius IX.....	Two Lire.....	.320	835	0.26.4
1868.....	Denmark .....	Christian IX.....	Two Rigsdaler..	.927	877	1.10.7
1869.....	Netherlands..	William III.....	2½ Guilders.....	.804	944	1.03

### PLATE XXIII.—Japan.

1872.....	Japan.....	.....	One Yen.....	.866	900	1.00.8
1872.....	Japan.....	.....	Fifty Sen.....	.402	800	0.44.6
1872.....	Japan.....	.....	Twenty Sen.....	.160.8	800	0.17.8
1872.....	Japan.....	.....	Ten Sen.....	.80.4	800	0.08.9

### PLATE XXIV.—Japan.

1872.....	Japan.....	.....	Five Sen.....	.40.2	800	0.04
1872.....	Japan.....	.....	Twenty Yen.....	1.072	900	19.94
1872.....	Japan.....	.....	Five Yen.....	.268	900	4.93.5
1872.....	Japan.....	.....	Two Yen.....	.107	900	1.99.4
1872.....	Japan.....	.....	One Yen.....	.53.5	900	0.99.5

\* Plates I. to XVI., containing Fac-similes, Weights, Values, etc., of Ninety-One Gold and Silver Coins of the UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, PRUSSIA, RUSSIA, SPAIN, and MEXICO, may be found in "THE COIN BOOK OF THE WORLD." (Edited by I. SMITH HOMANS.) One volume octavo. Price, \$2.50.

PLATE XXII.  
NEW COINS OF THE WORLD.

KINGDOM OF ITALY. Five Lire. Victor Emmanuel. Silver, 1869.



Weight, .800. Fineness, 900. \$0.98.

Two Lire of Pope Pius IX. Silver, 1869.



Weight, .320. Fineness, 835. Value, \$0.36.4.  
(The Papal Coinage ceased in the year 1869.)

DENMARK. Two Rigsdaler of Christian IX. Silver, 1868.



Weight, .927. Fineness, 877. Value, \$1.10.7.

NETHERLANDS. Two and a half Guilders. William III. Silver, 1869.



Weight, .804. Fineness, 944. Value, \$1.03.



# A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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BOSTON, JULY, 1872.

No. 1.

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## RUMFORD MEDAL OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

By the kind permission of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, we are enabled to give the readers of the *Journal* the engraving of the medal, which serves as the frontispiece to this number. It is taken from Dr. Ellis's *Life of Count Rumford*, which was published last year by the Academy. The subject of the Memoir, Benjamin Thompson, was born March 26, 1753, in Woburn, Massachusetts, and died August 21, 1814, at Auteuil, France. The King of England conferred on him the honor of knighthood, in 1784, and the Elector of Bavaria raised him to the dignity of a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, in 1791. Rumford was the former name of the New England village, (now Concord, New Hampshire,) in which he had first enjoyed the favors of fortune, and he selected this as his title. He is one of the few Americans who have had successful careers in Europe, as philosophers or philanthropists.

During his lifetime he endowed the Royal Society of London, and the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, with funds to be given to practical discoverers in Heat and Light. As a grateful recognition of his services, the Academy are now publishing the scientific and philosophical works of their benefactor. This plan will be carried out in four volumes, of which the first constitutes the *Life*, from which the engraving is taken. Fortunately the duty of editing this work devolved upon the Rev. George E. Ellis, D. D., who prepared the Memoir. He has brought together a large collection of original papers, letters and journals, and has so interwoven them, that with the aid of his graceful pen, they make a most readable volume. The book is printed in an elegant style, and is richly illustrated with engravings. It contains copies of the several medals that have been struck and given by the Royal Society and the American Academy, for the important discoveries, according to the conditions of the gift.

## USES OF NUMISMATICS.

THE following paper is an extract from one originally prefixed to a collection of portraits illustrative of Cibber's Apology, which is reprinted in the "American Bibliopolist," for February last, (published by J. Sabin & Sons, New York.) The arts of painting and engraving are closely related to the Science of Numismatics; the arguments in favor of the first two, addressed to those who have incautiously applied the epithet of trifling, to the exemplification of points of history or works of literature by the works of art, apply with equal force to the Science of Numismatics:

"There naturally exists a desire amongst mankind to obtain a sight of any individual who, either in his public or private life, has made himself a conspicuous object of remark. With most people such a desire too generally arises from an innate and idle curiosity, and when this is the case, is frivolous and contemptible. That, however, it may be made productive of material advantages cannot be denied; the external appearance of a man has a stronger influence over the senses, and forms on our minds a deeper and more lasting impression of his character, than the relation of an historian, however it may be enforced by the powers of rhetoric, is able to effect. Thus the faculties of the mind, acted upon by the perception of sight, are unresistingly drawn into those reflections which teach us to emulate the virtues and shun the vices of others. When, however, this desire of ocular testimony cannot, from various concurrent causes, be gratified, there still remains the pleasing substitute of pictorial resemblance, to gratify the imaginations of some, and to furnish matter of contemplation to others of a more vigorous and speculative genius. It may fairly be presumed that no man ever yet beheld the portrait of a Cato, or Leo the Tenth, without reflecting on and revering the strict morality and truly patriotic virtues of the former, and that large attainment by the latter of useful and ornamental learning, which he employed in the restitution to his unhappy country of that peace and tranquility of which, by the contentions of ambition, it had been so long deprived. To the historian we are indebted for the transmission of accounts of virtuous actions from age to age, and to the painter for restoring them to our memory, by a faithful delineation of the characters who practiced them.

"Next in importance to the art of Painting is that of Engraving; which differs alone from the former in the manner of execution; for the proportion of figures, the perspective and the various degrees of light and shade must necessarily be subject to the same rules in each. Some of the chief attributes of Engraving seem to be adequately described in the following lines:

"Blest Art! whose aid the painter's skill endears,  
And bids his labors live through future years,  
Breaks that restraint, which to the world unkind,  
To some one spot the favorite work confin'd;  
Gives to each distant land, each future age.  
The features of the warrior, saint, or sage;  
The grace that seems with beauty's queen to vie;  
The mild suffusion of the languid eye:  
Till with the painter's proudest works at strife,  
The fragile paper seems to glow with life!"

"It may perhaps be remarked by some, who spurn at everything not having for its immediate object the benefit of society in a substantial point of



view, that the faculties, so elegantly described by the poet, are in their nature wholly intellectual; that they may be calculated to gratify the propensities of certain individuals, and to confer on them some amusement in their leisure hours; but they may ask, Has not the art a more permanent utility to recommend it? Can it not boast more extensive and beneficial results than the amusement of a small portion of the community? To these enquiries it may be answered that the advantages accruing to society at large from the practice of the art, are of the greatest import; that, on account of its many departments, it affords employment and profit to thousands of individuals; even independently of the artists themselves. If then such is the tendency of the engraver's art, ought it not to be encouraged by the purchase and collection of its productions by all men whose fortunes and inclinations favor the pursuit? It may reasonably be asserted that the art could never have arrived at the degree of perfection that it has done within the last century, had it not been attended in its progress with that encouragement which it has so freely experienced.

"Relaxation from worldly occupations, both bodily and intellectual, so that it be rational in its object, and reasonable in its duration, is so essential to man's existence that it is scarcely necessary to advert to it. Relaxation, however, as Locke observes in his work on Education, 'does not consist in being idle,' but in the practice of measures to prevent our being so. An industrious and well-regulated mind will at all times, when not engaged in business, seek for occupation; but of what description, or to what extent, must wholly depend upon its own properties. If every man's intellect equalled in strength that of the famous D'Aguesseau, whose memory should ever be regarded by France, and indeed all other nations, with esteem and reverence, we should find only a change of study necessary to its relaxation: '*Le changement d'étude,*' said that honest chancellor, '*est toujours un delassement pour moi.*' But the serious nature of the amusement, practiced by this great man, is very far from being adapted to the common order of understanding; the dispositions of men are various and capricious; that which serves as an amusement to one, may be often uncongenial to the ideas and propensities of another; and as no standard can possibly be fixed for the follies of mankind, a liberality of opinion should be observed towards those of each other; and although the pursuit of illustration should not at any time be ranked among them, it would still have a claim to the indulgence that is due to every amusement, not leading to the violation of any positive or constructive rule of morality and virtue.

"To assert that the subject of discourse may be converted to the purposes of a moral life, may, at first, perhaps, give rise to levity; but a nice discrimination is not requisite to inform us, how far it is instrumental to the attainment of so desirable an object. Corrupt and abandoned habits are usually formed in early life, and may be attributed to various causes; among which, the want of a fit application of leisure hours is not the least. A total relaxation of the mind, for any length of time, is apt to give rise to those desires which, we no sooner feel, than we seek to gratify. If the mischief were to end here, it would not be extensive; but that frequency of indulgence, which usually ensues a previous gratification, too often produces a system of idleness and dissipation. It is then submitted that these evils are capable of being partially, if not entirely, avoided by a resort to those amusements, the advan-

tages of which, in the hours of recreation, are thus expressed by Dr. Johnson in *The Rambler*, that 'whatever busies the mind without corrupting it, has, at least, this use, that it rescues the day from idleness; and he that is never idle will not often be vicious.' Principally on the foregoing sentiments of so allowed a moralist as was Dr. Johnson, does he, who now pretends to advocate the cause of illustration, depend for a verdict in its favor; for the reasoning employed by the learned writer is of such general use and application, that all amusements of an innocent tendency, be they intellectual or mechanical, are equally the objects of it, and thereon may safely repose their claim to universal favor and support."

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### COUNTERFEIT "N. E." AND PINE TREE MONEY.

RELICS OF BY-GONE DAYS.—We had the pleasure of seeing to-day some of the *Pine Tree money* of Massachusetts, which was dug up some time since at Chelsea. There were a shilling, sixpence, threepence, and two pence, dated 1652, in almost as good preservation as if they had been coined one year only, every letter and figure upon them being perfectly clear and distinct; they may probably have been entombed for more than one hundred and fifty years. The bottle in which they were found, and several of the coins, were purchased by a gentleman to be presented to the British Museum.—*Boston Journal*, June 16, 1856.

The day after the appearance of the above, we made diligent inquiry as to the finder of the coins. No one at the office of the *Journal*, in which it appeared, could give any information in relation to the matter. The "oldest inhabitant" in Chelsea had never heard of it, not even "Mrs. Partington," who resided there, of whom we made inquiry.

THE COUNTERFEIT PINE TREE MONEY.—It is remarkable to observe to how many different means unprincipled people resort to replenish their empty purses. Too proud to work for an honest livelihood, and too indolent to engage in some legitimate pursuit, their wits are constantly at work devising new ways to fatten themselves upon the industry of others. Their craving thirst for lucre must be satisfied at all events, even though it be at the sacrifice of every sense of honor and principle. The most novel example of this has lately come to our knowledge. A few weeks since a paragraph appeared in several of our papers, stating that a large number of pine tree coins had been recently dug up in this vicinity. No sooner had this announcement been made than complete sets of this coinage poured into our city. "N. E." shillings and sixpences, before so rare, together with some other pieces never before seen, were to be found exposed for sale in this city. The extraordinary appearance of such a number of coins before held so rare, naturally attracted considerable attention from every one; and called for the investigation of the curious in such matters as to the cause of this great and sudden windfall. Some few of our most credulous and superstitious citizens were pretty well settled in their own convictions that the spirit of good old John Hull had entered among us once more, and some even fancied that at certain times of



night, distinct sounds of an old rusty, creaking screw press could be heard from the quarter where the old mint house once stood.

It has, however, turned out that all these pieces are counterfeit, and made by a man in New York city, who represents them to be originals and some of the lot found in this vicinity, and by these means he has disposed of numbers of them to our antiquarian friends, at exorbitant prices. Such a piece of rascality is seldom revealed, and it would be well if some of those who have been victims of this extortion, would ferret out and bring to justice the fellow who would resort to such a contemptible mode to *replenish his empty purse*. NUMMUS.—*Boston Transcript*, Aug. 19, 1856.

COINS. *Editor of Transcript*.—Will you please give the following extract, from the catalogue of the famous Pembroke collection of coins and medals, in relation to the Good Samaritan piece which has been imitated by the late falsifier of pine tree money.

"Massachusetts shilling, much rubbed, but showing on both sides the remains of the types and legends. By the dexterous use of a punch, some artist has contrived to produce on this rubbed coin, a worn representation of the group of the Good Samaritan, and the words FAC SIMILE, which have given rise to much discussion. See Rud. pl. xxx. 10, and note *m*, page 368, vol. iii., Pemb. p. 4, t. 14. Unique."

From this you will perceive that the piece in question is merely a pine-tree shilling, indented by a punch on which there was a representation of the Good Samaritan. J. C.—*Boston Transcript*, Aug. 25, 1856.

In a note to the writer, the counterfeiter said:—"I can obtain the whole series, viz. : 12-6-3-2-1, five pieces, by making an exchange with some of my medals; if you wish it, I will do so." "I shall have in my possession, shortly, a fine specimen of the Good Samaritan." T. W.—*Mercer Street, New York*, July 11, 1856.

PINE TREE MONEY.—We have lately been shown a series of the pine-tree coins issued by the Colony of Massachusetts, consisting of the shillings, sixpence, threepence, and twopence. The act for the emission of the three first of these pieces was passed in the year 1652, but the authority for coining twopences was not passed until ten years afterward. These were the only coins emitted by the Colony of Massachusetts except the blank pieces, the shilling having on the obverse the letters N. E. for New-England, and on the reverse XII.; the sixpence\* having on the obverse N. E., and on the reverse, VI. The authority for the striking of these pieces was passed only a few months previous to the authorizing of the regular pine-tree series. The N. E. pieces are very rare, and command exorbitant prices.

Some unprincipled person has had the meanness to counterfeit all of these pieces, for sale at monstrous prices, representing them to have been found at Chelsea, Mass., and several of our antiquarian citizens here, and, we have understood, several in Boston, Philadelphia and other places, have been imposed upon by them. It would be well, therefore, for every one who is

\* Since the publication of this article, two three-pences of the N. E. type have been found; one is in the Collection of Yale College, and the other in the Cabinet of Mr. W. S. Appleton, of this city, a facsimile of which is on the seal of the Boston Numismatic Society, as shown on the cover of the *Journal*.

fond of such relics to be on their guard. The counterfeits are generally not as heavy as the original pieces, and bear the appearance of the use of the file; but the N. E. pieces are much heavier than the original. There are likewise Good Samaritan shillings and Pine-Tree pennies out in abundance (exact copies from the engraving in Felt's Massachusetts Currency), which, it is needless to inform the public, were never authorized to be struck, and are consequently false upon their face, as there are no such coin in existence, unless these miserable botches can be called such. It would be well if some of those who have suffered by this base imposition would come forward and bring this man to justice.—*N. Y. Tribune, Aug. 28, 1856.*

### UNITED STATES CENTS.

1793. Of the Chain Cent there are several varieties. The legend is United States of Ameri. Some have a plain edge, others have Stars and Stripes on the edge. Another has a wreath instead of the links, around the words One Cent. There is a large number of varieties of this die, the chief marks of difference being in the arrangements of the leaves under the Head. A third, of this date, bears the Head of Liberty, with a pole over the shoulder surmounted by a Liberty Cap, which hangs back of the head. The reverse is like the wreath cent, and on the edge One Hundred for a Dollar.

For varieties and prices of cents of 1793, see a Table prepared by J. N. T. Levick, *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. III., pp. 47, 84, 92 and 93, and Vol. IV., p. 40. For an article and plate of Varieties of the Cents of 1793, by S. S. Crosby, see Vol. III., p. 93, and Vol. V., pp. 13 and 16. At 20 Public Coin Sales, from 1855 to 1868, according to the Table of J. N. T. Levick,\* one hundred and fourteen cents of 1793, have brought the sum of one thousand six hundred and sixteen dollars and eighty-one cents. The highest price paid for a single specimen was one hundred and ten dollars, which sold, three years later, for one hundred and forty-five dollars.

1794. This Cent bears the Liberty Cap Head. For varieties of this date, see pamphlet by Dr. Maris, Philadelphia, 1869, pp. 15, and *Journal*, Vol. IV., pp. 22, 97.

1795. The marked differences are a thick and a thin planchet. The thick cent has the words One Hundred for a Dollar, around the edge. The weight of the cent was reduced during this year, and the edge inscription was—from the thinness of the coin—omitted.

See *Journal*, Vol. V., p. 63, for a communication of Dr. Augustine Shurtleff, on Cents of 1795, '96, '98 and 1832.

1796. The Liberty Cap appears on a small portion of this date; the larger portion of the issue bear the fillet head.

1808. The fillet head is on a portion of this date; in the latter part of the year the Head appears, with a band on which is the word Liberty, facing to the left.

1816. The appearance of the Head is changed, from a difference in the arrangement of the hair.

\* See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. III., p. 47.



1817. A portion of this date has thirteen Stars, and another fifteen. See *Journal*, Vol. IV., pp. 68, 80, for notice of fine specimens of this date, and of '18, '19 and '20, found uncirculated.

1839. One variety of this date has a smaller head, and the arrangement of the hair is different. The dash under the word Cent was omitted.

The general appearance of the subsequent dates to 1857, when the copper cent was discontinued, is much the same.

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### INDIAN CURRENCY IN NEW JERSEY, 1672.

WAMPUM was the chief currency of the country. Great quantities had been formerly brought in, but the Indians had carried so much away, it was now grown scarce; and this was thought to be owing to its low value. To increase it, the governor and council at York, issued a proclamation in 1673, that instead of eight white and four black, six white and three black wampum should pass in equal value as a stiver or penny; and three times so much the value in silver.

Eight white wampum or four black, passed at this time as a stiver, twenty stivers made what they called a guilder, which was about sixpence present currency. The white wampum was worked out of the inside of the great conques into the form of a bead, and perforated to string on leather. The black or purple was worked out of the inside of the mussell or clam-shell; they were sometimes wove as broad as one's hand, and about two feet long; these the Indians call belts, and commonly give and receive at treaties, as seals of their friendship. For lesser matters a single string is given. Every bead is of a known value, and a belt of a less number is made to equal one of a greater, by so many as is wanting, fastened to the belt by a string.—Smith's *History of New Jersey*, 1765.

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### AN EARLY BOSTON MEDAL.

IN a little Spanish work, *Noticias de la Provincia de California*, written by a Dominican, and published at Valencia in 1794, the author in Letter ii, p. 56, speaking of the order given by the Governor to arrest an American trader on the coast, says: "We do not know what crime he committed. But this is certain, that the said English American, named John Kendrig, had coined money in his name, and I had four of the pieces. On one side was a sea with two vessels, with the name of Washington; and on the other some letters that expressed the expedition he was going on to our continent."—*Historical Magazine* for April, 1863, page 130.

This paragraph unquestionably refers to a medal that was struck to commemorate the fitting out of two vessels for trading on the North-West coast, one of which was commanded by Captain John Kendrick. The charge against him, of coining money, is, of course, a fiction. An account of this piece may be found in the *Journal of Numismatics* for October, 1871, page 33, under the heading of *An Early Boston Medal*.

## THE SYRACUSAN MEDALLION.

AMONG the examples of ancient medallic art, those of Sicily are, perhaps, the most numerous and beautiful. That termed, *par excellence*, "the Sicilian Medallion," is a most exquisite performance.

These pieces are decadrachms, and from the word *ΑΘΛΑ* on some, are supposed to have been struck for rewards to victors in the public games. They bear a most elegant female head, surmounted by four dolphins. *Rev.* a figure guiding a quadriga; Victory above, presenting the driver with a garland.

In the exergue are various pieces of armor, so disposed as to show that they formed a part of the prize contended for. The name of the artist (*ΚΙΜΩΝ*) appears on some of these pieces, which, notwithstanding their being far from rare, generally bring high prices. At a public sale in London, in 1841, there were not less than twenty-four of these medallions, which produced from £10 up to £35; some of them were duplicates.

There is a countless variety of beautiful coins in silver and brass, of the same city; and specimens may be obtained at reasonable prices, particularly those in the inferior metals.—Akerman's *Ancient and Modern Coins*.

## AMERICAN COINAGE.

The bill before Congress providing for the "Revising and amending the laws relating to the Mints, Assay Offices and Coinage of the United States," has had the effect of opening up a budget of facts and statistics of more than ordinary interest to the public. The chairman of the committee before which the bill is pending, made a report not long since before the New York Chamber of Commerce, giving in a succinct form a history of the coinage system of the United States, and its workings for the last thirty-four years. During this period, notwithstanding the suspension of specie payments for ten years, the Mint, with its branches, including the Assay Office in New York, coined the enormous amount of \$1,093,638,086, an average amount of \$32,165,826 yearly. The coinage of the last year, ending June 30th, 1871, amounted to \$40,157,405, consisting of gold coin, \$21,302,473; stamped gold bars, \$13,201,089; silver coin, \$1,953,905; stamped silver bars, \$3,544,180; nickel coin, \$283,760.

The present coinage bill has been in force without alteration for thirty-eight years. One of the changes sought in its amendment affects that section relating to the imposition of charges by government on refining, stamping and coining the metals used in making the currency of the country. It is argued that the government has no right to make any charge beyond the actual cost of coinage for the reason that the gold and silver of the country belong to the people and not to the government. The actual cost of refining gold per ounce does not exceed one and a half cents, and yet the mint charge ranges from eight to eleven cents. This method of turning an honest penny was discarded by Great Britain and France half a century ago as unworthy a great nation. It is hoped that it will, at once, be discontinued by our government.



## THE ORIGIN OF MARK NEWBY COPPERS.

For the following paper we are indebted to the Rev. James Graves, Hon. Secretary of *The Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Ireland*. A large number of the St. Patrick's Half-pence was brought from Ireland, to New Jersey, by Mark Newby, one of the first proprietors, and their circulation was authorized by the Assembly of the Colony, in 1682, where they were known as "Mark Newby's Coppers." The communication in reference to this coin, printed below, was first read at a meeting of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, by the author, Aquilla Smith, M. D., a member of the Royal Irish Academy, and a gentleman well known for his antiquarian and numismatic tastes.

Dr. Robert Cane, in his communication "On the Ormonde Coin and Confederate Money," published in the first volume of the Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, p. 442, has collected much valuable historical evidence respecting the Confederate Assembly of Kilkenny, and deduced from it inferences with regard to these coins, which he has endeavored to support by very ingenious reasoning.

Before I attempt to controvert any of the arguments advanced by Dr. Cane, in reference to the coin commonly called St. Patrick's,\* I shall trace the history of these pieces as far as I have been able to collect it from the several writers who have noticed them.

The first published account of the St. Patrick coin is given by Evelyn in his "Discourse of Medals, Antient and Modern:" folio, 1697. At page 133, pl. lxiv., the coin is accurately engraved, and briefly described as follows:—"Where a crown'd King is (as we picture *David*) playing on the *Harp*, over which the crown of *England*. FLOREAT REX. Reverse, A mitred Bishop (or St. Patrick) holding a double cross, and standing between a *Church* and a *Serpent*, which he seems to drive away. QUIESCAT. PLEBS. is, I think, *Irish* coin." The coin here described may be supposed to be of silver, as it is placed among the silver medals of the reign of Charles the Second.

The next in date is Thoresby, in 1715, who mentions among the coins of the reign of Charles the Second, "An *Irish* (silver) Medal, with a crowned king playing upon a Harp, as K. *David* is represented, over which the Crown of *England*, FLOREAT. REX. Rev., St. Patrick, or a mitred Bishop, with a double Cross, QUIESCAT. PLEBS." Here he refers to Evelyn, and adds, "These were also originally of Copper, and were currant, I presume, for *Half-pence* and *Farthings*, for they are of Different Dimensions; both Sizes agree in the Figure of the King with a radiated Crown and Harp, and the Crown of *England* in a different Metal (viz. Brass upon the Copper) and *Floreat Rex*; but the Reverses are different, the larger have St. Patrick in his Episcopal Habit, with the Crosier and Staff, preaching to the People, ECCE. GREX. Behind him is a Shield with III. and II. The lesser have a Church behind the same Tutelar Saint, who is casting out of that Island all venomous Beasts with the STAFF OF IESUS; of which the Native *Irish* tell many wonderful Things, QUIESCAT. PLEBS."†

\* This designation was applied by Swift in the "Drapier's Letters," No. iii., dated August 25, 1724, where he mentions "the small St. Patrick's coin which passeth now for a farthing,—and the great St. Patrick's halfpenny."—*Swift's Works*, vol. iv. p. 127. Faulkner, Dublin. 8vo, 1772.

† Ducatus Leodiensis: folio, 1715, p. 378, n. 481.

Bishop Nicolson copies Thoresby's description, and only adds that these pieces "are still common in Copper and Brass;" and "are current for *half-pence* and *farthings*." He describes them along with the coins of the reign of Charles the First.\*

Leake, in his "Historical Account of English Money," first published in 1726, notices these "copper pieces, which have passed for halfpence and farthings in *Ireland*; but for what purpose they were coined, and by whom, is uncertain." He describes the type of the obverse, and says: "Of these are two sorts, of different dimensions, the larger weighing from five penny-weights ten grains, to five penny-weights fifteen grains; and the smallest from four penny-weights, to three penny-weights eighteen grains, and have different reverses; the biggest has the figure of *St. Patrick*, with a crosier in his right [left] hand, and a small cross [trefoil or shamrock] in his left [right], which he holds out to the people about him, and by him a shield, with figures therein like *Fers de Moline* [Mill-ring or Inkmoline], four and two, *Queves d'Ermine* [Ermine tails], perhaps intended for the arms of the Titular Popish Metropolitan, ECCE GREX. The smaller pieces have *St. Patrick*, with a double cross in his left hand, a church behind him, holding out his right hand, and driving away from the church a parcel of venomous creatures, no doubt, meaning thereby the different sects of Protestants, QVIESCAT. PLEBS. Of the latter are silver pieces, about the same weight as the copper ones, and these silver ones, no doubt, were Medals, as Mr. *Evelyn* esteemed them; but whether by him rightly placed to *Charles* the Second, is a question. Bishop *Nicholson* places them to *Charles* the First, and in his reign it is most probable they were struck by the Papists, when they rebelled in *Ireland*, and massacred the Protestants, pretending to act under the King's authority, for they are manifestly of a Popish stamp. Amongst other acts of their general assembly at *Kilkenny*, in 1642, they ordered there should be a seal for the Kingdom (Rymer, tom. xx. p. 537); that the enemies should not be called by the name of *English*, or *Protestants*, but the *Puritanical* or *Malignant Party*; that they should consider of a model of civil government; that Money should be levied; that Coin and Plate should be raised, and that there should be forthwith coined the sum of four thousand Pound to pass current in the Kingdom, according to the proclamation, or act, published by direction of the assembly. These were, perhaps, the before-mentioned copper pieces, and they took the fashion of inserting a bit of brass in the Copper from the King's latter farthings, the better to prevent counterfeiting: but for what value they were originally intended, or made current, is uncertain. Afterwards they passed for the value the common people put upon them; and being something heavier than King *Charles* the Second's best *Irish* Halfpence, went currently for such."†

Harris, in his edition of Sir James Ware's works, published in 1745, in his account of the Irish coins of the reign of Charles the Second, says, "In this Reign were two or three Kinds of Copper Half-pence coined," and after describing the type, informs as that "These afterwards passed for Farthings, and a larger Sort were coined for Half-pence, with this Difference; on the Reverse, *St. Patrick* standing before a Crowd of People, with the Arms of the City of *Dublin* at his Back, being three Castles, and this Legend, ECCE GREX.

\* Irish Historical Library: 8vo. 1724, p. 170.

† Second edition, 8vo. 1745, p. 338; and third edition, 1793, p. 338.



*John Putland*, Esq., has among his curious Collections the two before-mentioned Pieces struck in Silver, no way differing but in the Metal, and that they are milled, which Copper Money never is; and this proves, that they were struck in Silver for Medals, as Mr. *Evelin* thinks, and not as Proof Pieces.\*

Simon, in his "Essay towards an Historical Account of Irish Coins," first published in 1749, 4to, notices the Rebel Crown, and in the Appendix, No. xlviii., quotes Rymer's *Fœdera* to the effect,—“November 21, 1642. It is ordered, That the right honourable the earl of Castlehaven, and such others as his lordship shall call to his assistance, shall present unto the supreme council of this kingdom an institution and order of knighthood, concerning the honour of St. Patrick, and the glory of this kingdom, which the supreme council may confirm and ratify so far as they see cause;” and at page 48 says, “It seems therefore more probable that this coin was struck by the rebels, by virtue of this act of their assembly; as were, probably, the copper pieces, called St. Patrick’s Half-pence and Farthings, which I likewise ascribe to them, and suppose to have been struck about this time: for they too well allude to some passages in this act, to doubt of their having been coined on this occasion, in honor of St. Patrick and of their new order of Knighthood.” Having described the type of each coin, he observes that “both have a graining round,” and that “There are still preserved, by the curious, some few silver pieces, with the same impressions and inscriptions of these copper pieces: it is thought that they were struck as medals, but for my part I think they were struck upon the same occasion, and intended by the Kilkenny-assembly to pass for shillings.”

Having quoted the opinions and statements of the best authorities respecting the meaning of the devices on the St. Patrick’s coin, and the period at which they were struck, I shall proceed to examine the evidence on which Dr. Cane relies for the opinions he has advanced, and the inferences which he has drawn from his authorities, and arrange them in the order most convenient for discussion, so as to avoid needless repetition.

First,—“Once we admit that the Confederates had a coinage, there is no coin more likely, or so likely, to be theirs than the one under consideration;” and “that these coins are those of the Confederate assembly of Kilkenny;” where they were, “no doubt, first issued.”

The extract from Rymer’s *Fœdera*, quoted by Leake and Simon (Appendix xlviii.), corresponds with the document of the date November 15, 1642, published in Dr. Cane’s paper. This very important proclamation proves “that the Confederates had a coinage” of copper farthings and half-pence, and from the particular description of the type enables us to identify without any doubt the coins issued by order of the Assembly; but I cannot discover that it gives any support to the opinion that the St. Patrick’s coin was “first issued” by “the Confederate assembly of Kilkenny,” or that it was in any respect connected with that body.

Second.—“That it was minted upon the Continent for the use of the Confederate assembly,” and “was transmitted to Kilkenny to be there distributed.”

That the St. Patrick’s coin, or “*Rinunccini* Confederate money,” as Dr.

Cane proposes to designate it, "was minted upon the Continent," and "transmitted to Kilkenny," is mere conjecture, unsupported by any fact or authority. Dr. Cane supposes it "may have formed some portion of the monies brought to the council, from the Continent, at different times during the sitting of the council of the Confederate body;" but the authorities he has quoted mention particularly the large amount of *dollars* and *crowns*, which were distributed in Ireland by the foreign agents; nor is it probable that any foreign power would send subsidiary coin in a metal, which from its bulk would be very inconvenient to transmit.

Dr. Cane also remarks that—"The execution is more elaborate than any Irish coin of that period, while in its letters and outlinings it bears a marked resemblance to the Continental coin of that time, especially to pontifical coinage, and is in some parts of its design exceedingly in keeping with the opinions and sentiments of the Nuncio, Rinunccini."

This conjecture might have some weight, if the exact "period" was known at which the coin in question was minted, or if any particular Continental or Pontifical coin was mentioned with which a comparison might be instituted.

That the art of cutting dies, however, was not altogether extinct in Ireland, during the latter half of the seventeenth century, may be inferred from a Dublin token issued previous to 1680, which bears the same type as the reverse of the small St. Patrick, and which is engraved in Snelling's second additional plate to Simon, fig. 7. The Cork tokens issued by "William Ballard," in 1677, and "Edmund Yeomans," in 1678, as well as the Eniskean penny of 1678, are remarkable for their emblematic designs, and are not much less elaborate in execution than the St. Patrick's coins.

Third.—"That they were coin answering to shillings, pence, and half-pence;" and "that the silver coin is not a model piece, but from a separate die."

Dr. Cane has adopted the opinion of Simon, who believed that the silver pieces were "intended by the Kilkenny-assembly to pass for shillings;" and adds: "as regards the objection that they, the silver specimens, cannot be shillings because they 'differ in form, aspect, and weight,' I beg it to be remembered that I have put it markedly forward that they are foreign coins, and not coined in these kingdoms, but brought over by Rinunccini for the use of the Confederate army. But what I call the shilling is smaller and thicker than the shillings of the day, it is unworn, and weighs about 115 grains."

(To be continued.)

## DOUBLE SOVEREIGN OF EDWARD VI.

The following described coin, sold at the Hollis Sale, in London, May 14, 1817, brought the sum of £99, about five hundred dollars:—"No. 336, Edward VI., the double Sovereign of his 4th year, the King in a chair of State, *mint mark*, the Dragon's Head; *reverse*, the arms of England and France, *inscribed*, 'Jhesu autem transiens per medium illorum ibat,' *weighing* 476 grains, engraved in Folkes, pl. 8, from this coin; *highly preserved and extremely rare*." Bought by Willett.



## A MASS OF COINS, FROM THE DEBRIS OF ORIENTAL CITIES.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D.

SECRETARY OF THE "AMERICAN HOLY LAND EXPLORATION."

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics:*

At your request, I jot down "first impressions" produced by the examination of a mass of ten or eleven hundred specimens of bronze coinage just received, through our dragoman and collector, Rolla Floyd, Esq., from Joppa, Syria: the fourth lot of this class, numbering in all more than *nine thousand specimens*, that have been sent me for distribution through the operations of our Society. It is understood that in the present article I make no attempt at classification or scientific description, giving only first and hasty "impressions."

For an opening paragraph, I quote a sentence from one of our circulars, under the head of "ancient coin:" "There is nothing that so gratifies the intelligence of an antiquarian, nothing that so forcibly reveals the sense of the long-vanished years, as a genuine COIN from Palestine, especially when one considers *in what soil* it has so long been hidden, and *what ruins* have so long concealed it from the eye and hand of the ignorant. A piece of antique money is even more redolent of antiquity, when rightly viewed, than an antique tower or pillar; because the latter is always seen *in ruins*, defaced, scarred by foes, dilapidated, gnawed by the tooth of time, and suggestive only of the imbecility of man, laboring to build for eternity; while the coin, after its rust has been carefully removed, lies before us a *perfect piece of human workmanship*, its portrait, epigraph and allegorical devices executed in a style that modern art strives after, glowing with the pompous titles of antiquity, and mystical of events deemed worthiest of preservation. Holding this coin in your hand, you handle an *ancient monument*, genuine, complete, a page in the history of the human race!"

In *weight*, this package of eleven hundred coins will balance about four pounds. There are none of the "first bronze," the largest being only "second bronze," the others running as low in measure as one-fifth of an inch, or less. In a hasty inspection of their types I should say that one-twentieth of them have the Byzantine insignia in some form, usually in the large capital M., of which Humphrey, speaking of Anastasius, A. D. 491, says: "The large M., the monetary index beneath the cross, is thought by some to be the Greek numeral 40, expressing the value of the coin as that of forty *noumia*. \* \* \*

On the copper, the large M of the coinage of Anastasius and his immediate successors disappears in the reign of Phocas, (A. D. 602.)"—*Humphrey's Coin Manual*, p. 371. But I would ask, *en passant*, how this "M" can represent a *specific sum*, when I have it on bronze coins of several sizes and weights from 12-10ths to 6-10ths of an inch in diameter!

The next largest number of special types in this pile before me is the thick, heavy bronze of Egypt, all of nearly the same size, say 5-10ths. These are in such good preservation, their "images and superscriptions" standing out so legibly, that I incline to the opinion they are *counterfeits*, only I can conceive of no reason why Oriental rogues should counterfeit *copper money*, when, at the best, it scarcely brings the value of old metal in traffic. I bought one hundred specimens of this particular class, at the foot of the Pyramid of

Cheops, and bargained then and there with Mohammed Nubian, my "dragon," for twelve hundred more, at prices absurdly low, even for Egypt. By the way, if Cicero is right in his *Fecunda est memoria præteritorum malorum*, the memory of that most *unhappy* hour at the foot of the Arab-haunted pile of Cheops, ought to delectate me enormously! But the coins I am referring to are beautifully wrought, their portraits are admirable, their *aquilæ* as fine as the living specimens that accompanied me (without invitation) from Tyre to Kabr Hairan and return. The peculiarity of these specimens is the exceeding *roughness of their edges*, as compared with the exquisite milling of the edges of coins made by our modern moneyers; and this suggests the thought that while the ancients made a finer type than we do, we far excel them in the edging.

The Roman coins "ex votis" are quite numerous in the collection before me. Often, upon a field only 4-10ths in diameter, the circle or oval embraces an inscription distinctly cut and legible, while the "image and superscription" on the obverse are so nearly illegible as only to yield their history by the comparison of several coins of the same Prince.

The "allocation" coins are equally numerous: several present the *quadrigæ* with the "stately-stepping steeds," and at least one has the traditional *she-wolf and twins*, referring to the period B. C. 800, so famous in the history of Rome. Flowers, trees, animals in all forms abound. The palm tree, with its unmistakable top, tells of eastern lands that acknowledged the Roman yoke. A very considerable number hold Coptic inscriptions, and a quantity equally great the barren, poorly-executed treasures of the Saracenic and Turkish rule. The cabalistic "s. c." gleams frowningly out through the verdigris that covers the face of Rome's Emperor, even as dust and ashes have long disguised the glories of *Senatus consulta*. "Temporum Felicitatem" tells of halcyon days when the borders being quieted, the Prince could retire his happy legions; "Concordia militum" speaks of jars and discords among the barons themselves quieted; "Tellus Stabilita" of the short-lived repose of a power never so happy as when at war.

Here comes one I had overlooked, a rude face of the "Man of Calvary" on the *obverse*, and in the ancient Greek letters on the *reverse*: *I. C. Th. S. Basilos Basilon*.

Coins with a crowned king on one side and a crowned queen on the other; coins with king and queen standing together; coins with victory crowning the commander; two score of coins in suspiciously fine preservation of Maximianus; a number of very fine coins in "small brass" of Constantinus Magnus; an American 3-cent piece; several Catholic medals of "Oh, holy Mary, ever-Virgin," &c.; a coin of "Augustus III. Rex Pol"; a "Clementia Aug.," (if only any body cared now whether the "Augustii" were *clement* or not!); a coin thickly crusted with verdigris, (which, who can tell me how to remove?); a noble "Ptolemy" of 8-10ths diameter, its obverse *convex*, its reverse holding a grand eagle, *concave*; and so they run, and I might fill a dozen sheets more in this way.

Should the readers of the *Journal* care for this sort of gossiping about coins, from one who knows so little of their scientific *emplacement*, I will in future issues, describe some of my personal experience in Eastern villages as an "antique trader." To sit an entire ten hours, amidst a group of lo-



quacious (and rapacious) Arabs, your pocket the one object of their greedy eyes, and then retire to rest with the happy consciousness of *getting the better of them all in trade*, is an experience novel enough to amuse, if not instruct the coin-student, and I acknowledge the pleasure it gives me to relate it! It is doubtless the self-conceit of an old man to say, with Horace:

Sibi quivis  
Sperat idem: sudet multum, frustra que labore,  
Ausus idem.

### WEIGHT OF HANNAH (HULL) SEWALL.

See Vol. VI., p. 21. I notice just now, the inquiry of D. W. P., in the July number of the *Journal of Numismatics*, regarding the weight of Hannah Hull, the mint master's daughter, who married Judge Sewall. The precise facts, copied by myself from Judge Sewall's Ledger, are in the notes to the Diary of Hull, the mint master, in the third volume of the Antiquarian Society's Transactions. Miss Hull's or Mrs. Sewall's weight was one hundred and twenty-five pounds. The dowry was five hundred pounds in the colonial standard which gave six shillings to a dollar.

I believe Hutchinson is the first authority in print for the untrue statement, that her dowry was £30,000, paid in shillings. There is no evidence that there were ever 600,000 pine tree shillings,—the amount necessary for this dowry,—in existence at one place at one time. E. E. H.

March 22, 1872.

### COINS OF EDWARD I., II., III.

The Silver Coins of the first three Edwards are, in most instances, difficult to distinguish from each other. The pennies, half-pennies, and farthings of the London and Canterbury mints, are exceedingly abundant, the first being, perhaps, the commonest coins in the English series.

The characteristics of this coinage are sufficiently described by an old versifier:

"Edward did smite round penny, half-penny, farthing;  
The cross passeth the bond of all, throughout the ring:  
The King's side, whereon his name was written;  
The cross side, what city it was in coined and smetten.  
To poor man ne to priest, the penny frays nothing;  
Men give God aye the least—they feof [endow] him with a farthing.  
A thousand, two hundred, fourscore years and mo,  
On this money men wondered, when it first began to go."

Akerman's *English Coinage*, London, 1848.

### WEAR OF OUR SILVER COINS.

Half dollars of the old standard, previous to 1837, of *average wear*, were found to have lost five and a quarter tenths of one per cent. A recoinage at the Philadelphia mint of \$38,000, produced \$37,800.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*Thursday, April 11, 1872.*—The monthly meeting was held this afternoon. The records of the last meeting were read and approved. After the regular business was transacted, Mr. Crosby showed a variety of pattern and experimental pieces struck at the Mint, among which were two cents of 1856, of different proportions of nickel, another in copper, and the same without date or inscription; also, two pattern cents of 1857, different; two varieties of the two-dollar-and-a-half piece of 1857, in copper; two pattern cents, Indian head, large planchet, without dates, and various others of 1858 and '59.

Adjourned,

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Secretary*.

*Thursday, May 7.*—The monthly meeting took place at 4 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Alfred Sandham, of Montreal, Canada, was elected a corresponding member. Mr. E. J. Cleveland, of Elizabeth, N. J., presented a catalogue of his collection of Medals, Coins, &c., to be sold in New York on the 7th and 8th inst.

Mr. Thomas H. Wynne, corresponding member, presented a set (10) of the Revenue Stamps of Virginia, 1813-14. They are of uniform size and design, circular in form, measuring one inch and an eighth in diameter; embossed on white paper, the design representing an arrow and an olive branch crossing each other—the word "Virginia," and the denomination in Roman letters around the border. Massachusetts in 1799-1802, embossed her Revenue Stamps upon the document liable to the tax. They were of different denominations—that of twenty-five cents, 1799, was an eagle holding in his beak a shield; around the device TWENTY-FIVE CENTS and MASSACHUSETTS. On that of 1802, same device and denomination and an additional stamp, on the outer circle of which COM. REV. C. S. and in the centre thirteen stars.

Mr. Seavey showed a complete set of American gold and silver coins from 1850 to 1860, inclusive, in proof condition.

Adjourned,

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Secretary*.

*Thursday, June 6.*—The regular monthly meeting was held this afternoon, at four o'clock, the President, Mr. Colburn, in the chair. The Secretary read the record of the last meeting.

Mr. Crosby showed four specimens of the "Newby Coppers," size 16, which were circulated in New Jersey, under the authority of the Colony, in 1682. The Ob. bears the legend "Floreat Rex:" a crown divides the legend; below is a Harp, the player, said to represent King David, kneeling. Rev. "Quiescat Plebs," St. Patrick with a double cross, church in the distance. One in silver and three in copper, the latter have a small piece of brass inserted where the crown is impressed. He also exhibited four of the same type, one of which was in silver, and three in copper; also three of another type, size 18, Ob. same as the smaller size, Rev. "Ecce Grex," St. Patrick, with crosier and shamrock, followed by the people. The last seven pieces are from the collection of Robert C. Davis, Esq., of Philadelphia. Mr. Pratt showed a beautiful series of U. S. Gold, from the collection of the late



William G. Stearns, of Cambridge, a member of the Society. It consisted of the following pieces: Eagles, 1795, 6, 7, 8, 9, 1800, 1, 3, 4, 38, 39, 40, 41. Half Eagles, 1795, 7, 8, 9, 1800, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20, 23, to 1840 inclusive. Quarter Eagles, 1796, 7, 8, 1802, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, to 1839 inclusive. Also various gold pieces, among which was a Guinea of James II., in fine condition; and various medals in silver.

Mr. W. H. Lewis, of Katonah, N. Y., presented a photograph of two Indian relics found in an Indian grave in Cayuga county, N. Y., one representing a woman with legs and feet extended, holding a child; the other a figure of a swan; a fine specimen of Indian work.

Mr. Alfred Sandham, presented his pamphlet, "A Supplement to Coins, Tokens and Medals, of the Dominion of Canada."

The President read two letters from the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, dated at Paris. At Florence he added to his collection a number of the coins of the Grand Dukes of Tuscany, and several mediæval gold pieces, and two of the Dukes of Burgundy, for Holland. He had added to his Revolutionary Medals, that of Port Mahon and Gibraltar, in silver; and to his coins many in the French series.

Adjourned to *Thursday, July 11.*

SAMUEL A. GREEN, *Secretary pro tem.*

### VOCE POPULI HALF-PENCE.

Will any of your readers tell me whether I have been correctly informed that two coins or tokens which I have, are an Irish half-penny and farthing struck by Prince Charles Edward? The coins I mention are of copper, and bear on the obverse a profile turned to the right, with an inscription, "Voce Populi;" on the reverse a harp, with "Hibernia" and the date "1760" under the harp. What is the history of these coins?—F.

[Pinkerton in his "Essay on Medals" remarks: "In 1760 there was a great scarcity of copper coin in Ireland, upon which a society of Irish gentlemen applied for leave, upon proper conditions, to coin half pence; which being granted, those appeared with a very bad portrait of George II, and 'Voce Populi' around it. The bust bears a much greater resemblance to the Pretender; but whether this was a piece of waggery in the engraver, or only arose from his ignorance in drawing, must be left to doubt." In Lindsay's "Coinage of Ireland," 1839, the coin is engraved in the fifth supplementary plate, No. 16, and in the advertisement, p. 139, the following remarks on it: "This curious variety of the 'Voce Populi' half-pence exhibits a P before the face, and illustrates Pinkerton's remark that the portrait on these coins seems intended for that of the Pretender; it is a very neat coin, perhaps a pattern."—ED.]—*American Bibliopolist*, April, 1872.

Mr. E. J. Cleveland, of Elizabeth, N. J., has a rare Chinese coin of YAOU, B. C. 2254, of a curious shape. Oblong, about two inches by one in width, with a round hole near the top. A raised rim encircles the edge, inside of which are Chinese characters. The same coin is figured in the first volume of the *Journal of Numismatics*, page 18, and described by Mr. G. P. Upton, of Chicago, Ill.

## LETTER FROM MR. W. E. DUBOIS.

*Editors of the Numismatic Journal :*

You allowed me, once before, to write familiarly about our friend Mr. Mickley, who has been for three years on an exploration through all Europe, and parts of the adjacent continents. He was looking for all that is curious, not only in the numismatic and antiquarian lines, but also the buildings and works of art, the appearances of town and country, and the ways and customs of the people generally.

I am happy to inform you of his safe return, on the second day of June. I remembered the fate of some other numismatic friends, and hoped he would not form another case. Let me explain. Some thirty years ago, there were four of us, in Philadelphia, engaged in forming cabinets of coins; three on private account, one for the public. We often conferred together, and helped each other. As time rolled on, one was buried in the Pacific Ocean, on his way home from California; another went down in the Arctic, returning from Liverpool; the other two went and came safely; and Mr. Mickley is one of them. Yet he was not always out of danger. You were told about his being knocked down and nearly killed, in Constantinople. An equally dangerous but more classic fall (one perhaps which some admirers of Tully would have risked) was down Cicero's well, in Cæsar's Palace, at Rome. It did not kill him, but he shudders at the thought of it.

I was in hopes to tell you, in time for the July Magazine, of what he has done for the Mint, in procuring cabinet coins; but his boxes are not unpacked, and what I may have to state thereon, must not be done in a hurry. I believe he is going to bring us down to the last dates, in most of the European issues. He has also, at my desire, succeeded in getting (with much difficulty) a coin of the ancient city of Philadelphia. Herein I was very desirous to triumph over Appleton, Anthon, Wynn, Jenks, every body on this side of the Atlantic; and for more than one reason. In ancient history there was no Boston, no New York, no Chicago; but there was a Philadelphia. Twice is it named, and with honor, in the New Testament; and the amiable William Penn, eager to commemorate and to commend Brotherly Love, gave the name to his Capital—so eligibly poised between the freezing North and the blazing South. So when I get this coin in a conspicuous place, I expect it to attract the attention of all modern Philadelphians, as well as outside barbarians.

As yours is an Antiquarian Journal, it will come in play to tell what a strange sight he saw at Madrid. He stood face to face with the famous Charles V., who died in 1558! Not a phantom, nor a statue, but the very visage and corporal frame of the monarch, in imperial attire.

It happened in this way. Don Pedro, emperor of Brazil, traveling as a private gentleman, arrived at Madrid about the same time with Mr. Mickley. The body of Charles, which was embalmed, had never been seen since the obsequies; *requiescat in pace*, was the sacred injunction. But by an act of special favor, the lid of the sarcophagus was removed; and the distinguished visitors, from North and South America, saw the Emperor of Germany; King of Spain, of the two Sicilies, and Jerusalem; Archduke of Austria; Duke of



Burgundy, Flanders, and Tyrol; and Lord of America.—The nose was a little broken, and the skin was black as jet; but “to this complexion we must come at last.” It was a sublime incident in the history of the Reformation, when the intrepid Luther stood in the same presence, at the Diet of Worms, in 1521. At the end of three centuries and a half, it makes another appearance, to other spectators. There are pictures of the former audience; I could wish to have a photograph of the latter.

Mr. M. has complied with another request, in bringing me an Almanac from Finland; that I may know how the sun behaves, when he will not rise, and does not set.

Mr. M. looks about ten years younger than when he left, and twenty years younger than he really is. The reality may always be remembered, by the “cent of 1799,” which, as time advances, turns into gold.

W. E. DuBois.

*U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.*

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## NOVA CONSTELLATIO COINS.

*Philadelphia, June 15, 1872.*

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics.*

I purchased a collection of coins, recently, from Mr. Rathmel Wilson, of Wilmington, Delaware, containing a number of fine pieces, among which were the Nova Constellatio Dollar, or 1000 Mill piece, and the Nova Constellatio Half dollar, or 500 Mill piece. These pieces are rare, and I think are the most interesting of the Confederation series, being without doubt the first designs for a dollar and half dollar for the United States,—the date being the same as the cent, *i. e.*, 1783, and are pure silver, and in uncirculated or rather proof condition. The weight of the dollar is eleven dwts. and six grains,—the half dollar, five dwts. fifteen grains. I annex a copy of Mr. Wilson's letter to me in reference to these pieces.

JOHN W. HASELTINE.

*Philadelphia, May 28, 1872.*

JOHN W. HASELTINE, ESQ.

*Dear Sir,*—The history of the two coins which you obtained from me, viz. Nova Constellatio 1783, U. S. 1000, Nova Constellatio, 1783, U. S. 500, is as follows. They were the property of the Hon. Charles Thomson, secretary of the first Congress. At his death his property was left by will to his nephew, John Thomson, of Newark, Delaware. These two coins were found in the desk of the said deceased Charles Thomson, and preserved by his nephew during his life; at his death they came into the possession of his son Samuel E. Thomson of Newark, Delaware, from whom I obtained them. So you will perceive that their genuineness cannot be questioned; as they were never out of the possession of the Thomson family, until I received them.

RATHMEL WILSON.

## SINGULAR DISCOVERY.

*Editors of Journal.*

In regard to the "singular discovery" mentioned on p. 84, April Number *American Journal of Numismatics*, a letter from Mr. Karnes informs me that the discovery were made about eight feet below the surface of the ground, where was found charred wood and a terrapin shell, the earth showing the marks of an impression of coarse cloth, but no "iron box" or "curious implements." The coins were kept by the finders, Mr. Karnes's slaves, save one piece which was given by them to Mrs. Karnes. This, the only one seen by Mr. Karnes, was of silver larger than a dollar, but it has long since disappeared, and he has no recollection of the inscription. With these meagre data it is hardly possible to form an idea of the character of the coins or by whom they were deposited.

T. H. W.

*Richmond, Va., June 3, 1872.*

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## TREASURE-TROVE.

A letter in the *Richmond Times* says, that lately several persons, while blasting a limestone rock near Buchanan, Botetourt co., discovered a cave, with an entrance of six or eight feet in height; and upwards of one hundred long, with two apartments. In the first they found some earthen ware and a large stone cross; on the cross there was some carving much defaced by time. A number of citizens, with a lantern, subsequently entered the second apartment where they found a skeleton seated on a huge iron chest, with its back resting against the wall. On opening this chest, they found it to contain gold coins perfectly smooth on one side and a cross with some characters on it on the other. The gold in the chest by weight is worth seven hundred eighty-two dollars.—*Boston Atlas*, Feb. 26, 1856.

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## "ORDER OF LIBERATORS" MEDAL.

See *Vol. V, page 92*. This medal was struck for the members of the association of the "Order of Liberators," instituted in 1826 by Daniel O'Connell.

There was a form observed in the enrolment of a member,—the medal was suspended from a green ribbon—which was placed on the neck of the person admitted to membership by the President on the occasion.—*Notes and Queries*, 4th Series, Vol. VIII, p. 31.

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## NOVA CONSTELLATIO COIN.

The London *Morning Chronicle* of the 16th of March, [1786] has the following article:—"A correspondent observes, that the paragraph which has lately appeared in several papers, respecting a copper Coinage in America, is



not true. The piece spoken of, bearing the inscription, "*Libertas et Justitia, &c.*" [1785.] Rev. ["*Nova Constellatio.*"] was not made in America, nor by the direction of Congress. It was coined at Birmingham, by order of a merchant in New York. Many tons were struck from this die, and many from *another*; they are now in circulation in America, as counterfeit half pence are in England."—*Daily Advertiser*, New York, May 26, 1786.

## PHILADELPHIA COIN SALE.

A collection of Coins, Medals, Tokens, Etc., was sold by Thomas Birch & Son, 1110 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, April 8, 1872. We give the prices brought by the most desirable specimens:

English Coins, Crown of Charles I., \$6.00; another type, 3.00: thirty shilling piece of James VI., of Scotland, 1669, 3.00.

Half Crown, Elizabeth, fine, \$5.25; William III. Shilling, uncir., 1.40; Anna, Shilling, fine, 1.00; Geo. II. and III. Shillings, fine, 1.00 each; Frankfort Two Thaler piece, 1861, 2.25; One Thaler do., 1859, 1.50; Maximilian Dollar, 1866, 1.80; Pattern Dollar of Chile, 1868, proof, 3.25; do. Twenty Cent piece, 1.87; Tetradrachm of Athens, 2.75; do. of Myrina, 3.25; do. of Macedonia, 4.00; do. of Alexander, 4.50; another, 2.25.

U. S. Coinage, New Orleans Mint, Dollar, 1850, \$2.75; do. 1860, 1.87; Half dollars, 1841, 1.50; 1842 and 3, 1.50 each; 1844, 1.00; 1845 and 6, 1.25 each; 1848, 1.05; 1849, 1.30; 1851, 1.00; 1860, 1.00; another, 1.12; 1861, 1.87—all fine. Quarter dollar, 1840, not milled, 3.50; 1842, large date, 1.12; 1856, 1.00. Medals, Henry Clay, by Wright, 2.00; Gen. Taylor, size 48, 3.15; Gen. Scott, size 56, 1.75; Eccleston's Washington Medal, 7.00.

Pattern Pieces, half dollar, 1838, flying Eagle, \$3.12; Nickel Cent, 1856, proof, 1.87; 5 "Cents," nickel, 1867, 1.00; Set of V. III. and I. Cent pieces, 1868, "Mint price \$9.00 a set," 1.00 each; Set of do., 1869, 1.12 each; Three Cent Piece, size of old Cent, Copper, 1863, 3.00; Proof Set, 1856, 19.00; do. 1858, 11.00.

Dollars, 1795, 1.55; do. fillet head, 2.75; another, 2.50; 1797, extra good, 4.25; 1798, do., 4.25; 1799, v. f., 4.00; 1800, f., 2.75; 1801, 2.75; 1802, f., 5.25; 1844, ex., 2.25; 1845, f., 2.25; 1846, v. f., 2.50; 1847, f., 2.00; 1848, f., 2.60; 1853, f., 3.25; 1857, f., 3.00.

Half Dollars, 1794, ex., \$2.50; 1795, uncir., 5.50; do., 2.25; 1797, 8.50; 1805, over 4, 2.00; 1807, 2.50; Quarter dollar, 1846, 1.00; Dimes, 1801, 1.25; 1803, 2.00; Half Dimes, 1797, 1.50; 1801, very poor, 1.00; 1844, uncir., 1.00; Half Eagle, 1803, 6.75; Quarter do., 1798, 6.50.

U. S. Cents, 1793, \$8.00; two others, 3.50 each; do. Liberty Cap., v. g., 5.50; 1794, uncir., 4.25; another, f., 2.25; another, 2.00; 1795, ex., 3.25; 1800, uncir., 5.50; 1803, uncir. 3.50; 1804, fair, 4.00; 1805, f., 3.00; 1806, f., 2.00; 1809, uncir., 24.50; 1810, do., 7.00; 1811, 2.25; 1813, 2.00; 1817, v. f., 2.25; do., 2.00; 1821, uncir., 5.75; 1827, v. f., 2.00; 1828, do. "do.", 1829, v. f., 3.00; 1833, two, fine, 1.00 each; 1836, two, f., 1.00 each; 1839, uncir., 2.25; two others, 2.87 and 2.12 each; 1840, f., two, 1.50 and 1.60 each; 1843, three, f., 1.25 and 1.50 each; 1844, uncir., 2.00; 1849 and 1850, uncir., 1.37 and 1.50 each; 1857, proof, 5.50; do., uncir., 1.00.

Virginia "Penny," 1773, large planchet, proof, 3.00; Virginia "Penny," 1773, uncir., 2.00; "Unique Vermont Piece," 5.00; Washington Cent, 1791, small Eagle, v. f., 6.50; Medal of John Paul Jones, in Silver, size 40, 6.25.

Priced Catalogues can be obtained of Edward Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## COINS, MEDALS AND CONTINENTAL MONEY.

The Collection of Mr. Benjamin Haines, of Elizabeth, N. J., was sold by Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., New York, on the 11th and 12th of April last; we note the prices of some of the specimens.

U. S. Cents, 1799, poor, \$3.00; 1804, 6.75; 1804, poor, 2.37; 1805, do., do.; 1806, good, 1.75; 1809, fair, 1.25; 1837, uncir., 1.25; Half Cents, 1793, Ob. poor, 1.03; 1802, good, 1.65; Washington Cent, large Eagle, proof, 6.50; Oval Sleeve Button, Silver, Bust of Washington, 3.50; Liverpool Half

Penny, Washington President, 1.50; North Wales Half-penny, Bust of Washington, 2.00; Half Disme, Martha Washington Head, 5.50; Feuchtwanger's Three Cent piece, Rev. Eagle on a Rock, 1837, 5.00; another, Rev. Eagle flying with a snake, 1837, 4.50; Nickel Cent, 1856, fine, 1.60; Greek Silver Coins, Tetradrachms; Pergamus, 6.00; Amyntas, 8.00.

Paper Money of Massachusetts, Bill of Forty Shillings, Nov. 21, 1708, \$7.00; May 31, 1710, Twenty Shillings, 3.00; June 20, 1744, One Shilling, 6.00; Aug. 18, 1775, Two Shillings and Sixpence, 2.13; Aug. 18, 1775, Twenty Shillings and Sixpence, 1.75; Aug. 18, 1775, Forty Shillings, 1.00; Dec. 7, 1775, Eightpence, 1.25; same date, One Shilling and fourpence, 1.50; do., One Shilling and Sixpence, 1.37; do., Three Shillings and Fourpence, 1.37; do. Two Shillings and Eightpence, 1.37; do., Thirty-Six Shillings, 4.00; June 18, 1776, Threepence and Sixpence, two notes, 1.75 each; same date, One Shilling and Threepence, and Ninepence, two notes, 2.25; same date, One Shilling and Eightpence and Three Shillings and Sixpence, 1.75; do., Four Shillings and Fourpence, 1.75; do., Bill of \$4 and \$7, 2.25 each; nine others, 1776—1779, 1.00 to 2.00 each. Quite a full series of the Bills of Conn., R. 1., N. H., N. Y., N. J., Penn., Del., Md., Va., N. C., S. C. and Ga., brought from five cents to two dollars each.

Priced Catalogues of the Sale can be obtained of Edward Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

### CLEVELAND SALE.

The sale of the Collection of Coins, Medals and Paper Money, Autographs and Books of Edmund Cleveland, of Elizabeth, N. J., took place at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs, Merwin & Co., N. Y., May 7 and 8, 1872. The following are some of the prices:

Greek Tetradrachms, Athens, very fine, \$3.50; Philip, poor, 2.25; Alexander the Great, 4.00; Lysimachus, 4.50; Hemidrachm of Histiaea, 2.50; Teos, 88c; Athens, 1.13; Victoriatius, 1.25; do., 1.13; Ptolemy Soter, G. B., 1.25; Roman Silver, Denarii, Fabia, 75c; Porcia, 60c; Proclia, very fine, 1.50; Imperial Denarii, 25 to 50c; Roman Brass, Vespasian, fine, 1.25; other brass, 10 to 75c.

English Silver, Robert, Scotch Groat, fine, \$1.38; Charles I. Half Crown, 1.75; do. Oxford Fourpence, 1.00; Commonwealth Shilling, 1.75; Pontefract Castle Siege Shilling, 1.00; George I. Hanoverian Crown, fine, 3.00; George II. Half Crown, fine, 88c; do. Shilling, fine, 60c; Victoria Gothic Crown, proof, 6.75; do. One-Third Farthing, pattern, bronze, 2.75; English Tokens, 5 to 30c.

Canada, Front and Side View of Bank of Montreal Halfpenny, fine, 7.00; "Gloriuvus III. Vis., 'Claudius Romanus,' 1774, rev. 'Delectan Dus,' also 'Gloriuvus III. Vis.' 1771, rev. 'Britain Rule' halfpenny, 6c each; the Belleville token, 55c; Mexico, &c., Maximilian Dollar, 1.75; do. 50 cent, 1.13; Peru Dollar, 2.00; Chili Media Decimo, silver, pattern, 35c. Germany, &c., Rudolph Augustus and Anthony Ulrich, Broad Silver Dollar, uncirculated, 2.75; Hesse, William Landgrave, fine, 55c; Hanover, 1666, Quarter Dollar, uncirculated, 1.63; Spain, Silver Pillar Dollar, 1.50; Frederick the Great Medal, 1.50; Medals of J. J. Rousseau, bronze, proof, 2.00; Dr. Kane, 1.50.

Foreign Silver Medals, George III. Funeral, \$2.50; George IV. do., 2.75; Bethnal Green Volunteer Infantry, 3.25; Isaac Newton by Dassier, 2.50; Martin Luther, 6.00, Philip Jacob Spencer, 6.00; The set of French Kings by Caque, 51.80; Old Port of Rome, Cathedral Medal, 4.00.

U. S. Dollars, 1796, a little circulated, \$3.00; 1798, do., 2.10; 1799, do., 2.13; 1841, do., 2.25; Half Dollar, 1814, 1.00; 1826, do., 1.13. U. S. Cents, 1798, fair, 2.25; 1794, fine, 4.00; 1796, good, 2.00; 1799, poor, 2.25; 1822, nearly uncirculated, 1.00; Pine Tree Shilling, very good, 4.00; do. Three pence, 2.13; Oak Tree Sixpence, 2.00; Rosa Americana Penny, no crown, 2.50; do. Half Penny, 1.75; do. Penny with crown, 3.25; Cob dollar, 2.25; Massachusetts Half Cent, nearly uncirculated, 2.50; Auctori Plebis, 1.12; Immunis Columbia, good, 4.75; Kentucky Cent, plain edge, fine, 1.38; do. lettered edge, 2.00; Franklin Press Cent, fine, 1.38.

Medals relating to America, George II. Indian, 3.25; The Queen Anne Vigo Medalet, more particularly described in the *American Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. IV., page 44, uncirculated, 7.00; Admiral Vernon, 1.13; Jernigen Cistern, 1.38; Holland recognition of the U. S., 28.00; Libertas Americana, 6.50. Geographical Medals, Francis I., 1515, "Unus non sufficit Orbis," 2.13; Segunda Epoca, 1.13; U. S. A. Bar Cent, 2.00; 1818 Cent, *incuse*, (probably unique) 3.25; 1836 Dollar, 4.50; Ten Cent Postage Currency, silver, 4.25; Complete Set of Postal and Fractional Currency, 34 pieces, 17.00; \$1.00 Greenback, No. 1, 11.00. Medals, Nathaniel Green, for Eutaw, tin, 3.00; other Revolutionary and 1812 medals, 1.00 to 2.25.

Washington Coins and Medals, Before Boston, \$2.25; Georgius Triumpho, 2.00; "Born Virginia," 8.50; Voltaire, 7.50; Manly, tin, 2.25; Westwood, 5.00; Large Eagle Cent, uncirculated, 5.00; Small Eagle Cent, very fine, 10.00; Liberty and Security, 1795, 2.50; North Wales, 3.00; Benevolent Society, 3.50; Pattern 5 Cent Piece, head to right, "In God we trust," 4.13; Presidential Indian Peace Medals,



about 1.00 each; Buchanan, Rose Medal, 2.85; Lincoln, rev. Bell, 2.25; Lincoln, size 9, brass, 1.50; The Assassination Medal, 1.50; Grant Swiss Medal, 7.50; Army Corps Badges, the set of 31, 2.25 each.

Numismatic Books, Akerman's Coins of Cities and Princes, \$5.00; Anthon's Greek and Roman Antiquities, 4.50; Gouge's Short History of Paper Money and Banking, 2.25; Mudie's National Medals, 2.00; Pinkerton, 1.00 per volume.

The greater part of the collection brought very good prices. The Catalogue is a handsome specimen of typography. Printed on fine tinted paper, large 8vo., pp. 76.

### EARLY COPPER CURRENCY IN AMERICA.

When the American Copper Coin is to be struck, it will be necessary, that the genuine British halfpence, or coppers, should pass current here, at 112 1-2 to the dollar, or 15 to the shilling; which is only 4 1-6 per cent more than the rate at which they circulate in Britain. The circulation of the *Birmingham* and other counterfeit and base coin, should be totally suppressed, whereby an end would be put to the iniquitous trade of importing into this country (or manufacturing here) such base coin, and purchasing gold and silver with it, of near four times its intrinsic value (comparing their nominal sums) for exportation; a trade which is carried to a most alarming height, and attended with very dangerous consequences.—*Columbian Magazine*, April, 1788, p. 200.

### NEW YORK COPPER COINAGE.

Report of a Committee, *March 3, 1787*:

"They find that there are various sorts of copper coin circulating in this State, the principal whereof are,—

*First.* A few genuine British half-pence of George II., and some of an earlier date, the impressions of which are generally defaced.

*Secondly.* A number of Irish half-pence, with a bust on one side, and a harp on the other.

*Thirdly.* A very great number of pieces, *in imitation of British half-pence*, but much lighter, of inferior copper, and *badly executed*.\* These are generally called by the name of Birmingham Coppers, as it is pretty well known that they are made there, and imported in casks, under the name of Hard Ware, or wrought Copper.

*Fourthly.* There has lately been introduced into circulation, a very considerable number of coppers of the kind that are made in the State of New Jersey. Many of these are below the proper weight of the Jersey Coppers, and seem as if designed as a catch-penny for this market."

*Journal of the Assembly, N. Y., 1787, p. 78. See American Museum, Vol. 2, p. 403, Philadelphia, 1789.*

\* Among these pieces we should place those often met with bearing the inscriptions, "GLORIUS III. VIS;" "GLORIOUS HOWE;" "CORNWAL LIS IND;" "DELECTAN DVS;" "BRITAIN RULE;" "CLAUDIUS ROMANS," &c., &c.

## EDITORIAL.

The *Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal* propose to issue a quarterly magazine, to be entitled *The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, "illustrative of the early History of Canada and kindred subjects," the first number to appear on the first day of July, 1872. Terms, \$1.50, Canadian currency. Subscriptions received by R. W. McLachlan, P. O. Box 86½, Montreal, Canada.

In answer to a correspondent, we have to say that copying rare coin is, under any pretence, a bad practice, and liable to abuse.

We have received the report of the first year's proceedings of the Liverpool Numismatic Society, [England.] The Society was organized December, 1870. The present officers are Mr. E. Leighton, *President*; G. H. Ahlborn, J. Harris Gibson, F. J. Jeffery, *Council*; Mr. Henry Ecroyd Smith, *Curator*; Mr. David Thom. Stewart, *Sub-Curator*; Mr. Henry F. Brown, *Librarian*; Mr. Heywood Chapman, *Hon. Secretary and Treasurer*.

Mr. Edward Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., has been named by the Messrs. Wyon, the celebrated engravers of London, as their agent to procure subscribers for the medal in commemoration of the recovery of the Prince of Wales. The price in gold is \$125; silver, \$10.50; and bronze, \$3.75.

We have received from Mr. Alfred Sandham, a copy of his *Supplement to Coins, Tokens and Medals of the Dominion of Canada*. Montreal, 1872, pp. 11. It gives an account of many interesting pieces, including the description of a very rare French coin, struck in 1670, for circulation in Canada, a copy of which was presented to the *Boston Numismatic Society*, by Mr. George F. Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany, and shown at the meeting in January last. It also contains a chart of engravings, which is of great value to collectors. Mr. Sandham is well known to the readers of the *Journal* as an accurate scholar in Canadian numismatics, and we always welcome anything from his pen.

*Description of the Paper Money issued by the Continental Congress of the United States and the several Colonies*. Philadelphia, 1871. Small quarto, pp. 24. The above pamphlet, issued by Mr. J. W. Haseltine, contains seven fac-similes of Notes of New Jersey, Vermont, New York [2], Maryland, South Carolina and Georgia.

Robert Fulton built for the United States, in 1814, a steamer called the "Fulton." "One rule he uniformly observed was to have in use copper and not iron boilers; the latter, he thought, were too liable to explosion, and the explosion of iron he believed, would be very disastrous. Wherefore, the boiler of the 'Fulton,' which vessel was built in the time of the last British war with the United States, when copper was very scarce and dear, was composed in part of the copper of coined cents."

The Hebrew Coin, Medal or Amulet, of which a subscriber sends an account—described in "An Essay on Ancient Coins, Medals and Gems," by the Rev. R. Walsh, L.L. D., &c., London, 1828, was noticed in Vol. III, p. 43, of the *Journal*. Prof. Anthon, after investigating the subject, was of the opinion that it was a "fictitious" piece.

## CURRENCY.

Truth is the best coin current.

A mite, English, is one-third of a farthing.

A red kind of wood is current in Angola as coin.

A thing sometimes brought to pass—a counterfeit bill.

In Africa the Cowrie, a small shell, is used as currency.

Shipping interest—sending gold to Europe to pay coupons.

A million dollars in gold, according to the figures at the mint, weigh about two tons.

An ornithologist wants to know what sort of eagle flies the highest. Golden eagles fly the fastest, we are sure of that.

Bezant was the name of a gold coin struck at Byzantium in the time of the Christian Emperors.

In Peru, the pod of the Uchu, a species of Capsicum, is used as a coin.

The "Vargas Dollar," coined by the Republican General, Vargas, 1811 and 12, in Mexico.

## ERRATUM.

PINE TREE Two-pence, Vol. VI., page 100, for 1762, read 1662.



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No. 2.

## THE ORIGIN OF MARK NEWBY COPPERS.

(Continued from Vol. vii. p. 12.)

HARRIS in his edition of Sir James Ware's works, published in 1745, after describing the copper Patricks, informs us that, "*John Putland, Esq.*, has among his curious Collections the two before-mentioned Pieces struck in Silver, no way differing but in the Metal, and that they are milled, which Copper Money never is."

This passage having escaped Simon's notice, and also Dr. Cane's, he supposes that there was only one kind of silver coin, and asserts that it is "from a separate die."

I happen to be the possessor of one of the silver pieces alluded to by Harris. It is the identical coin which belonged to Mr. Putland, and from a careful comparison of it with one of the larger copper Patricks, it is evident that it was struck from the same die as the copper coin. The existence of this piece, which, as far as I know, is unique, is of considerable importance respecting the question before us, for if the smaller pieces were issued as shillings, we must conclude that the larger pieces were intended to pass at some higher denomination.

This piece is somewhat worn, and weighs  $176\frac{1}{2}$  grains. Of three of the smaller pieces of silver in my cabinet, one, which is in the highest state of preservation, weighs 123 grains; the other two are somewhat worn, and weigh, respectively, 108 and 107 grains. Now taking the weight of one of the smaller pieces which is worn, to that of the larger piece which is in similar condition, it is as 1 to 1.64, consequently, it cannot be believed that they were intended to pass for shillings and six-pences.

I have already controverted the opinion that these coins were "brought over by Rinuccini for the use of the Confederate army," and the conclusion I draw from the evidence now adduced is, that they are "model," or proof pieces from the dies of the copper coins, which is supported by the existence of a proof in lead in my cabinet, from the dies of the smaller copper coin. I may also add, that proofs in silver of the Irish half-pence of Charles the

Second, date 1680 and 1681, and of William the Third, 1696, as well as of the different kinds of James the Second's gun-money, are not uncommon.

Dr. Cane asserts his belief in the opinion of the late Dean Dawson, which Mr. Lindsay "is inclined to agree with," that the copper Patricks were coined for pence and half-pence. Thoresby, in 1715, the first who notices these coins, says, they "were current, I presume, for half-pence and farthings, for they are of different dimensions." Nicolson, Harris, and Simon, were of the same opinion; and Leake, the first who mentions the weight of these coins, informs us that the larger weighed from 130 to 135 grains, and the smaller from 90 to 96 grains; "but for what value they were originally intended, or made current, is uncertain. Afterwards they passed for the value the common people put upon them; and being something heavier than King Charles the Second's best *Irish* half-pence, went currently for such."

Of nine good specimens of Charles the Second's *Irish* half-pence in my cabinet, the weight varies from 105 to 119 grains, except one, which weighs 129 grains.

Three of my specimens of the larger Patrick, with the star near the crown, weigh, respectively, 142, 144, and 148 grains, and one without the star weighs 145 grains. The weight of ten varieties of the smaller coin ranges from 77 to 102 grains, while one of them, which is in a high state of preservation, weighs only 92 grains.

We now know that when the Confederate copper money was coined, it was ordered to be made into *farthings* and *half-pence*, and "that everie pound of Copper be made to the value of 2s. 8d.,"\* that is, sixty-four half-pence to the pound Troy of 5760 grains, which fixes the weight of the half-penny at ninety grains. Some of the finest specimens of the Confederate half-pence which I know of, weigh much less than ninety grains. I find the average weight of thirteen to be only seventy-three grains.

It is evident, therefore, that the weight of the coins which were undoubtedly issued under the authority of the Confederate Assembly bears no fixed relation to the weight of the Patricks; but the question as to whether the latter were pence and half-pence, or half-pence and farthings, is not of much consequence, and can only be decided by some better authority than has yet been discovered. The concurrent testimony, however, of all the writers quoted in the preliminary part of this paper, and the fact that the Confederates coined half-pence and farthings, militate against the opinion which Dr. Cane has adopted, without supporting it by any additional evidence.

Fourth.—"That it is a coin of the reign of Charles II., it is not only broad of the fact, but it is absurdly so."—"And as to the opinion that it is a coin of the class of Dublin tokens, the same objections hold equally good, while there are superadded to them, the fact that no civic, corporate, or town token in Ireland is to be found so elaborately executed, containing such enigmatical allusions, or honoured by having issued in three separate editions, and from three separate and distinct dies."

I have already shown that Evelyn, in 1697, classed the silver proof of the small Patrick among the medals of the reign of Charles the Second; Thoresby and Harris were of the same opinion; but Nicolson, Leake, and

\* Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, vol. i. p. 452.



Simon, assign the coin to the reign of Charles the First, without giving any sufficient reason. I am disposed to attach more weight to the opinion of Evelyn, who was the first to notice the coin, nor do I consider that I am acting "absurdly" in attempting to show that there is some probability in the opinion that the St. Patricks were issued in the reign of Charles the Second.

The copper money now known to have been coined by order of the Confederate Assembly is of the same type as the farthings issued in 1625, immediately after the accession of Charles the First. The legend on the Confederate half-pence is, CAROLVS. (OR CARO) D. G. MAG. BRI. FRAN. ET. HIBER. REX., and the initials C. R. are placed at the sides of the harp on the reverse.

The Restoration of Charles the Second took place on the 29th of May, 1660, about which time it appears that comparatively few tradesmen's tokens were issued in Ireland. The only one I know of with the date 1660 is HEN. COKER. OF. DROHEDAES. IRELAND. 1660. Reverse, FOR. NECESSARY. CHANGE. A. PENNY. TOK'. which is published in Snelling's second additional plate to Simon, fig. 6. This coin is of brass, and has a cruciform piece of copper inserted in its centre, a peculiarity not noticed by Snelling. There is only one with the date 1661, THOMAS. COOKE. OF. MICHELS. TOWN. 1661., but not one with the date 1662 has yet been discovered.

Tokens of the years 1659 and 1663 are numerous, and although there are many others without date, it is reasonable to suppose that there was a temporary suspension of the issue of private tokens, particularly in Dublin, for three years; the facts now stated, and the existence of the arms of the city of Dublin on the larger St. Patrick tend to support the opinion, that the St. Patricks were issued in Dublin at some time between the Restoration and the year 1680, when regal copper half-pence were coined for Ireland.

There is another interval from 1673 to 1679, during which there is not any Dublin token with a date, except one which is published by Simon (pl. 8, fig. 175). Obverse, THE. DVBLIN. HALFPENNIE., in the centre a shield bearing the city arms, over which is the date, 1679. Reverse, LONG. LIVE. THE. KING., in the centre a harp surmounted by a regal crown. A specimen of this half-penny, though somewhat worn, weighs 177 grains, which is 29 grains more than the heaviest of the larger Patricks.

The Irish tokens of the seventeenth century may not be so "elaborately executed," or contain "such enigmatical allusions," as the St. Patricks, yet some of them present evidence that art was not at that period so low in Ireland as Dr. Cane supposes. The Dublin penny published by Snelling (second additional plate to Simon, fig. 7), and the Cork penny (*ibid.* fig. 8), are instances which I select, because they are engraved, and others might be mentioned which are superior in execution and design.

Fifth.—"That the idea expressed in the order for a knighthood in 'honour of St. Patrick and the glory of this kingdom,' would be the idea carried out upon such a coin."

These words were written by Dr. Cane when he had satisfied himself that the St. Patrick coins were "those of the Confederate Assembly," and before he was acquainted with the type of "the coinage which really *was* minted in Ireland."

The Earl of Castlehaven, and others, were ordered to "present unto the supreme council of this kingdom an institution and order of knighthood

concerning the honour of St. Patrick and the glory of this kingdom, which the supreme council may confirm and ratify so far as they see cause." (Simon, Appendix, No. xlviij). These directions, however, are only conditional, and there is no evidence that the order of knighthood was instituted at that period.

The figure of St. Patrick was probably introduced on these coins to gratify the popular feeling respecting the apostle of Ireland, and the type, particularly of the reverse of the smaller coin, appears to have been copied from Gaultier's engraving, dated 1619, which is published on the leaf opposite to the first page in Messingham's "Florilegium" (folio, 1624). St. Patrick, with a glory round his head, is represented in episcopal costume, standing on dragons and snakes, which are endeavoring to escape; in his left hand the staff of Jesus, terminated by a double cross; his right hand raised in the attitude of benediction, and at each side a crowd of persons kneeling. In the background is a cruciform church with a lofty spire; in the clouds there is a winged angel holding a scroll, inscribed with the words, "*Hæc est vox Hibernigenarum;*" and on another scroll, over the crowd on his left, are the words, "*Veni adjuva nos.*"

I may also mention, that in 1463 a copper farthing was ordered to be made by royal authority: "To have on one side the figure of a bishop's head, and round it the word PATRICIVS, and on the other side, a cross with the word *Salvator.*"\*

The obverse of the smaller piece presents a crowned king "as we picture David" (Evelyn), or "as K. David is represented" (Thoresby), in the attitude of prayer, playing on the harp, "over which the crown of England" (Evelyn and Thoresby) and David looking up to it, as if returning thanks for the Restoration of King Charles the Second,—an idea which accords with the legend, FLOREAT. REX. (may the King prosper).†

Evelyn's description of the reverse is, "A mitred bishop (or St. Patrick) holding a double cross (which Thoresby calls the STAFF OF IESVS) and standing between a church and a serpent, which he seems to drive away, QVIESCAT. PLEBS." The allusion here to the well-known legend of St. Patrick having expelled serpents and other reptiles from Ireland is not to be mistaken, and the words QVIESCAT. PLEBS. (may the people be quiet), seem to refer to the troubles which followed the rebellion of 1641.

The obverse of the larger coin is similar to that of the smaller one, with the exception of the star near the crown, which is wanting on one variety, and may have been introduced on a new die with some symbolic meaning. Reverse, St. Patrick in episcopal costume, standing, a crosier, instead of the staff of Jesus, in his left hand, and in his right hand a shamrock, the emblem

\* Simon, p. 24, edit. 1749; and Smith on the Irish Coins of Edward the Fourth, pl. i. fig. 10, in vol. xix. of the Transactions of the Royal Irish Academy.

† The feeling in Ireland in favor of the Restoration, if not expressed on the Patricks, as I have conjectured, was commemorated on the following tokens: WILLIAM. BALLARD. HIS. PENNY. IN. CORKE. 1667. Reverse, the King's bust surrounded by three regal crowns, within the branches of an oak tree, under which are two soldiers, one on horseback, as if searching for the King.—JOHN. GROME. MARCHANT.; in the centre, 1<sup>d</sup> over a heart. Reverse, OF. GALLWAY. 1664.; in the centre, VIVE. LE. ROY.—ANT. CAMDEN. NAVAN.; in the centre, two hands issuing from a cloud, and holding a heart. Reverse, FEAR. GOD. HONOR. THE KING. (1. Pet. ii. 17); in the centre, 1<sup>d</sup> and a cross surmounted by a crown. And THE. DVBLIN. HALFPENNIE. the date, 1679, over a shield bearing the city arms; reverse, LONG. LIVE. THE. KING. A harp surmounted by a crown. (Simon, pl. viii. fig. 175).



of the Trinity, which he holds out to the people, as if preaching to them, and saying ECCE. GREX. (behold the flock). The arms on the shield, three castles with flames issuing from the towers, are unquestionably those of the city of Dublin, which Harris was the first to recognize. All the copper pieces, as well as the proofs in silver, are milled on the edge.

I cannot see anything "enigmatical," or that it needs "much of imagination to translate it." Dr. Cane observes: "It is not David who touches the Irish harp, as some have it, but a king, and by the peculiarity of the crown an Irish king; an Irish harp, and Irish king, upon an Irish coin, while the English crown, fixed loosely and unsettled over the harp, is of a different metal, and as it were not belonging to the piece."

Now, David was a king, and "the peculiarity of the crown" is nothing more than the conventional form still invariably adopted by Irish artists. The harp has been the arms of Ireland since the time of Henry the Eighth, and the piece "of a different metal," with the crown fixed *loosely* over it, was inserted in imitation of the plan adopted with the farthings of Charles the First, in 1635, for the purpose of rendering forgery more difficult.

Having made so many objections to the opinions and arguments contained in Dr. Cane's paper, I can only say that I was induced to write the foregoing observations by his courting inquiry, and expressing the gratification he would feel if he became instrumental in leading the attention of any numismatic inquirer to controvert the opinions he endeavored to maintain; and with feelings similar to those expressed by Dr. Cane, I now leave the subject open for further investigation.

#### REFERENCES TO ENGRAVINGS.

##### *Large Copper St. Patrick (Half-penny).*

Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 203, pl. iii. fig. 29.

Simon on Irish Coins, pl. vii. fig. 141.

Ruding's Annals of the Coinage, Supplement, part ii. pl. v. fig. 8.

Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, vol. i. p. 442 fig. 7.

##### *Small Copper St. Patrick (Farthing).*

Evelyn's Discourse of Medals, p. 133, pl. lxiv.

Harris's Ware, vol. i. p. 203, pl. iii. fig. 28.

Simon on Irish Coins, pl. vii. fig. 142.

Ruding, Supplement, part ii. pl. v. fig. 9.

Transactions of the Kilkenny Archæological Society, vol. i. p. 442, figs. 1 and 2.

#### PATTERN PIECE OF OLIVER CROMWELL.

At the Hollis Sale, London, 1817, the following described gold coin brought £102 18s. 0.:—"No. 610, Oliver Cromwell, his fifty Shilling Piece, *inscribed on the rim*, 'Protector. Literis. Literæ. nummis. corona. et. Salus,' weight, 15 dt. 1 gr., *fine and extremely rare*.—See Snelling's Gold Coinage, plate 6, No. 16." Bought by Edmonds.

## MARK NEWBY AND HIS COPPER COIN.

So little has heretofore been known of the origin of these coins, or of the person by whose name they are best known in this country, that the preceding article by Dr. Smith, and that of Mr. Whitehead, which we give below, will we think be particularly acceptable to our readers. Mr. Whitehead has given many years of research and study to the history of his State.

The first mention made of Mark Newbie, (I follow the West Jersey records as to the orthography of his name,) is in a statement made by Thomas Sharp, relating to the settlement of Newton township in Gloucester County, N. J., in which it is said that a number of families residing in Ireland, having determined to emigrate to America, "sent from Dublin, to one Thomas Lur-tin, a friend in London, commander of a pink, who accordingly came and made an agreement with them to transport them and their families into New Jersey, viz.: *Mark Newbie and family*, Thomas Thackara and family, George Goldsmith, an old man, and Thomas Sharp, a young man, but no families, &c." They set sail (from Dublin, I suppose,) on 19th September, 1681, and arrived at Elsinburg, Salem Co., on the 19th November following. [Mickle's *Reminiscences of Old Gloucester*, p. 47.] We learn from the same authority, that "immediately there was a meeting sett up and kept at the house of Mark Newbie, and in a short time it grew and increased."

Newbie seems to have taken at once a prominent position among the settlers, and we find him in May, 1682, at Burlington, as one of the representatives there met in General Assembly. [Leaming's and Spicer's *Grants and Concessions*, p. 442,] and in May, 1683, [Ibid p. 472] he became one of the Governor's Council. Thereafter, his name is not met with, as participating in the government, nor, indeed, in any published document or record, so that he may have died shortly after his arrival. The place where he lived, however, is known in Gloucester County, [Mickle, p. 48,] and the local records may contain further information respecting him.

It is well known that the early colonists suffered much inconvenience, for want of a sufficient circulating medium, and several instances are on record, of the adoption of measures to give to the imported coins a fictitious value, in order to retain them in America, and in West Jersey there was an act passed "for the enhancing or raising Coins of Money to greater Rates."\*

In New York, such a procedure was discountenanced by the Duke of York, [Colonial Docs. III. p. 234,] but his Secretary, when communicating this to Gov. Andros, added, "I'me told that noe law prohibiting y<sup>e</sup> sending our brass farthings thither, if it be worth y<sup>e</sup> while to carry y<sup>m</sup> thither." This was in 1675, and the circumstances may have become known to Newbie before his embarkation, for we are told that he brought with him a great number [Smith's *New Jersey*, p. 153, says "a parcel"] of Irish half-penny pieces," [Mickle's *Gloucester*, p. 48, *note*,] which are understood to have been under weight, or of less value than the standard coin; probably of a similar character with the "brass farthings," referred to by the Duke of York's Secretary. The

\* This was passed in November, 1681, at Burlington, only two days after Newbie's arrival at Elsinburgh. It provided that "Old England money shall advance in country pay, viz.: an *Old England Shilling* as *eighteen pence* this Province pay, and so all coins of current money of Old England proportionately, &c." *New England* money was also raised.



number brought by him must have been considerable, or he may, as some have conjectured, continued the manufacture of them after his arrival, [Elmer's Cumberland, p. 122] for in May, 1682, at the session when he took his seat as a representative, the General Assembly repealed the act above referred to, for enhancing the value of coins, and passed the following:

"VI. And for the more convenient Payment of small sums, BE IT ENACTED by Authority aforesaid, that *Mark Newbie's* half pence, called Patrick's half pence, shall, from and after the said Eighteenth Instant, [May, when the repeal of the previous act was to go into operation] pass for half-pence current pay of this Province, provided he, the said *Mark*, give sufficient security to the Speaker of this House, for the use of the General Assembly from time to time, being that he, the said *Mark*, his Executors and Administrators, shall and will change the said half-pence for pay, equivalent upon demand, and provided, also, that no Person or Persons be hereby obliged to take more than *five shillings* in one Payment." [Grants and Concessions, p. 445.]

Newbie's mint, therefore, (if he did engage in the manufacture of the half-pence,) became an incorporated institution with banking privileges. No repeal of this Act appears in the records. It became inoperative probably in 1684, when, as has been stated, Newbie disappears from the documentary history of the period. This supposition is in some measure continued by the passage of an act in May of that year, making "three farthings of the King's coin to go current for one Penny," in sums not exceeding five shillings. [Grants and Concessions, p. 493.]

W. A. WHITEHEAD.

Newark, N. J., May 21, 1872.

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### CAPTAIN KIDD'S TREASURE FOUND.

EIGHTY dollars in Spanish coin were yesterday found, off the mouth of Morris creek, by the Dixon brothers—well-known oystermen. Alexander Dixon, while raking for oysters, found something more valuable—his labors being rewarded with no less than sixty-two silver dollars; Harvey found thirteen pieces, and William five dollars. Some of the coins have a dragon on one side, and the old Spanish coat of arms, on the other. Whether this money was buried in the westerly bank of the Sound by Captain Kidd, or some Spanish vessel has been lost there, we cannot tell. At all events, the fishermen—one hundred in number—are raking the oyster-beds this morning, and many of them have found additional treasure.

Mr. E. J. Cleveland, numismatologist, gives us the following explanation of the discovery: The coins are mostly silver dollars which were coined into money at the silver mines of Peru. They are known as "Cob" dollars, and bear the stamp of the Spanish government. They are very irregular, because no "collar" was used in coining. Date about 1685 to 1692. These coins were used by the Colonists as a circulating medium.—*Daily Monitor, Elizabeth, N. J., May 22, 1872.*

## JAPANESE MONEY.

THE new Japanese gold coins, which are just issued from dies struck for them at the Philadelphia mint, are nine-tenths fine, weigh three-tenths of one per cent. less than our new gold coins, but are about the same in weight with coins in circulation, which have diminished by abrasion. A complete set will be presented to the Secretary of the Treasury and deposited in the cabinet of the Philadelphia Mint.

The *Boston Globe* describes the coins as follows:—"The designs for the two sides of the coin are somewhat curious, and exhibit in a striking degree the passion of that nation for expressive symbolism. The reverse of the coin contains in the centre the representation of a mirror, symbolical of the rising sun. Above is a circle divided into sixteen segments, representing a chrysanthemum. Below is a branch of the 'kiri' tree, with three stems, seventeen blossoms and three leaves. On the sides of the mirror are the imperial Japanese standards, one containing the sun and the other the moon. Around these devices is a wreath, one side composed of chrysanthemum leaves and the other of 'kiri' leaves. The obverse of the coin has in the centre the figure of a dragon, the emblem of wisdom and purity, and a symbol of imperial power. The Japanese inscriptions on the face of the coin around the dragon may be translated 'Great Sun Rising,' the name of Japan, and 'Third year of peace and enlightenment,' the official designation of the reign of the present Emperor. The special name and value are placed on each coin."

Their "Bank notes" or rather government notes, to be used as a circulating medium after the plan of the "most favored civilized nation" are also just out. Chief Clerk Saville superintended their engraving which was done by the very best skilled workmen of the U. S. Bank Note Co., and are the finest specimens of note engraving ever seen in this country. The Japs *pay* for whatever pleases them, and so are entitled to the best our country affords.

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SWEDISH GOLD MEDAL.

SOME time in October, 1870, Capt. John H. Willey of the barque *Ladoga*, rescued the captain, mate and five seamen from the Swedish brig *Julie*, which was dismasted and sinking in the North Sea. He brought the sufferers to New York, and from that time thought little more of the matter, feeling only that he had done his duty under the circumstances. The affair, however, was brought again to his notice, and this time very pleasantly, too, by the reception of a beautiful and costly gold medal from the hands of the King of Sweden, through the Swedish Consul at New York.

The medal, which is a very heavy one and richly ornamented, bears on the obverse a faithful likeness of the king in relief, with his name and titles, "Charles XV., King of Sweden and Norway," and on the reverse the Latin motto, "*Illis Quorum Meruere Labores.*" It is suspended by a bright blue ribbon, edged with yellow, and is regarded as an enviable distinction at the Swedish Court. Capt. Willey is a resident of Chelsea.—*Boston Traveller*, Jan., 1872.



## TRADING FOR COINS AMONG THE ARABS.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D.

IN an article written at the time, (March, 1868,) for a New York paper, I described, in a vein of extravagance, my three days' experience, trafficking with the natives of Djebail, (ancient *Gebal*), 25 miles up the coast from Beyrout. In this synopsis of the paper, I will give the leading facts, omitting such details as do not bear directly on the subject.

My arrival was the signal for all Djebail to gather at my quarters with their anteeks. Hungry for a trade they were, for Djebail is rarely visited by travelers, and I was the first of the season. Try to realize the situation of the *Melican Hakeem*, as they rendered my title, "American Doctor." Sitting on a pile of blankets, covered with my overcoat, I received my visitors, and then and there laid down regulations for trafficking in anteeks; "the strictest honor in dealing small change; firmness with suavity; the severest decision in all matters of trade; a standard reduction of *eighty per cent* on first proposals"; I had it all my own way, and brought home more than 5,000 *numismata*.

At first the objects brought me were mainly buckles, pieces of pottery, fragments of carved stone work, shells, glass beads and Djebail tobacco, and it was with difficulty I could persuade my hungry customers that coins were what I wanted; coins, *toujours* coins. When they came finally to understand this, the Arabs approached as near to a laugh as I ever saw them. Coins? copper money? the very soil of the city was full of them.

They brought them in, and I honestly affirm that, until March, 1868, I did not suppose there was so much copper coinage of the olden time in existence, as I saw there. Whether there had been a mint at Djebail, (Byblos was its Roman name,) or whether this abundance was due to the fact of its vicinity to Antioch, whose mint, next to that of Rome itself, was, I believe, one of the most productive in the Empire, or whether the frequent earthquakes which had first buried up, and then thrown out domestic and national objects; whatever is the explanation, there they were in a wonderful profusion, and with all that rarity of names, inscriptions and emblems that make copper (bronze) coinage so much more interesting than that of silver and gold. The *Melican Hakeem* expressed (and yet expresses) his astonishment, and asked himself what conveyance under that of the elephants of Antiochus IV., (Epiphanes,) could have brought hither all this copper money from the mint?

The manner of traffic was ludicrously simple. Would that I could sketch it for you. Imagine the American dignitary standing his pocket table on his *mole* of blankets, with his prime minister, Hassan, donkey driver, the interpreter, by his side. At the ever-open door appears a visitor. Name? Mohammed. Business? Has some anteeks. Let him enter.

Carefully removing his slippers at the threshold, Mohammed enters crouchingly. Taking my right hand by the fingers, he raises it gingerly to the lips, and kisses it on the back. Begins a long story of complaints which the Hakeem cuts short. "Tell him, Hassan, to shell out his anteeks."

Thrusting his dirty right hand into his dirty left breast, he draws forth a package wrapped in a miraculously dirty rag. Takes from it *one anteek*. Lays it down with the pleasant remark, *tyeeb*, which means *good*. Whereat

every other visitor also says *tyeeb*. Hakeem, knowing exactly how the thing will come out, goes on quietly with his reading, figuring out how old Isaac was at the birth of Jacob's seventh son.

*Tyeeb, tyeeb*, murmurs Mohammed. *Tyeeb, tyeeb*, shouts the crowd. Hakeem, oblivious of sublunary thoughts, works up his problem.

Hassan now proceeds to enlighten the confused mind of the Philistine, by informing him that "the Hakeem never buys less than a thousand anteeks at a time." Mohammed withdraws from the room. Consults with unseen committee. Jingling of coins, exchange of oaths, awful but sincere. Returns with a pouch full of anteeks.

"Tell him to pour them all out on the floor at once."

A majority with the letter "M," in such large proportions that I would fain suppose it represents my own name. Many of Maximian. A fair proportion of Gordianus, and so, back and back, fewer and fewer, to the big eagle of the Seleucidæ and the Ptolemies, and Alexander himself.

"How much does he want for the whole lot?"

"As much as the Melican Hakeem pleases."

"I'll give him two francs."

An exclamation of horror from the Philistine, echoed by the crowd. Mohammed cannot believe his own ears. Two francs? He wants a hundred!

"I'll give him twenty."

Repeated expressions of horror verging on despair. A smother of Arab oaths outside, from the unseen committee. Twenty francs when they intended to demand two hundred and fifty! Finally, after glancing through them, and hastily reckoning up the number and the condition of the *numismata*, I rise, and pronounce their doom: "Tell him thirty francs, and not a para more!"

The first thought in the Arab's mind is to gather them up and bring them back to me, a handful at a time, but Hassan, duly instructed under this head, assures them, by Allah, "that the Melican Hakeem knows every anteek in the pile, and he will never buy one of them unless he buys them *now*."

Mohammed again retires. The court-yard is sulphurous with oaths. A fight or two, in which Mohammed has his turban torn. Hassan whispers to me, in words more emphatic than polite, "Set of d—d rascals. They'll take it, d—n 'em!" which is not proper for one Moslem to say of another, nor for me to hear. Result of the interview, they *take the money*, and the Hakeem gets the coins.

In the bazaar some fine gold and silver pieces were offered me. I was constrained to refuse, partly because I am not an expert in such objects, which the natives counterfeit with wonderful ingenuity, and partly because I had not the money to spare.

In concluding this hasty paper, which, indeed, is only fit for a spare corner in your Journal, I will say, that we now have a gentleman in Syria, engaged exclusively in making collections for us, and being well acquainted with the languages as well as the customs of the people, he secures his purchases at prices even more reasonable than the Melican Hakeem did at Djebail.



## AMERICAN COINS AND COINAGE.

IN the Numismatic Chronicle, Vol. III., (July, 1840, Jan., 1841,) London, pp. 123-5, we find the following letter of the late William G. Stearns, of Cambridge, one of the earliest collectors of coins in this vicinity, and a valued member of the Boston Numismatic Society. Since the date of the letter, much information in relation to American Coins and Coinage, has been made known.

In the letter to Mr. Stearns, from Mr. Marshall, which follows, it will be seen that, previous to that date, very little attention had been paid, among collectors in England, to the rarity of dates.

## THE CURRENCY OF NORTH AMERICA.

AT a meeting of the Numismatic Society, [London,] on the 28th of May, 1840, the following letter, addressed by Mr. Stearns, of Boston, to Dr. Bowditch, was read:—

My answer to your enquiries, in relation to the early history of the coinage of our country, must, from my want of *accuratè* information on the subject, be very brief and imperfect, but such facts as are within my knowledge, I communicate with great pleasure.

I pass over, without notice, the coins struck *in Great Britain*, for the American Colonies, believing that much more is known of their history in England than here. I refer, particularly, to the "American Rose Money" of George I., the Maryland coins of Cecil, Lord Baltimore, and the Virginia half-penny of George III., with the date 1773. Here I may remark, that (probably) the best collection of American coins, struck before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, which is to be found in this country, was bought in London, a few years since, by J. Francis Fisher, Esq., of Philadelphia.

I have never seen any *colonial coins*, struck *in this country*, except the Massachusetts *pine tree money*, as it is called. As far as the coins of Massachusetts are concerned, I refer you to the late treatise of Mr. Felt, which contains all the information within my knowledge, in relation to the coinage of this State; I have heard, however, of the *Good Samaritan* Shilling of Massachusetts, but of the coin I have never seen a description. Mr. Felt informs me that he knows nothing of it.

Dr. Holmes, in his *American Annals*, (under the date of 1662,) says that a mint was established in Maryland, in that year, and cites as his authority, Chalmers, b. I. 248. I have never seen any coins which I supposed to have been struck at this mint; they are, however, known in England.\* The few Maryland coins, which have come within my notice, are too highly finished to have been coined in this country at so early a period as the date above referred to.

After, or during the American Revolution, and before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, five of the States, at least, (and perhaps more,) established mints, viz.: Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. It is said that in Rhode Island, a half penny

\* The remark of Mr. Stearns, that coins of Maryland were known in England, besides the Lord Baltimore money, probably has reference to the *Annapolis Money*, which is of a much later date.—[ED.]

was coined, called vulgarly, the "Bung-town," but this I have not seen. There is also a gold coin of New York, of the value of about ten dollars, but I know nothing of the place of its coinage, or of its history. *Obverse*, the arms of New York. *Reverse*, the arms of the United States. The only specimen within my knowledge, is in the possession of Mr. Gilmor, of Baltimore. I have not seen the coin, and do not know even its date.

There are some six or eight copper coins with the head of Washington. Whether they were struck by authority I know not. I have but three of the number. Most of them, it is supposed, were coined at Birmingham, on private account, and put in circulation here *as a speculation*.

I send you, herewith, with much pleasure, all the duplicates of North American Coins in my collection, struck before the year 1789, and with them are the three small silver coins of Hayti. I am sorry they are not in better condition, and more worthy your acceptance.

I. The shilling, six-pence, three-pence, and two-pence of the Massachusetts *Colony*.

II. The *cents* of the *State* of Massachusetts, dates 1787 and 1788, and one-half cent, date 1787; I am not aware of the existence of any other coins struck at the mint at which these were coined. All that I know in relation to these coins, may be found in the treatise of Mr. Felt.

III. A cent, or half-penny of Vermont.

IV. Two half-pennies of Connecticut.

V. Two half-pennies of New York.

VI. Three half-pennies of New Jersey.

VII. Two Washington Cents.

VIII. Four pieces (copper) of the United States, dates 1783, 1785, 1787; of these coins I know nothing, except that the "*Dial Cent*" of 1787 was struck by order of Congress.

IX. Three small silver coins of the Republic of Hayti, two of Boyer, and one of Petion.

I have some duplicates of American coins, struck before the establishment of the present mint, with which I can furnish you, if you should wish to procure them.

Marshall, in his late treatise on the Silver Coin and Coinage of Great Britain, says, "There are *half-crowns* (of Charles II.) of every date, from 1663 to 1684, except the years 1665, 1667, and 1668, in which I have not met with any.

My collection of English coins is very small, but I have a half-crown of Charles II., of the year 1668. Can you inform me whether it is really *rare*? If so, I should like to know the fact.

Permit me to add, in justice to myself, and by way of apology for the meagre information contained in this note, that I have never seen Ruding's *Annals of British Coinage*; I ordered a copy from England nearly a year ago, but for reasons best known to the bookseller who promised to procure it for me, it has not yet arrived.

If I can furnish you with any aid in your further enquiries, I shall be very glad to do so.

Very respectfully yours,

Boston, March 18, 1840.

W. G. STEARNS.



*Ward End, near Birmingham, England, }*  
*July 28, 1842. }*

DEAR SIR:—I received in due course, your obliging letter of 16th ultimo, and also the copy of your Half Crown of Charles 2d, date 1668, for which I beg you will accept my best thanks. My friend, Mr. J. D. Cuff, of London, who has one of the best, if not the very best collections of English and Saxon coins, was so fortunate as to meet with one of this date in August, 1838; this with your own, are the only ones I have yet heard of, but the fact is, that, before the publication of my work, no attention had been paid to dates by any previous author except Snelling, whose works, though very valuable in many respects, and now *very scarce*, are not much to be relied upon as to dates. Since the publication of my book, much attention has been given to this subject, and some few dates before unknown, have made their appearance.

I saw your letter to Dr. Bowditch, of 18th March, 1840, in answer to some enquiries he had made respecting the early history of the coins of your country, and which letter was read before the Numismatic Society in London, on 2d May, 1840, and was published in the Numismatic Chronicle, in October of the same year; I was there first made acquainted with the fact of your possessing the Half-Crown of 1668. The only dates which have occurred since my book was published, and which have come to my knowledge, are as follows, viz: Charles 2d, Crown 1665, Half Crown 1668, shilling 1669, do. 1681, without the Elephant and Castle under the head. William 3d Sixpence, 1699, without either Roses or Feathers on the reverse. William 4th Half Crown and Shilling, both dated 1837. These are, I believe, all in the English Series, which are known, except what are mentioned in my View of the Silver Coin, &c.

I remain, dear Sir,  
 Your much obliged servant,

GEORGE MARSHALL.

To W. G. STEARNS, Esq.,  
*Boston, Mass.*

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### ANCIENT GREEK COIN.

WE were shown yesterday, a very ancient Greek coin, struck centuries ago, the legend too indistinct for us to translate, still solid and weighty, though much worn. How the fancy takes wings over such a memento, conjuring up the spectacle of the people among whom it first saw the light, and of the individuals through whose hands it has passed, generation after generation. Perhaps when it first emerged from the mint it graced a monarch's purse, or was part of the pin money of the queen; it may have been a beggar's dole, or a soldier's guerdon; a widow's mite, or part of a miser's hoard; the wages of sin, or the earnings of honest labor. What a history of splendor and squalor, of joy and sorrow, might one of these little coins tell us, had it a tongue to speak its fortunes!—*Boston Daily Globe.*

## CORRESPONDENCE.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics:*

The enclosed rubbings of coins in my possession, imperfectly as they represent the originals, may be of interest.

The medal of Charles the First, is of silver, in good preservation, the figures and lettering in high relief. Obverse. Fine head of the king, side face, after Van Dyke. Legend, "Carolus Brt: Pius Divus." "C. R." Reverse. Figure of a hammer and anvil. Legend, "Inexpugnabilis" "1648." This medal seems to have been worn as a pendant, for a small portion is broken out above the head of the king, in the place where a ring is often attached.

It is well known that many medals, coins, etc., containing portraits of the "blessed martyr," were secretly worn by the royalists, after the execution of their royal master.

The other medal contains a long inscription in old German, a portion being Luther's translation of the Old Testament, "God said unto Moses, make to thyself a brazen serpent" (?) I quote a friend's version from memory. Obverse, has the figures of Moses and the brazen serpent, with several figures kneeling at the foot; a building like a church, in the background, with a tree. Moses is endowed with two horns, a mediæval representation of him from an incorrect translation of the Bible, which stated that "the *horns* of his face shone," after receiving the Tables of the Law. This coin is inferior, as a work of art, to the preceding. It is also of silver, but I think not pure.

The small coin, in copper, is supposed to be of the Byzantine Empire. It is particularly curious on account of the figure on the obverse being made with a *triple crown* for the head, fitting into shoulders; one hand grasps a sword, the other the cross. If this figure is reversed, the head appears to be a most perfect triple crown! The coin is not in very good preservation, being somewhat worn.

It may be as well to state, that some years since, an account was published in the Episcopal Recorder of Philadelphia, of a medal given by Luther, to his wife Catharina von Bora, similar, in some respects, to the German medal above described.

The drawing in ink, is of a coin found near Point Breeze, in the southern part of Philadelphia. It was turned up underneath the sod, and might possibly have been brought there by the Hessians, who were in that vicinity in the latter part of the year 1777.

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.

*Camden, N. J., July 15, 1872.*

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DR. PRIME, in his "Travels in Japan," says: "Passing through a street and seeing some forty or fifty coppers hanging on as many nails at the front of a shop (the copper coin has a hole in the centre,) I inquired what they were for, and was told they were placed there by the shopkeeper to save time and trouble in answering the calls of the mendicants. When one came along he simply took a copper and passed on, never abusing the charity of the shopkeeper by taking two."



## AN OLD COLLECTOR.

THE celebrated numismatist, Vaillant, in his preface to *Selectiona Numismata*, 1695, thus speaks of the gentleman whose coins he is about to describe. The opening passage is a good description of the operations of a laborious coin-collector.

"The most illustrious *Abbe de Camps*, has gathered up, through an extended series of years, from every quarter, and out of all sorts of materials, with the greatest assiduity, and at very great cost, a store of ancient coins of all varieties of type, with such a degree of success, that at length his collections have become richer in the different departments of numismatics, than those of many princes. For, if, indeed, those personages possess very many coins, (*nummos habent permultos.*) his consist in a wealth of the larger specimens, (*numismata maximi moduli mole.*) incused with uncommon perfection of workmanship, and embracing a full series of the Roman emperors, with a few exceptions, and also, whatever of the more illustrious events in Roman history, are recorded upon coins."

By the way, I would inquire, through your columns, is there a second copy of this excellent work in the United States? I bought mine in a book-stall in London, for *nine pence*, and have already got *good* enough out of it to make it worth an Eginetan talent!

R. M.

## THE ANGLO-AMERICAN COINAGE.

BY THE REV. HENRY CHRISTMAS, F. R. S.

THE following extracts are from an article in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, London, 1862, Vol. 2, *new series*, p. 20.

Lord Baltimore Money, 1660.\*—The silver pieces were shillings, half-shillings, and groats; and the copper, of which one specimen only has come down to our time, consisted of pennies. The Maryland penny was successively in the collections of Mr. Hodsol and of Mr. Martin; it is now no longer in this country, having been purchased at the sale of the last-named Collection, for the large sum of £75, and sent to America.

James II., 1685–1688.—*Obv.* Jacobus II. D. G. Mag. Bri. Fran. Et Hib. Rex. Figure of James, on horseback, to the right, in armor, laureled, and wearing a side sash. He holds in his right hand a truncheon, which rests on his hip. The horse stands on a pedestal, and is rearing on his hind legs. *Rev.* Val. 24. Part. Real. Hispan. Four shields, cross-wise, crowned, the crowns dividing the words; the shields, which are joined by chains, bear the arms of England, Scotland, France and Ireland. This piece has a milling round the legend and round the edge. It has no date. The dies came, some years ago, into the possession of an English dealer, who struck off many specimens. Tin, weight 138 grains.

William and Mary, 1688–1694.—Of this reign we have two American pieces—the New England half-penny and that of Carolina. These appear

\* See *Journal*, Vol. III. p. 85, for an account of the Coinage of Lord Baltimore, with a Tabular View of Prices, by Daniel Parish, Jr. The *unique* penny was sold at the Mickley Sale, to a Mr. Stevens, for \$370.00.

to have been private speculations, and to have had no very extensive currency. They are both extremely rare, and command high prices. They are of English manufacture, and there is no doubt that they are by the same engraver as the London half-penny of the same period.

Carolina Half-penny. *Obv.* An elephant to the left. *Rev.* God Preserve Carolina and the Lords Proprietors, 1694. Weight 156 grains.

New England Half-penny. *Obv.* An elephant to the left. *Rev.* God Preserve New England, 1694. Weight 160 grains.

These pieces are sometimes found of brass, and sometimes of copper. The obverse is not only similar to, but absolutely from the same die as the London half-penny; but, whereas the London half-penny weighs from 210 to 240 grains, the heaviest of the Carolina and New England half-pennies do not exceed 160 grains.

George I., 1714-1727.—The reign of George I. was at once remarkable and unfortunate, with regard to its Irish and American coinages. That of Wood, for Ireland, has attained an unenviable notoriety; that for America now claims our attention. The former was sent over to its destination, and, mainly through the exertions of Swift, almost universally refused; the latter does not appear to have been sent to America at all.

Wood's patent for America was altogether a failure. The coins are of brass, or bronze, beautiful as works of art, and, like those for Ireland, presenting a remarkably fine portrait of the king; but the project was exceedingly unpopular, and, practically speaking, was never carried out. The coinage is commonly called the Rosa Americana coinage, and consisted of pieces of three sizes. It is usual to denominate these the penny, half-penny, and farthing, respectively; but they were, in fact, two-penny pieces, pennies, and half-pennies. The weight of fine specimens are as under: Two-penny pieces from 213 to 240 grains; pennies, from 113 to 124 grains; half-pennies, from 63 to 75 grains. [Four varieties of the two-penny pieces, three of the pennies, and four of the half-pennies, are mentioned.]

Snelling describes another piece which he had seen, of the penny size.\* *Obv.* Georgius D. G. Mag. Bri. Fra. Et Hib. Rex. Head of the king, as on the Rosa Americana coins, from the obverse die of which the piece is struck. *Rev.* Brun. Et Lun. Dux Sa. Rom. Mi. Ar. The. Et Prin. Elect. A large I, between wreaths of oak and laurel. This piece is now in the cabinet of Dr. Freudenthal, together with another, of which the obverse is struck from the same die. *Rev.* Dat Pacem Et Novas Praebet Et Auget Opes. I, crowned, but no wreath.

If these pieces were intended for American circulation, as seems most probable, there can be no further question as to the denomination to be attached to them. Their great rarity, too, will be accounted for by the fact of their bearing their value stamped upon them—a device not likely to be approved, when it appears that the coins which, by the patent, were to be pennies, half-pennies, and farthings, were not only intended to bear denominations of twice that value, but to be in reality current for six times as much.

A sufficient reason for ranking these coins as pieces of two pennies, one penny, and farthings, will be found in the fact, that the nominal value of

\* See *Journal*, Vol. IV. p. 89, for fac-simile and account of this piece.



copper coins was about twice as much in the Colonies as in the mother country.\*

George II., 1728-1760.—We have only one American Coin, and that of extreme rarity. It is a coin of the [Two] penny size,† struck in England, and intended probably as a pattern for an American coinage. *Obv.* Georgius II. D. G. Rex. Bust of the King, to the left, laureate, the neck bare. *Rev.* Rosa Americana, 1733. A rose-tree, bearing one full-blown rose, and one bud, bending to the right; the rose surmounted by a crown, dividing the legend. On a scroll, divided in two parts by the stem of the tree, the words *Utile Dulci*. Of this piece, only four specimens were known, and of them one is now unfortunately lost, having been in the *Arctic* steamer, on its way to America.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*Thursday*, July 11th, 1872.—The monthly meeting of the Society was held this afternoon, the President, Mr. Colburn, in the chair.

The report of the last meeting was read and accepted. The President read a letter from the Secretary, Mr. Appleton, dated at London, in which he says that he should be present at the October meeting; also one from our associate, Mr. James E. Root, dated London, June 15th. Mr. Root had passed ten days in Ireland, and from London would make a visit to Edinburgh, thence to Paris, returning home in the autumn.

The President reported the purchase of the following Numismatic works for the Society, by Mr. Pratt, from the Library of the late William G. Stearns :—

I. Tables of English, Silver and Gold Coins. First published by Martin Folkes, Esq., and now Re-printed, *with plates and explanations*, by the Society of Antiquaries. With Supplement. *Sixty-seven Plates of Coins*. London, 1763.

R. B.'s copy. *Twelve pages of Manuscript added*.

II. Snelling on the Coins of Great Britain, France and Ireland, &c. In detached pieces, as follows :—

1.. Gold Coin and Coinage of England, from Henry III. to the present time. pp. 40. *Eight Plates of Coins*. London, 1823.

2. Silver Coin and Coinage of England, from the Conquest to the present time. pp. 55. *Seventeen Plates of Coins*. London, 1762.

3. Copper Coin and Coinage of England, including *Town Pieces* and *Tradesmen's Tokens*. pp. 52. *Nine Plates of Coins*. London, 1766.

\* A third piece belonging to the same set of patterns, has not, we think, yet been described. The three pieces are in the Collection of Mr. S. S. Crosby, of Boston.

† It is about the size of the Rosa Americana Farthings, as they are commonly called, but which, properly, should be called half-pence, and bears on its obverse a bust of Geo. I. facing right, with legend GEORGIUS REX. Reverse, a crown, as upon the larger pieces, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  underneath. Legend, DAT PACEM ET AUGET OPES. The metal from which these are struck, is very much like that of the Rosa Americana's; that first described, (but which has not, as there stated, "wreaths of oak and laurel," but a branch of laurel at each side, the stems crossing below,) being of a coppery metal with spots of brass appearing on its surface; the two others of the brassy metal, more frequently found in the Rosas. Their weight is as follows: The penny with the laurel branches, 109 grains; without, 96 grains; half-penny, 72 grains. The last, which appears disproportionately heavy, is thicker than the others.

† See *Journal*, Vol. IV. p. 89, for fac-simile and account of this piece. (The note on page 40 should be cancelled.)

4. Silver Coin and Coinage of Scotland, from Alexander I. to the Union of the two Kingdoms. To which is added Four Plates of the Gold, Billon and Copper Coins of that Kingdom. pp. 20. *Ten Plates of Coins.* London, 1774.

5. Gold, Silver, &c. Coins struck by English Princes. Coins struck by the *East India Company.* pp. 54. *Eight Plates of Coins.*

6. Supplement to Simon's Essay on Irish Coins. pp. 8. *Three Plates of Coins.*

7. A View of the Origin, Nature and Use of Jettons or Counters, &c., &c. pp. 16. *Seven Plates of Coins.* London, 1769.

8. Twelve additional plates of Early English, Scotch and other Coins. London, 1823.

III. The Virtuoso's Companion and Coin Collector's Guide. 8 vols. in 2. London, 1795-7.

This Work contains 960 engraved figures of English Tokens, among which are the following:—

1. Franklin Press, 1794. *Rev.* Payable at the Franklin Press, London.
2. Auctori Plebis. *Rev.* Indep. Et. Liber, 1787.
3. Washington President. *Rev.* Liverpool Half penny, 1793.
4. Washington President, 1791. *Rev.* Liverpool Half penny.
5. Washington President. *Rev.* Small Eagle, 1791, One Cent.
6. George Washington. *Rev.* Liberty and Security, 1795.
7. George Washington. *Rev.* Liberty and Security. *Large size.*
8. Kentucky Cent. *Rev.* Pyramid of Stars, &c.
9. G. Washington, the firm friend, &c. *Rev.* Fire Grate.
10. Georgivs Washington. *Rev.* North Wales. A Harp.
11. George Washington, 1796. *Rev.* Gen'l of the American Armies, &c.
12. Washington President, 1791. *Rev.* Large Eagle. One Cent.

IV. An Historical Account of English Money, &c. *Plates.* Stephen Martin Leake. London, 1745.

V. A View of the Silver Coin and Coinage of Great Britain, &c. George Marshall. *With Autograph Letter of the Author.* London, 1838.

VI. The Silver Coins of England, &c. *Plates of Coins.* Edward Hawkins. London, 1841.

VII. A Manual of Gold and Silver Coins of all Nations, &c. *Plates.* J. R. Eckfeldt and W. E. Du Bois. Phila., 1842.

VIII. Catalogue of the Coins and Medals of Marmaduke Trattle. Priced. *Portrait.* London, 1832.

IX. An Historical Account of American Coinage. *Plates.* J. H. Hickcox. Albany, 1858.

*Adjourned to Thursday, October 3d, 1872.*

SAMUEL A. GREEN,  
*Secretary pro tempore.*

## COINS FOR SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 29, 1786.

GOVERNMENT has received information that Mr. Borel has completed his contract of coinage for this State, in Switzerland, and may be soon expected here by the way of London. The stipulation was for 30,000 *l.* in silver and copper, to be exchanged for the paper medium.—*Massachusetts Centinel*, Oct. 31, 1786.

We wish some of our Numismatic friends in South Carolina would enlighten us in regard to the above item.



## UNITED STATES CENTS.

IN an article printed in the *Journal*, Vol. VII. p. 6, it should have been stated, that the *wreath* variety of the Cents of 1793, bears the legend, in full, United States of America.

"In regard to the edges, I have met with but two which are plain; the others are either with the vine and bars, or with lettered edges. Can any one inform me of a plain edge in his cabinet? I cannot divine the origin of the great mistake heretofore made, in calling the edges *Stars and Stripes*; for in my examination of the finest specimens in the country, I see no trace of Stars, but a perfect vine resembling that of a grape. In the poorer specimens, the edge in some respects, has the appearance of Stars. In all the counterfeits or manufactured ones, on the other hand, I discovered that the edges are intended to represent Stars and Stripes." J. N. T. Levick, *Journal*, Vol. III. p. 92.

The edge of many of the cents of 1793, certainly has the *appearance* of Stars and Stripes, but the observations of Mr. Levick and Mr. Crosby, we think, fix the point. In the case of the *manufactured*, or altered cents, done by the late Mr. Smith, of New York, we are told that the Stars and Stripes are very plain.

In accordance with the best authorities, a variation in the form of head or lettering, does not constitute a different type but a variety. This applies to the so-called Jefferson Head Cent, of 1795. See *Journal*, Vol. V. p. 51, article on "Types and Varieties," by Mr. Slafter.

It has often been asserted, that of the cents of 1808 there were two, the fillet and the turbaned head; this however is incorrect; the latter is the only variety.

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 LINCOLN MEDALS.

*Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:*

THERE are no more interesting medals in the Presidential series—those of Washington alone excepted—than those relating to Abraham Lincoln. The Political Medals are much more numerous than those of any other President, but added to these are the Memorial Medals, including many beautiful pieces.

It appears strange that no work adequately describing these medals has ever been issued.

Mr. A. H. Satterlee, in his valuable work on "Presidential Medals," mentioned most of those struck up to 1862, but these are a small and by no means important portion. I hope at no very distant day to issue a catalogue of the pieces, and wish to make it as full and valuable as possible. To this end I am collecting scarce medals and medalets, and would request all collectors who have any in their possession, to send me either a rubbing or a minute description, and always to name in what metal it is struck, with the size, according to the American scale.\*

Communications may be addressed to 12 East Thirtieth Street, New York City.

Yours truly,

August 20th, 1872.

A. C. ZABRISKIE.

\* Sixteenths of an inch.

## EWING MEDAL.

WE find the following in *Notes and Queries*, London, August 3, 1872, page 87:—

"Where can I find any mention of the medal presented to Captain Ewing, of the Royal Marines, who fought at Bunker's Hill, and on which is inscribed 'By order of the King, with 300 Pound for the Wound Capt. Ewing Recv<sup>d</sup> the 17 June, 1775?'"

An engraving of this medal, both obverse and reverse, may be found in *The Antiquary*, London, Dec. 2, 1871, page 189. It is taken from a work entitled *Medals, Clasps, and Crosses, Military and Naval, in the Collection of J. W. Fleming, F. R. C. S., Edin., Surgeon-Major late 4th Dragoon Guards.* (For Private Circulation only.) "Capt. Ewing, it is understood, received his wound while gallantly leading the Grenadier Company 'in the thin red line which charged up Bunker's Hill, 17th June, 1775.'" The medal is in silver, and was presented as "A Testimony of Public Regard."

## HIBERNIAS OF JAMES II.

(See *Journal*, Vol. V. page 60.)

"A BRASS half-penny, struck in Limerick, after the departure of the King, and is commonly called the Hibernia. This issue was struck out of the gun-money, sometimes melted down for the purpose, and sometimes by submitting the larger shillings [brass] to the action of a new die. Many of the '*Hibernias*' are found with traces of the older and better work.

"Half-penny. *Obv.* Jacobus II. Dei Gratia. Bust, to the left, draped and laureated. *Rev.* Hibernia. 1691. Figure of Hibernia, sitting, leaning on a harp, and holding in her right hand a cross. The figure of Hibernia is badly drawn, and the weight of the coin is extremely irregular, varying from 75 to 115 grains."—*Numismatic Chronicle*, Vol. II., *new Series*, p. 298. London, 1862.

## ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

WHILE poring Antiquarians search the ground  
Upturned with curious pains, the Bard, a Seer,  
Takes fire :—The men that have been, reappear ;  
Romans for travel girt, for business gown'd ;  
And some recline on couches, myrtle-crown'd,  
In festal glee : why not? For fresh and clear,  
As if its hues were of the passing year,  
Dawns this time-buried pavement. From that mound  
Hoards may come forth of Trajans, Maximins,  
Shrunk into coins with all their warlike toil:  
Or a fierce impress issues with its foil  
Of tenderness,—the Wolf, whose suckling Twins  
The unlettered ploughboy pities when he wins  
The casual treasure from the furrowed soil.

*Wordsworth.*



## ANGLO-AMERICAN AND AMERICAN COINS.

IN the valuable collection of Gold, Silver and Copper Medals and Coins, belonging to the estate of the late Sir George Chetwynd, Bart., on the 30th of July, 1872, were the following:—Lord Baltimore, Shilling, Sixpence, and Fourpence, *an extremely rare and fine set*. Another Sixpence, but *finer*. Pine-tree Shilling and Sixpence, Oak-tree Sixpences, 2 *varieties*. George I., Rosa Americana Two-pences, 2, a rose crowned, 1723; Pennies, 3, 1722, full-blown rose, *two varieties*, 1723, rose crowned. Kentucky, British Settlements, 1796, silver; *rev.* Britannia with spear reversed, and in a dejected attitude, *extra fine and rare proof*. Another, *equally fine and rare*. Kentucky Half-pennies, copper, 2, 1796, one *rev.* Britannia as before, and the other *rev.* Copper Company of Upper Canada, *both fine and rare*. Pitt, 1766, no Stamps; Virginia, Halfpenny, 1773, *fine and rare proof*. Washington Cent, 1791, small eagle; Half Cent, 1793; Half Dollar, 1818; Half Dime, 1795, *fine and scarce*. Gold Dollar, 1849. Washington Cent, 3; Georgius Triumpho, 1783; Auctori. Connec., 1787; Massachusetts, 1788; Talbot, Allum, and Lee, and others, 16. Bronze Medals: Washington, *a fine Medallion* to his memory, by Eccleston; another, *rev.* Washin. Reunit Par Un Rare Assemblage Les Talens, &c., military arms; another, *gilt, rev.* The Hero of Freedom, &c., 1800, *all very fine*. Eccleston Washington; General Wolfe; Dr. Franklin, *all fine*.

## ARCHÆOLOGY.

THE museum, gallery of art, and library of the New York Historical Society, in Second Avenue, corner of Eleventh Street, New York City, are interesting, not only to the man of learning, but also to every man, woman and child of average intelligence. A visit to the archives of the Society, where the memorials of the past, in our own and foreign lands, are deposited and preserved, will be paid in return by the acquirement of knowledge of the most valuable description.

The collection of Egyptian antiquities was formed by Dr. Henry Abbott, during a residence of twenty years in Cairo. Many of the objects were found in tombs opened in the presence of Dr. Abbott; and there is probably no similar collection more valuable to the student or antiquary.

Among the most important of the relics are three mummies of the sacred Bull, Apis, found in the tombs at Dashour: these mummies are rare,—no other collection contains a specimen.

Two ear-rings, and a necklace, found in a jar at Dendera, bear the name of Menes, the first Pharaoh of Egypt, who reigned 2750 B. C., and who has been considered to be the oldest king of whom we have any record in history. These ornaments are beautifully executed, and will bear examination through a magnifying glass.

The iron helmet of Shishak, along with his breast-plate and armorial bearings, are in a very fair state of preservation. This king is understood to be the same that carried Rehoboam captive from Jerusalem, 971 years before Christ. There is a fine head in sandstone, which at one time formed part of a colossal statue of Thothmes III., the Pharaoh of the Exodus, 1491 years B. C. A gold signet-ring bears the name of Shoofoo, the Cheops who built the first pyramid, 2325 years B. C. This remarkable piece of antiquity is in the highest state of preservation, and was found in a tomb at Ghizeh. The hieroglyphics engraved upon it are distinct, and in some respects peculiar.

It has been related by Herodotus that, at the entertainments of the rich Egyptians, just as the company were about to rise from the repast, a small coffin was carried round, containing a perfect representation of a dead body, and the bearer exclaimed :—"Cast your eyes on this figure ; after death you yourself will resemble it ; drink then, and be happy." The Society have one of those mummies in a coffin which was used for this singular purpose. A battle axe formed of bronze, and firmly bound to its original handle by means of slender interlaced thongs of leather, is worthy of attention, on account of the beauty of the workmanship, as is also a bronze dagger beside it, with a horn handle attached to the blade by silver rivets.

Chinese vases,—eighteen in number, of different forms,—a padlock, and other articles, found in Egyptian tombs in Thebes, Sakarah and Ghizeh, prove the communication which subsisted at an early date between Egypt and China. A beautiful little figure in gold, of a bird, inlaid with turquoise and lapis-lazuli, with outspread wings, taken from the breast of a mummy by Dr. Abbott, typifies the departure of a soul from the body.

A magnificent funeral papyrus, twenty-two feet long, is beautifully written in very small hieroglyphics, and finely illuminated. Upon it is sketched the whole belief of the Egyptians of the life after death, their ideas of a future state, and of awards and punishments. From it is learned the reason of the strict attention which they paid to preserving and mummifying the bodies of the dead, believing, as they did, that the soul after purification in purgatory, was allowed to return to earth and to re-occupy the body,—if this last had been preserved in a perfect state.

A caricature painted upon a fragment of limestone, is a sample of what humor was in those ancient times. This caricature represents a lion seated as a king upon a throne, and a fox officiating as a high priest, and making an offering of a plucked goose and a native fan. An oblong box, with a drawer for containing twenty-one porcelain pieces, has two separate series of squares upon the lid, evidently intended as a field for the working out of several games.

When we inspect the smaller and less important implements of every day life, nothing is more striking than the fact of their similarity in ancient times, in many respects, to those of the present day. A spoon, in hard wood, represents a Nubian woman swimming. The head is most beautifully sculptured, and the hair dressed after the style of the Abyssinians, 1430 B. C. Here is a maiden's foot well preserved, of great symmetry, with the toe-nails as distinctly marked as if she had died but yesterday. The foot is ensconced in a tight-fitting white kid shoe, such as might be purchased to-day of a fashionable shoemaker ; there are many such in the museum, of various hues, such as purple, red, buff color, &c., with gilding upon them. Household jars, with long pointed ends, to stick in the sand, very elegant in form, were used for containing wine ; one of those now in the museum contained a number of eggs at the time of its discovery, which are readily recognized. Besides those specimens of home-life three thousand years ago, which have been noticed, there are a host of others too numerous to mention. The bread which that ancient people ate, their grain, the bricks of Egypt, (made with and without straw,) needle-work, children's toys, dolls, woolen and linen cloth, toilet-stands for the ladies, material for darkening the margin of the eyelids, chignons almost identical with those of the present day, false hair, chessmen, rings, beads, and porcelain ornaments of every description, are a few among the many interesting relics here preserved. There are eleven hundred and eighteen lots in the Collection.

The Gallery of Art contains about six hundred Paintings, some fifty pieces of Sculpture, and the Lenox Collection of Nineveh Sculptures, of which there are thirteen, together with the Crawford Marbles, five in number.

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THE FIRST FEDERAL COIN (?)—New York, *November 12*. Yesterday sailed the ship *Grace*, Captain Armor, for Amsterdam. In her went passengers, the Chevalier John Paul Jones, and Mr. Jarvis, Contractor for supplying the United States with Copper Coin.—*The Daily Advertiser*, New York, Nov. 12, 1787.



## THE WORD "MONEY."

PROFESSOR WHITNEY, of Yale College, thus gives the history of our word "money": It is of French origin, brought into England by the Normans of William the Conqueror. The French language derives it, along with most of its other stores of expression, from the Latin, where it has the form *moneta*, and signifies primarily the *mint*, the place where money was coined, and then, by transference, the coin stamp, mint mark, and the coin stamped or minted. But why does *moneta* mean "mint" in Latin? For this reason: The Romans thought they had occasion to be grateful to their goddess Juno for certain *monitions* which she had given them in crises of their history, and they accordingly built a temple to *Juno Moneta*, Juno the Monisher. In the said temple it chanced that, for reasons of State convenience, of which no one is now cognizant, the Roman machinery for stamping money was set up; it was made their place of coining, their *mint*. Hence the name for mint, and coin, and money, in most of the tongues of modern Europe: they go back to a popular superstition, and to the accidental location of a machine for stamping metal, in a community which was at the time, one of the most insignificant in Europe.

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## OBITUARY.

JACOB R. ECKFELDT, for forty years Assayer of the Mint of the United States, died August 9th, in his 70th year. His remarkable fitness for that post, and activity in it, gave our coins a world-wide repute for faithfulness to the standard of fineness. He was also very skillful in the metallurgy of the precious metals, and the examination of metallic ores. He was a man of pure character, of retiring habits, and of large information; not a writer or speaker, but a worker. His death has called forth many public expressions of sorrow.

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## EDITORIAL.

THE question in relation to the expediency of coining silver pennies, is agitated in England on account of the excess of copper coin. We think that our Government would do well to issue a five-cent piece in pure silver, to take the place of the cumbrous nickels, and *anything* to get rid of the smaller denominations of "fractional currency."

DR. ROBERT MORRIS informs us that he is giving the sultry months in his home in Kentucky, to the preparation of a "Medallic History of Commodus, Emperor of Rome, A. D. 180 to 192." It will be illustrated by drawings and descriptions of 18 coins of that prince, chiefly taken from Camp's *Selecti-ora Numismatica* of 1695. His monograph will consist of 48 pages, large 8vo., prepared in a style adapted to the reading classes of every grade. Dr. Morris is confident of getting out the work sometime during the fall or winter.

In regard to the slight differences in the early cents of various dates, we have it from good authority, that they are really all from two or three original dies. The *working* dies being touched up by a careless or unskillful hand, gave minute differences not amounting to *varieties*.

As it is a well ascertained fact, that as the diameter of coins is increased the less they wear, it would be well to have our issue of the five-cent nickel and the two-cent copper coins reduced in thickness. It would add to their appearance, and render them more convenient to handle. The French money, made upon this principle, supplies fine specimens of coins of small value.

*The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal.* Published Quarterly by the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal. Edited by a Committee of the Society. Terms, \$1.50 [*Canadian Currency*], per annum, in advance. Montreal, July, 1872. 12mo. pp. 48.

The first number of the publication of our Montreal friends has been received. It is handsomely printed, and contains an illustration of the Medal of the "Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada," 1812. The following articles comprise its Table of Contents:—Introductory; Old Colonial Currencies; American Antiquities; the Roman Brick in Mark Lane; A Montreal Club of the Eighteenth Century; Sir John Franklin Laying the First Stone of the Rideau Canal; A Few Words upon the Knowledge of Coins; Medals and Miscellaneous Antiquities; A Plea for an Artistic Coinage; Coins of Siam; The Heraldry of Coinage; Medal of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of U. Canada; Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal; Queries; Editorial.

Subscriptions received by Mr. R. W. McLachlan, Box 86 1-2, P. O. Montreal.

THE Royal Historical and Archæological Association of Kilkenny, Ireland. This Association was instituted to preserve, examine and illustrate all Ancient Monuments of the History, Language, Arts, Manners and Customs of the past, as connected with Ireland. The Association holds its meetings on the first Wednesdays in January, April, July and October, respectively, when Papers on Historical and Archæological subjects are read. The Annual Volumes contain many Papers of general interest, on the History and Antiquities of Ireland. Those for 1870 and 1871, consist of the first and second parts of the Christian Inscribed Monuments of Ireland, from the earliest period to the 12th century. Annual Subscription of Members entitling to Journal, ten shillings. Optional Subscription of Members to Annual Volume, the same. Subscriptions received by A. Williams & Co., 135 Washington Street, Boston.

In the *Historical Magazine*, Morrisania, N. Y., September, 1870, will be found an interesting account of the explorations of Captains Kendrick and Gray, on the North-West coast, in the years 1787–1791. Captain Kendrick commanded the ship *Columbia*, and Captain Gray, the sloop *Washington*. It was to commemorate this expedition that the Medal was struck, of which an account will be found in this *Journal*, Vol. VI. pp. 33 and 63, and Vol. VII. p. 7.

## CURRENCY.

A PENNY saved is twice earned.

TIME is money, except the time of need.

READY money is a remedy for many ills.

THE Ready-Money System—Dun, or be done.

FEE SIMPLE—money paid to the quack doctor.

NOW that I have money, every one cries Welcome, Peter!

A CABINET of Medals is a collection of pictures in miniature.

To have a thing is little, if you're not allowed to show it; and to know a thing is nothing unless others know you know it.

TWO hundred and twenty-five specimens of rare postage stamps brought \$1,265 at a sale in London. One 20-cent stamp brought \$42.

MR. PENNY, of Lawrence, Kansas, claims to be ahead of any other man on rare coins. He is the owner of a little penny that weighs fourteen pounds six ounces.

THERE is nothing so obscure of which time may not reveal some use; there is nothing so insignificant or so trifling, that may not ultimately prove of importance.

How to put money in your purse: open your pocket-book, take a greenback (out of some other person's pocket) between your thumb and finger, and lay it right in.

"WHAT are you digging there for?" asked a loafer of three men who were digging a trench in the street. "Money, Sir," was the reply. The man watched the operation until the joke got through his head, and then moved on.

"EMPIRES to-day are upside down,  
The castle kneels before the town,  
The monarch fears the printer's power—  
The brickbat's range,  
Give me, in preference to a crown,  
Five shillings change."



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. VII.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1873.

No. 3.

## MEDALS OF FRANKLIN.

I KNOW of no sort of a list of medals in honor of Benjamin Franklin; and, as a beginning, give descriptions of thirty-nine in my own collection, to which it is hoped that others will be added by their owners.

W. S. APPLETON.

I. LIGHTNING AVERTED TYRANNY REPELL'D; bust of Franklin, facing the right. Rev. An oak tree, at the trunk of which a beaver is gnawing, and at the right a bunch of reeds; in exergue 1776. Silver, size 26.

II. B. FRANKLIN OF PHILADELPHIA L. L. D. & F. R. S.; bust of Franklin, at three-quarter face to the left, wearing a loose cap. Rev. NON IRRITA FULMINA CURAT; in exergue 1777+; a short stumpy tree standing in an open country; above are clouds, and lightnings striking the tree. Bronze, size 28 1-2.

III. Same obverse. Rev. 1783; an eagle, with an olive-branch in his beak, and lightnings in his talons, hovering over a part of a sphere, inscribed UNITED STATES. Bronze, size 26.

IV. BENJ. FRANKLIN MINIST' PLENT' DES ETATS UNIS DE L'AMERIQ., SEPT. MDCCLXXXIII; bust of Franklin, facing the left; below, BERNIER. Rev. DE LEURS TRAVAUX NAITRA LEUR GLOIRE; in exergue DES NEUF SŒURS; at the right, F. B.; on a rocky hill a circular temple, within, and near which are the Nine Muses at work. Silver, size 19.

V. BENJ. FRANKLIN NATUS BOSTON. XVII JAN. MDCCVI; on edge of bust, DUPRE F.; bust of Franklin, facing the left. Rev. ERIPUIT CÆLO FULMEN SCEPTRUM QUE TYRANNIS; in exergue SCULPSIT ET DICAUIT AUG. DUPRE, ANNO MDCCLXXXIV; a winged genius standing with one arm raised on an open plain; on a hill at the left is a circular temple; on the ground, a crown and sceptre, both broken; in the air a flash of lightning. Bronze, size 29.

VI. Same obverse. Rev. ERIPUIT CÆLO FULMEN SCEPTRUM QUE TYRANNIS in four lines within a wreath of oak; below, SCULPSIT ET DICAUIT AUG. DUPRE ANNO MDCCLXXXVI. Silver, size 29.

VII. GIFT OF FRANKLIN A. D. 1788; WRIGHT & BALE N. Y.; bust of Franklin,

facing the left. Rev. REWARD OF MERIT BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE, TO, in five lines; below STIMPSON. Silver, size 20.

VIII. THE GIFT OF FRANKLIN MDCCXC; on edge of bust, MITCHELL; bust of Franklin, facing the left. Rev. On a label AWARDED TO; at the bottom, F. N. MITCHELL. s<sup>c</sup>; an ornament of rose-leaves, with two buds and a blown rose. Silver, size 21.

IX. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN OB. XVII APRILIS MDCCXC; bust of Franklin, facing the right, wearing a high cap. Rev. FULMINIS TYRANNIDISQUE DOMITOR; in exergue LAGEMAN FECIT: an electric battery, a pile of books surmounted by an inkstand, a broken sceptre and chains, and a globe, above which rests a hat. Bronze, size 25.

X. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, CAQUE F.; bust of Franklin, facing the left. Rev. NATUS BOSTONIÆ IN AMERICA FOEDERATA AN. M.DCC.VI. OBIT AN. M.DCC.XC. SERIES NUMISMATICA UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM. M.DCCC.XVIII. DURAND EDIDIT. Bronze, size 26.

XI. BENJAMINUS FRANKLIN; bust of Franklin, facing the left. Rev. NATUS AN. M.DCC.VI. BOSTONIÆ IN AMERICA FOEDERATA OBIT AN. M.DCC.XC. SERIES NUMISMATICA UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM M.DCCC.XIX. DURAND EDIDIT. Bronze, size 26.

XII. Same obverse. Rev. LES MAC.: FRANC.: A FRANKLIN M.: DE LA L<sup>o</sup> DES 9 SŒURS O.: DE PARIS 5778. 5829 PINGRET F.; the masonic emblem of Jehovah in a triangle, surrounded by rays, within a serpent coiled in a circle, and around this a pair of compasses and a square, entwined by olive-branches; above, are seven stars; at the left, a mallet, and at the right, a trowel. Bronze, size 26.

XIII. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. 1824; on edge of bust, GOBRECHT F.; bust of Franklin, facing the left. Rev. REWARD OF SKILL AND INGENUITY; a wreath formed by a branch of laurel and a branch of oak; below, G. Silver, size 32.

XIV. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA; head of Franklin, facing the left. Rev. THE SCOTT PREMIUM TO THE MOST DESERVING. Bronze, size 34 1-2.

XV. Bust of Franklin, facing the left wearing a fur cap. Rev. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. AWARD TO. Bronze, size 24.

XVI. FRANKLIN BIENFAISANCE DU GENIE; MONTYON GENIE DE LA BIENFAISANCE; BARRE; busts of Franklin and Montyon, facing the left. Rev. LES SOUSCRIPTEURS ASSOCIES POUR PROPAGER L'HISTOIRE DES BIENFAITEURS DE L'HUMANITE 1833, in seven lines within a wreath of two branches of oak, around which, SOCIETE MONTYON ET FRANKLIN POUR LES PORTRAITS DES HOMMES UTILES; at bottom, a star. Silver, size 26 1-2.

XVII. MECHANICS LITERARY ASSOCIATION ROCHESTER; below the bust, R. LOVETT. N. Y.; bust of Franklin, facing the left. Rev. AWARDED TO; a wreath, formed by a branch of laurel and a branch of oak, tied by a bow. Bronze, size 26.

XVIII. Same obverse. Rev. In exergue HOUSE OF TEMPERANCE; a family scene of a man and woman seated at a table in a room near an open window; a child stands near the woman; and in the room are a book-case and a globe. Bronze, size 26.



XIX. Same obverse. Rev. WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY; below the bust, LOVETT N. Y.; head of Washington, facing the right. Bronze, size 26.

XX. Bust of Franklin, facing the left, in a wreath of olive. Rev. A wreath formed of a branch of olive and a branch of oak; at the junction, a rose between a caduceus and a trident. Lead, size 32.

XXI. BEN<sup>N</sup> FRANKLIN. L. L. D.; bust of Franklin, facing the left, and wearing a wig. Rev. blank. Bronze, size 23.

XXII. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; WRIGHT & BALE; bust of Franklin, facing the left, wearing a fur cap. Rev. WRIGHT & BALE ENGRAVERS AND DIE CUTTERS 68 WILLIAM ST. NEW YORK SEALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CARDS OF ADDRESS BOOK-BINDERS TOOLS, in seven lines. Brass, size 18.

XXIII. Busts of Franklin and Washington, at three-quarter face towards each other; in field, BALE. Rev. PAR NOBILE FRATRUM, in three lines, within a wreath of two branches of olive; above the inscription, a rose; and below it, a rose with two leaves. Silver, size 17.

XXIV. Same obverse. Rev. Heads of Washington and Lafayette, facing each other within a wreath of two branches of olive; below, W & B. Brass, size 17.

XXV. Bust of Franklin, at three-quarters face to the right; below, BALE. Rev. Bust of Washington, at three-quarters face to the left; below, BALE. Silver, size 13.

XXVI. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; bust of Franklin, facing the left, wearing a fur cap; below, BALE and five stars. Rev. B. HOOKS. 276 BROOME STREET CORNER OF ALLEN ST. in three straight lines, within two curved lines. Copper, size 12.

XXVII. Same obverse. Stamped with a mark of a dog before the face. Rev. blank. Copper, size 11.

XXVIII. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; bust of Franklin, facing the left. Rev. REWARD OF MERIT, in three lines, within a wreath of two branches of olive. Tin, size 18 1-2.

XXIX. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BORN JAN. 17. 1706.; below the bust, MERRIAM; bust of Franklin, facing the left. Rev. TIME IS MONEY, in three lines, within two branches of olive, tied by a bow, around which, DILIGENCE IS THE MOTHER OF GOOD LUCK. Silver, size 20.

XXX. Same obverse. Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON. BORN FEBRUARY 22. 1732; below the bust, MERRIAM; head of Washington, facing the right. Tin, size 20.

XXXI. B. FRANKLIN; bust of Franklin, facing the left; below, in a label, ERIPUIT CÆLO FULMEN, SCEPTRUMQUE TYRANNIS. Rev. R. LOVETT STONE SEAL ENGRAVER, & MEDALIST NEW YORK. in six lines, first, third and sixth curving. Brass, size 17 1-2.

XXXII. Same obverse. Rev. Bust of Washington, facing the left, in an ornamental circular border. Copper, size 17 1-2.

XXXIII. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN 1861; bust of Franklin, facing the left. Rev. S. H. ZAHM DEALER IN COINS, TOKENS MEDALS & C LANCASTER, PA., in six lines, all curving, except the third, in. Copper, size 12.

XXXIV. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; below the bust, E. SIGEL; head of Franklin, facing the right. Rev. BROAS BRO<sup>S</sup>. NEW-YORK. around a wreath of olive, within which, ARMY AND NAVY in three lines; at each side, a star. Tin, size 12.

XXXV. Same obverse. Rev. PENNY SAVED IS A PENNY EARNED in five lines, within a wreath formed of two branches of olive, tied by a bow; above, a star. Copper, size 11 1-2.

XXXVI. T. BRIMELOW, DRUGGIST, 432 THIRD AVENUE. N. Y. around a wreath formed by a branch of olive and a branch of laurel, within which is the bust of Franklin, facing the left. Rev. T. BRIMELOW, DRUGGIST, 432 THIRD AVENUE. N. Y. around a wreath of two branches of olive, within which is 1863, divided by a mortar and pestle, above which is 1. Brass, size 15.

XXXVII. Outer circle, CHAMPION OF AMERICAN LIBERTY, SCIENCE AND MANUFACTURES.; inner circle, CÆLO ERIPUIT FULMEN SCEPTRUMQUE TYRANNIS FRANKLIN.; on edge of bust, *R. Lovett*; bust of Franklin, facing the right. Rev. Outer circle, NATIONAL GREATNESS REQUIRES INDUSTRIAL INDEPENDENCE. 1864; in field, THE METALS COMPOSING THIS MEDAL COPPER, ZINC, NICKEL, WERE MANUFACTURED BY JOSEPH WHARTON, OF PHILADELPHIA, PA. FROM ORES MINED BY HIM IN PENNSYLVANIA., in nine lines, the first and last curving. Bronze, size 33 1-2.

XXXVIII. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN; head of Franklin, facing the left. Rev. 1776, in a wreath of two olive branches. Silver, size 5.

XXXIX. GOD GIVETH ALL THINGS TO INDUSTRY; in exergue DAVIS BIRM. a youth seated reading at a table, on which are books and inkstand; at right a globe and a bust of Franklin on a pedestal, inscribed FRANKLIN; at the top, a trumpet, passed through a wreath of olive; in exergue two branches of olive crossed. Rev. THEN PLOUGH DEEP WHILE SLUGGARDS SLEEP AND YOU SHALL HAVE CORN TO SELL AND TO KEEP, forming two incomplete circles around a bee-hive, which stands between a rose-bush and another shrub, and near which bees are flying. Bronze, size 27.

I have also a shell of French work with head of Franklin, and inscription, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NE A BOSTON LE 17 JANVIER 1706. MORT A PHILADELPHIE EN 1790.

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## MEDALS OF LAFAYETTE.

SINCE communicating to the Journal for July, 1871, (Vol. VI. p. 1,) my article on the medals of Lafayette, I have obtained several more in Paris. Number 29 (Vol. VI. p. 30) was already in my collection, and omitted by accident, — being placed among medals of Washington. Another medal, omitted for the same reason, is this: —

XXXV. Heads of Washington and Lafayette, facing each other, within a wreath of two branches of olive; below, W & B. Rev. Busts of Franklin and Washington, at three-quarters face towards each other; in field, BALE. Brass, size 17.



Of those described by Mr. Stickney, (Vol. VI. p. 59,) I now have number 33, the description of which was not there correctly given; the words in the exergue should read BARRICAD DES 27 28 29 J 1830. I have also No. 2 in silver, with REVOLUTION FRANCAISE. PAR LIENARD. AN 9. N°. 5. on the edge. My new medals are as follows:—

XXXVI. 1789 1830; head of Lafayette, facing the left; below, E. GATTEAUX. Rev. A LAFAYETTE L'ARRONDISSEMENT DE MEAUX JUILLET 1830, in five lines, within a wreath of oak. Bronze, size 32.

XXXVII. GÉNÉRAL LAFAYETTE; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the right. Rev. DEFENSEUR DE LA LIBERTE EN AMERI 1777 EN FRANCE 1789 ET 1830 — REVUE DU 8 AOUT 1830, in eight lines, within a wreath of oak. Tin, size 26.

XXXVIII. LAFAYETTE GENERAL EN CHEF; bust of Lafayette in uniform, facing the right. Rev. LIBERTE ORDRE PUBLIC. 1830. M BORREL; two flags crossed, on which a cock stands at the point of crossing. Bronze, size 9.

XXXIX. GENERAL LAFAYETTE; bust of Lafayette in citizen's dress, facing the right. Rev. L. PHILIPPE I. ROI DES FRANCAIS 1830; head of Louis Philippe, facing the left; below, MONTAGNY. Brass, size 8.

I have also two shells, or obverses of medals, differing entirely from any yet described. Six or eight other medals, still different, are described in the work of the Comte C. W. de Renesse Breidbach, entitled, *Amusemens Numismatiques*.

W. S. A.

## COINS OF THE EMPEROR DECIUS.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D.

FROM a Latin work containing brief comments (*concisis interpretationibus*) by the celebrated coin-student, Vaillant, upon a number of *Selectiona Numismata* pieces of "first bronze," put in his hands for that purpose by the Abbe De Camps, (1695,) I will make an article, (by invitation) for the pages of the *Journal of Numismatics*, and supply *fac-similes* of De Camp's coins as they now appear in the great Coin-Museum of the Louvre at Paris. I select several coins of the reign of Decius, (A. D. 249 to 251,) as affording a fair variety of types within a moderate compass, and because, so far as I know, these with descriptions, have not until now been reproduced in this country.

In regard to this prince (Decius) the reader can learn all he desires from any Classical or Biographical Lexicon. A Senator of Rome, of a hardy spirit, far-seeing and capable, he was advanced to the command of the Mæstian army A. D. 249, at a critical moment in the history of Rome. Then, by his own legions, he was made Emperor. He discomfited his rival, Philip, in battle, slew him and advanced upon Rome. He greatly signalized himself against the Persians, but in his second year of rule he met the Goths in Mæstia, was defeated, his army totally destroyed, and himself and one of his sons slain, or rather, smothered in a bog. "Such," says Gibbon, "was the fate of Decius

in the fiftieth year of his age; an accomplished prince, active in war and affable in peace; who, together with his son, has deserved to be compared, both in life and death, with the brightest examples of ancient virtue." It is not to be overlooked, however, that Decius was a very cruel persecutor of the Christians, and this must go for what it is worth in forming an estimate of his character.



FIGURE 1.

This coin was struck, A. D. 249, in commemoration of the victory over his predecessor, the Emperor Philip, which elevated Decius for a brief period to the throne. The obverse has: IMP C M Q TRAIANVS DECIVS AVG.

To read this correctly the reader will bear in mind these facts:

1. No punctuation on Roman coins.
2. Very much abbreviation.
3. I represents J as well as I; V, U as well as V.

Supplying missing letters, &c., the inscription reads: Imperator Cæsar, Messius Quintus Trajanus Decius, Augustus.

The portrait very well fills our idea of a plain, honest, hard-working soldier of fifty. The peculiar crown and military embellishments covering the shoulders are well drawn. Short beard and cropped hair were soldierly characteristics. The letters "Tr. P." (Tribunitia potestate, or "Wielding the Tribunitian power,") so often seen on Roman coins of the Emperors, was omitted by this modest and patriotic ruler, because he had remitted that office to the Senate, with other imperial prerogatives, including the right of stamping money, which Hadrian, 130 years before, had arrogated to himself.

On the reverse we see a fine image of Victory, winged, bearing in her right hand a crown, in her left a palm. Comparing this charming device, of which every mark of the graver's tool expresses some symbolical thought, with the crowded and tawdry work of modern mints as seen upon the medals of the present day, we need no preacher to impress us with the fearful decay of coin-art. The legend is *Victoria Augusti*, the Triumph of Augustus.



FIGURE 2.

Our second specimen has the same reference as the first. The obverse bears the same portrait and legend. It is easy to see, however, that the *dies* used for this are not the same as those in No. 1. Indeed, so frequently were the *dies* changed in the ancient mint, owing to their ignorance of the use of *steel*, that I think there

is no authenticated example of two Roman coins in any collection that were incused between the same pair of dies! So high a relief as these large bronze coins received, could only have been achieved at the cost of many blows of sledge hammers and much consequent fracturing and *mashing* down of the engraved dies.

The reverse on this coin is worthy of special praise. How happy the thought, *Felicitas Saeculi*, the "Prosperity of the Age," "The Felicity of the Times." Our old numismatist, Vaillant, in his comment upon this specimen, says that "the Felicity of the Times is worthily expressed in the coins of



Decius, for he was a man skilled in all arts and virtues, mild, domestic in his tastes, and extremely prompt (*promptissimus*) in arms. Being thus equal to the good Trajan, (of A. D. 98 to 117,) he merited, in the judgment of the Roman Senate, the name of that Great Monarch." It is not strange that the Roman world should so very greatly extol the *Felicity of the Times* under a prince of this standard.

Felicity is exhibited upon our specimen, holding out a *caduceus* in her right hand, that is to say, a "Mercury's rod; a wand entwined with two serpents and surmounted by two wings; on medals it is a symbol of good conduct, peace and prosperity. The rod represents *power*, the serpents *wisdom*, the two wings, *diligence* and *activity*." (*Webster*.) The caduceus here refers to the conclusion of the civil war in Gallia by the generalship of Decius.

Felicity in her left hand holds a cornucopia, as demonstrating the abundance of food procured by the prevalence of peace.

Our third specimen was struck by the citizens of Pergamos, the most important city in Mysia, in Asia Minor. This region, with the territory of Lydia, adjacent on the south, embraces all "the seven churches of Asia," to which St. John had addressed his celebrated letter a century and a half before, and the portion directed

to Pergamos has the interesting allusion to "the hidden manna and the white stone."—(Rev. ii. 17.) The Greek tongue was vernacular there, and of course the mintage of that region has Greek legends, like the one before us.

The portrait on the obverse is much like the last, save that the head is bound with *laurel* and the garb a *paludamentum*, or soldier's cloak. The inscription, represented by Latin characters, is AVTK G MES KVIN TRAIANOS DEKIOS.

This, in Latin, with the abbreviations filled up, would read:—Augustus (for Autocrator), Cæsar (for Kaisar), Messius, Quintus, &c. &c. The reader can readily supply the rest.

The reverse is more difficult, but with the exercise of a moderate degree of numismatic skill, we shall solve it. The figure represents Decius performing sacred rites before an altar at the time when he came to the city of Pergamos from Syria, or hastened there against Priscus, the brother of the Emperor Philip, his predecessor. His sacrifice is to Bacchus, the Oriental Victor (*Orientis Victor*), which has reference to his victories over the Persians. Bacchus therefore is seen in graceful attitude holding out to him the crown of victory. Lo, the god of wine! crowned with ivy and ivy leaves, in his left hand a thyrsus, or "staff entwined with ivy, surmounted with a pine cone or bunch of vine leaves, or with grapes and berries." How charming the unwasted youth, "the eternal boy," as he stands jauntily before the grave old soldier.

To read all these Greek letters, let us begin with the *exergue* (or line at the bottom). *Proton*, or "chief," has reference to the primacy or chieftainship which was early awarded by the Romans to the great and rich city Pergamos over her neighbors. The letter *gamma* is the figure 3, or *third*, and qualifies *Neokoron* "third Neokori." The Neorokis, (literally, *temple-server*), was an office of honor referred to the great Temple of Diana at Ephesus. To be



FIGURE 3.



appointed Neokoros for the third and fourth time, as Pergamos, Smyrna, and (perhaps) other cities were, was an office of such honor as to be entrusted to coins and other monuments. The word *Pergamenon* explains itself. The letters Epi S. Kom. Glukonos, give the name of the Prætor of the city at the time the coin was struck; S being the initial of *Strategos*, "the military prefect."



FIGURE 4.

Our next two specimens give only the reverse, for the obverse is the same as in the preceding, and need not be repeated. Specimen No. 4 was struck by the people of Samos, as the word *Samion* "of the Samians," implies. These people minted numerous coins in honor of Decius, on account of his calling upon them on his return from Syria. In the present one they pay honor to his wife, Etruscilla, by exhibiting Modesty and Piety as her characteristic virtues. Piety, on the right, veiled as a priestess, is depicted performing sacred rites, having the holy *patera* in her right hand, and in her left the image of the traditional mother who was nourished in prison from her daughter's breast. The idea of the other figure is that of *Pudicitia Augusta*, "The Modest Empress," as though the chiefs of the women would first canvass her praise, as is seen in a Roman coin that will be described hereafter.



FIGURE 5.

In Specimen No. 5 we have another coin of Samos, the island-birthplace of the great Pythagoras. On this the Samians represent their chief deities, Neptune and Jupiter. Strabo recalls a temple of Neptune on this island. Mark Antony constructed a colossal statue of Jove here for the worship of this god, which Augustus, after the defeat of that triumvir, (B. C. 31,) commanded to be removed to the capitol at Rome. The thunderbolts brandished by Jupiter in his right hand, refer to his victory over the giants whom he conquered. His sceptre is made of cypress, a symbol of the eternity of his empire, because that wood is free from corruption. Ordinarily, an eagle accompanies his effigy. Neptune with crown and trident, recalls the stories told by Greek and Roman nurses to their children in the days long past. In Greek he was termed Poseidon, because he so binds our feet that we cannot walk over his yielding and slippery domains. He was the deity of horse-races controlling the Longfellows and Harry Bassetts of his age.



FIGURE 6.

In Specimen No. 6 we have the *laurelled* Decius again, with the same homely features, and cloaked as in No. 2. The inscription is the same. This piece was coined by the people of Philadelphia, where another of St. John's "seven churches" was situated, but in partnership with the city of Ephesus, the site of the world-renowned temple of Diana. The Greek word *Omonioia*, suggests this "concord," often found between cities having the same founders, and therefore styled "sisters."

[To be continued.]



## THE TEMPLE-SWEEPERS.



A COIN struck in the Philadelphia Mint, at least two thousand years ago, is a puzzle for some, and a curiosity for all.

It would add to the riddle, to say that Philadelphia had to search Europe for a single specimen, and at length got it in London; and that it never was seen in Philadelphia before.

Now, to clear the mist, let it be borne in mind, that the great and good William Penn, when he was planning a capital city in these western wilds, for some reason best known to himself resolved to borrow the name from an ancient city of some note in Asia Minor. I need not dwell upon its history, of which there are some details in any Cyclopaedia. It was built to commemorate the love of two royal brothers, a thing so rare that it deserves such a monument. I have searched in vain for the precise reason why Penn adopted the name. Was it in honor of his patrons, the lovely Charles the Second, and his lovely brother James the Second? Was it to put the future citizens in mind to love one another? Or was it chiefly for the euphonious, musical sound, and the classic taste? Perhaps some letter of his contains the very reason; meanwhile we must pass on.

The ancient Greek cities which were *autonomous*, or invested with the right of making their own laws, even though under the control of a superior power, were very numerous. Like the free cities of the Middle Ages, they had the right to coin their own money; and in the earlier times they did this without complimenting the king or emperor by giving a picture of his head. The coins of more than one thousand such cities are said to be now extant.

Among those mint-cities there were two, of the name of Philadelphia: one forming a part of the Decapolis, or ten cities near the sea of Tiberias in Syria; the other in the kingdom of Lydia, about one hundred miles east of Smyrna, and lying due south of Constantinople. In modern times it bears the Turkish name of Allashehr.

It is the latter of these, that is now under consideration. It was here that the piece was coined, which is before us. It is of bronze or brass, of the size indicated by the wood-cut, weighs 86 grains, and is in good condition, although somewhat pitted with corrosion, which will attack even this enduring alloy, if not carefully kept.

There are three points of interest, partial and general, presented by this coin.

The first is, the coincidence of *name*. This perhaps will be interesting only to a *Philadelphian*. Still, those who visit the Mint here, and see this piece in its cabinet, will regard it as a special curiosity, for the name's sake. When Attalus Philadelphus founded his city, he established a mint in it; and as far

down certainly as the reign of the Roman Emperor Caracalla (how much farther we cannot say), that mint was still in operation. It therefore had a run of at least 350 years. We and our successors, of the modern Philadelphia mint, will be happy to serve the nation in our line for that length of time, if people shall so long continue in the need or love of real money.

The next point is interesting to the readers of Scripture; because this Philadelphia was one of the seven cities of Asia Minor, which was specially written to by the Apostle John, as recorded in the last book in the New Testament. (See Rev. i. 11, and iii. 7-13.) The delivery of this divine message took place near the close of the first Christian century; by which time Christianity had made great progress in that region. In fact, that was the time, or thereabouts, when Pliny, then Roman governor in the adjoining province, wrote to the Emperor Trajan, complaining that the temples were deserted, and the people everywhere taking up with the "new superstition;" and inquiring what he was to do with these Christians. His letter, and the Emperor's reply, are two of the most valuable and interesting relics of history. The fact just mentioned, will derive additional interest when we touch the next point.

Those seven cities, some of them world-renowned, lay almost in a group together; and at one of them (Ephesus) the Apostle Paul lived and labored at least three years. No doubt he was often at Philadelphia, and had occasion to use some of these very bronze coins. He was "in hunger often," and one or two such might procure some sort of a dinner, in days very different from ours. And St. John, who afterwards had the oversight of these Seven Churches, no doubt handled the same Philadelphia currency.

The third point, perhaps of more general interest, will be as to the coin itself; the devices on it, what they mean, how they are executed, and how far they illustrate the history of those times. It will appear that a mere "nehush-tan," to borrow a Hebrew term of disparagement, can tell quite a little story.

On one side, then, we have a head; not a king's nor an emperor's; as yet the free city had a pride and a privilege above that. It is a female head, an ideal, representing the city itself; or rather the dwellers in it, the *Demos*. Here in this head and title, we have the radix of that Democracy of which we hear so much. Every Democrat, and equally every Republican, may learn from a coin like this, that his political idea had an origin many centuries ago, even in Asia, with all the surroundings of despotism against it. Here my subject has a hold upon all Americans. Like the ancient Republics, we disdain to plant any man's portrait on our coins. It must be a woman's; and she must represent, not any particular person, nor womanhood in general, but the whole body of the people and their franchises. We may change her face or figure, for an escape from monotony, (the coin-collectors would like that,) but essentially she is the same, the ΔΗΜΟΣ.

This is all we can gather from the obverse. On the other side we have a larger variety: a running female figure; a dog also on the trot; a legend of some length and of more significance. Let us spread them a little.

The half-clad figure is that of the goddess, known to the Greeks as Artemis, to the Latins as Diana; and otherwise called Selene, Phœbe, Delia, or Cynthia, names still borne by many of our girls, both in fact and in fiction.



She was the favorite tutelar divinity of the cities of Asia Minor, as we shall see from the inscription; they loved her and she loved them. It was rather creditable to them to make so good a selection from the crowd. She was the patroness of chastity and purity, a proof that they held such virtue in regard. She was also the head of the department of hunting, —

Hark! the goddess Diana calls out, "To the chase!"

and let it be observed, this was not the mean chase of timid, harmless deer and rabbits, but the bold extermination of wolves, wild boars, and jackals, a mission not less benevolent than that of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

I was about to hint an argument, from these two specialties of Artemis, that they afforded a reason why a pure religion should have gained such an early and strong foothold in this region; but I observe that at Sardis and Thyatira they honored other gods on their coins, Bacchus especially. Still, the ascendancy of Artemis may have made this a better soil for the Apostles to work upon than that of Corinth, Crete, or Cyprus.

She appears here with bow, arrows, and quiver, and the faithful, indispensable dog. Better weapons have since been invented; but man or woman will never allow of a better companion than the one which delights to bark and bite.

The legend around this figure,  $\Phi\Lambda. \Phi\text{ΙΛΑΔΕΛΦΕΩΝ ΝΕΩΚΟΡΩΝ}$ , is full of meaning: "Friend of the Philadelphians, [her] temple-sweepers."

I must here ask attention to a verse in the 19th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, which must be written a little closer to the original Greek: — "And when the Grammateus (chancellor) had appeased the people, he said, 'Ye men of Ephesus, what man is there that knoweth not how that the city of the Ephesians is *Neokoros* of the great goddess Artemis?'"

This *Neokoros* was, then, a title of honor for Ephesus, for Philadelphia, for several other Greek cities, all indeed which honored Artemis by erecting a Temple to her, and taking care of it.

There has been a disposition, in all ages, to make the coins bear a Confession of Faith.

If the Seven Sleepers, lying down at this very Philadelphia of the Minor Asiatics, with coins of Artemis in their pockets, should wake up four or five centuries later, they would find a conspicuous *Cross* emblazoned on the current coin. Falling asleep again, and being roused up two or three centuries farther down, the new coins would tell them, "There is only one God, and Mohammed is his messenger."

Coming westward, and nearer our own times, we find the papal coins, of course, with such mottoes as, "To God and for God"; "O, Lord, direct my steps." The courtiers of Louis Fourteenth played for gold coins, which declare that "Christ reigns and rules and conquers." Charles the First, contending with the Republicans, cries out upon his huge pounds of silver, "Let God arise, let his enemies be scattered." The coin of the Commonwealth calmly replies, "God with us." The very same words gird the new gold coins of the German Empire. The French Commune, holding Paris during the Prussian siege, and having neither time nor skill to make new dies which should omit "God protect France," (so we are informed,) continued the godly

invocation with extreme rage and chagrin. Certainly, we have abundant precedent for the Declaration of Trust, which, within a few years, has been placed upon our own coins.

But to return to Lydia and the days of old, or rather to get through. We have in this odd idea of *neokoros*, a sweeping title which affords the patronymic for all who take care of temples or churches. This honor have all the sweepers, sextons, church-wardens, vergers, and boards of trustees. Let me also give it to those who count, and get rid of, the unclean collections of small notes. It has a comical sound to our ears. Grant they were extra-religious in their way; did that chiefly show itself in flourishing the sacred broom and duster? It would seem to modern brotherly-lovers, a more eligible compliment to be spoken of as church-builders, than church-cleaners. To clear out the cobwebs is a small business. To raise the spire, rent the pews, and liquidate the debt, are the weightier matters.

It is observable that the head side, or that which represents the People, is by no means so well engraved as the reverse. An apprentice was given to the democracy, but a more skilled workman to the goddess. This was not the practice on royal and imperial coins, Grecian or Roman. The obverse, that which gave a portrait of the crowned head, was always the best executed.

Coins which illustrate Bible narrative, are more attended to now than formerly. Pinkerton, whose book was an authority nearly a century ago, made the silly remark that a Jewish shekel would be a disgrace to any collection. Thirty years ago, when we bought one for the Mint Cabinet, the price was twenty-one dollars. At present it costs about sixty dollars. Within the past quarter century, various treatises in that single line of study (Biblical coins) have been published, some of them very elaborate. They do not contain the piece here treated of; perhaps it was hardly within their scope, or not at hand.

The coins of old Philadelphia, and the cities round about, are mostly rare, but not dear. Being local, they are less sought after than more noted pieces. We requested Mr. Mickley to procure this, and after some search he found it with Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent, who have magazines in London and Paris.

I may as well add, that while Mr. M. was in Spain, he obtained another curious piece that we asked him to search for, and which can hardly be had except in that country, — a coin bearing the image of the Phœnician Baal, struck by a colony of Phœnicians. This is the god of whom we read not a little in the Old Testament. This, with other rare pieces, was stolen from him. Another has been sent for, and if it comes, may provide matter for another article.

W. E. DuBois,  
U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.

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#### WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE GODS.

"GREAT Jove, who wore the kingly crown,  
And used to make Olympus rattle,  
As if the sky was coming down,  
Or all the Titans were in battle, —  
Is now a sorry playhouse wight,  
Content to make the groundlings wonder,  
And earn some shillings every night,  
By coining cheap theatric thunder."

J. G. Saxe.



## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*October 3.*—A monthly meeting was held this day at 4 P. M. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. He also announced a donation from Alfred Sandham, of Montreal, of No. 1 of The Canadian Antiquarian, and read a letter from Dr. Edward Jarvis, inclosing a bill for 8 "gourdes," Haytien currency, for the cabinet of the Society. The Secretary exhibited several pieces lately brought from Europe, viz: exquisite half-dollars of 1796 and 1797, the curious little token of "New Yorke in America," *rev.* Venus and Cupid; British Settlement in Kentucky, *rev.* Copper Company of Upper Canada, a proof in copper; "Continental Currency" in brass; Washington half-dollar in copper, and the large-eagle and small-eagle cents; also the three pieces bought at Frankfort, described in report of meeting of December, 1871 (the monograms should read PA. DE. VA.); the French silver coin for Canada, described in report of meeting of January, 1872, and in *Journal*, IV. 65; one of the copper coins supposed to have been struck under the charter of Sir William Alexander, for Nova Scotia; an un-circulated impression in tin of the obverse of the Washington Masonic Medal, and an impression in silver of the Revolutionary Peace Medal, No. 9, *Journal*, II. 65; also the set of the six Washington or Season Medals in silver and copper, once sold for \$900, and lately come into the hands of the Secretary from Philadelphia. These pieces were examined with interest and admiration. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WILLIAM S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

*November 7.*—A monthly meeting was held this day at 4 P. M. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced donations from J. R. Baker of a medal in tin of the Jubilee of the Reformation by the Lutheran Church in America, 1867, and a Russian bronze medal, through Dr. S. A. Green. Mr. Seavey exhibited several choice pieces, some of which came from the sale of the collection of Dr. Clay; among them were two fine cents of 1793, the "GOD PRESERVE NEW ENGLAND, 1694," "Immune Columbia" in silver, the copper token for twelve pence of Richard Dawson, Gloucester County, Virginia, the New England threepence, (Dr. Clay's,) and the silver coin, stamped N. E. and I. The Secretary exhibited several coins of the present French Republic, 1870-1872, with two bronze medals of the Commune of Paris, the new cent of Prince Edward Island, 1871, and a curious medal, much worn, in copper gilt, with heads of George III. and his Queen, and reverse of England welcoming an American Indian, with inscription, "LOYAL ASSOCIATED REFUGEES;" nothing is known of its history. The Society adjourned about 5 P. M.

WILLIAM S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

*December 8.*—A monthly meeting was held this day at 4 P. M. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Reference was made to the late fire, in which Mr. Wheeler's valuable collection of medals was burnt, and from which Dr. S. A. Green's collection had a narrow escape. The President appointed Mr. Pratt and Dr. Green a committee to nominate

officers for the next year at the annual meeting in January. M. Marcou, a Corresponding Member, exhibited some curious and rare medals: the *Voltaire* Washington, the Masonic Franklin, another of Franklin, described in this number, (see p. 49, No. II.,) and impressions of the obverse and reverse separate of another large medal, as follows: Obv. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; the spread eagle with the shield on his breast, and motto, olive branch, and arrow; above are stars and rays. Rev. TO PEACE AND COMMERCE, IV. JUL. MDCCLXXVI, DUPRE. F.; an Indian queen personifying America, seated near bales of goods, a barrel and an anchor, and holding in her left hand a cornucopia, overflowing with fruits and grain; Mercury has just alighted near her, and at the right is the ocean, with a ship and distant hills. Mr. Rhodes exhibited a French silver medal, with the arms of Marseilles and inscription, COURTIERS DE COMMERCE, struck for some purpose by the brokers of Marseilles. Mr. Pratt showed a remarkably good specimen of the half-dime of 1802, making perhaps the fourth known of that very rare coin. Mr. Crosby exhibited several varieties of the Granby tokens, some being originals, and others copies of those not in his possession. Mr. Davenport showed a silver coin of Burmah, and Mr. Fowle a piece of silver cut out of a Spanish dollar and stamped "Nouvelle Orleans." The Secretary exhibited a specimen of the same Franklin as M. Marcou, two Granby tokens just received from England, and a bronze medal of President Lincoln, by H. Bovy, of Geneva. The meeting was a very large and interesting one. The Society adjourned a little before 5 P. M.

WILLIAM S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

### *Editors of American Journal of Numismatics:*

Will you please publish the following description of a very old medal, that has come into my possession, and see if any of your readers can assign a date to it.

It is of a very peculiar white bronze, size 22, and was evidently *cast* instead of struck. On the obverse is a male head in high relief, with a helmet, of which the side that shows looks like a ram's horn. On a strap going over the shoulder is the Hebrew word "Moses." On the reverse is the inscription, also in Hebrew, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me."

Yours respectfully,

JOHN WORCESTER.

*Waltham, Mass., December 9, 1872.*

### *Editors of American Journal of Numismatics:*

In the course of my travels I visited twenty-four different Mints, and was everywhere well received. The Directors or Mint-masters were generally scientific men; in many instances they went with me through their respective establishments, showing and explaining everything about the operations, with which they were perfectly familiar. In three Mints, those of Rome, Milan, and München, the works are moved by water, that at Carlsruhe by horses, all the others by steam-power. I did not see anything remarkable differing from



our Mint, except the separating machine in use in several Mints. This ingenious affair consists of a peculiarly constructed weighing scale, with three different compartments in which the coins are thrown from the scale, the light pieces in one, the heavy in another, and those of the proper weight in the third. This machine is more particularly used for gold coins. From each Mint I obtained fine specimens of the coins, by Mr. DuBois' request, for the cabinet in our Mint, where they can now be seen. In every instance the Directors tried to select the best specimens; no extra charge was made beyond the intrinsic value of the coins.

I saw many fine collections of coins, public and private. One of the finest, perhaps the very finest, is in the Antiquarian Museum in Madrid: it is uncommonly rich in Greek and Roman coins, some pronounced *unique*, and mostly in a beautiful state of preservation. The series relating to Spain, viz: Celtiberian, Roman, Gothic, Moorish, and the Spanish up to the present time, appears to be very complete. I was astonished to see such a vast number of well preserved pieces in that wonderful collection.

There are but a few collections in which coins relating to our country, either colonial or national, are met with: some are in the British Museum; among them, is the series of Lord Baltimore, in silver and copper, a fine U. S. dollar of 1794, and a few other pieces. In Berlin are a few, but nothing remarkable; in Stockholm, a fine half-eagle of 1815; besides this piece, I do not recollect seeing any others in that collection. I met a gentleman in Berlin who collects American coins.

In Vol. VI., No. 4 of your Journal, information is wanted about the Washington Medal by Joseph Wright. Many years ago I asked the late Erskine Hazard about it. He informed me that when he was a boy, his father, Ebenezer Hazard, gave him that medal; that he bought a watch, gave that medal in part payment, for which he was allowed half a dollar, which was about its intrinsic value. Some years afterwards he inquired of the watchmaker what had become of the medal, and was told it had been put in the melting pot with other silver. Mr. Hazard did not know of the existence of any other specimen from that die, nor what had become of the broken die.

In Vol. V., No. 4, I find an error in the article written by my friend DuBois, though I do not consider it of any consequence to correct it. He states that my father was a German. This is not the case; both my father and grandfather were born in Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.

Yours truly,

JOS. J. MICKLEY.

*Philadelphia, November 8, 1872.*

#### BIRCH SALE.

At the sale of coins by Thomas Birch & Son, Philadelphia, December 18, 1872, the following Colonial and United States coins brought the prices affixed:—

Elton's Card, 1757. *Obv.* Indian selling skins to a Trapper. "The red men come to Elton's daily." *Rev.* A Deer reclining. "Skins bought at Elton's." Said to be the oldest American

store card. Copper ; size 22. Pierced, but in very good condition for such an excessively rare piece. \$25.00.

1785. Vermontis Res Publica. The sun to the right. The date well up in the piece, between the lettering and the Plough. Poor, but believed to be unique. \$9.00.

Samaritan shilling, struck from the Wyatt dies by the late Mr. Bishop, for his own collection. Uncirculated. Gold. Unique. (Dies destroyed.) \$10.00.

1796. "British settlement of Kentucky." *Obv.* Hope presenting two children to the Goddess of Liberty. *Rev.* Britannia with spear inverted. Legend, "Payable by P. P. P. Myddleton." Silver. Proof. Excessively rare. \$25.00.

1774. Virginia shilling. But two or three of these pieces known to collectors. Silver. Uncirculated. Exceedingly rare. This piece brought \$130 in the Lightbody sale. \$120.00.

Libertas Americana Medal. *Rev.* Communi Concenso. Silver. Proof. Slightly damaged. Size 28. Very scarce. \$10.00.

1792. Washington cent. *Obv.* "Washington, President." *Rev.* Eagle with expanded wings and a semicircle of thirteen stars directly over its head. In very good condition for this exceedingly rare piece. \$60.00.

Eccleston Washington Medal. Thick planchet, Very fine. Bronze. Size 48. Scarce. \$5.00.

Granby or Higley copper. *Obv.* A Deer facing left, surrounded by the legend, "Value me as you please." *Rev.* Three Hammers crowned. "I am good copper." "1737." In very good condition for so rare a piece. But few specimens known. \$17.00.

Granby or Higley copper. *Obv.* Like the last. *Rev.* A Broad-Axe, "I cut my way through." In good condition and extremely rare. \$18.00.

1797. United States dollar. Seven stars facing. *Rev.* Seven berries on Laurel. Very fine. \$8.00.

1846. United States dollar. Proof. Slightly tarnished. Rare. \$15.00.

1796. United States quarter dollar. Fine proof. A magnificent piece. The finest quarter dollar of this date ever offered at public sale. \$60.00.

1793. Cent. Chain. Very fine. \$7.50.

1796. Half cent. Obverse plain and distinct, much better than the Reverse, but in very good condition for this excessively rare and desirable piece. \$20.00.

1856. Proof nickel cent. \$1.75.

1783. Nova Constellatio dollar, or 1,000 mill piece. *Obv.* "U. S. 1000" in centre of a Laurel wreath, surrounded by the Legend, "Libertas Justitia." *Rev.* In the centre an eye and rays, with a circle of thirteen stars intermingling with the rays, surrounded by the Legend, "Nova Constellatio." Engrailed edge. Silver proof. Weight, 11 dwts. 4 gr. Unique.

1783. Nova Constellatio half dollar, or 500 mill piece. *Obv.* "U. S. 500." Similar in design, and a companion piece to the preceding. Silver proof. Weight, 5 dwts. 15 gr. Unique. \$540.00.

## SALES OF COINS AND MEDALS.

A SALE of coins belonging to C. N. Bodey, of Orwigsburg, Pa., by T. Birch & Son, took place at Philadelphia, October 29 and 30, 1872.

In the collection was a Pattern Cent of 1792, silver centre, size 15, and a New York cent, "Liber Natus Libertatem Defendo;" both of which were counterfeit. We give a list of the most desirable pieces, and the prices which they brought:—

Dollars.—1794, fair, \$9.00 ; 1795, v. f. \$2.50 ; 1796, good, \$2.40 ; 1797, six stars, v. g. \$2.50 ; 1798, large eagle, v. f. \$2.25 ; do. small eagle, \$2.50 ; 1799, f. \$2.75 ; 1800, v. f. \$2.52 ; 1801, f. \$2.75 ; 1802, f. \$2.25 ; 1803, f. \$2.00 ; 1840-42, uncir. \$2.00 each ; 1845, do. \$2.60 ; 1846, do. \$2.12 ; 1851 and 1852, proofs, \$30.00 each ; 1854, fine, \$7.00 ; 1855, f. \$4.50 ; 1856, f. \$4.00 ; 1857, f. \$2.25 ; 1858, proof, \$8.25.

Half Dollars.—1794, f. \$2.50 ; 1796, f. \$21.00 ; 1797, f. \$16.00 ; 1815, uncir. \$4.00 ; 1834, proof, \$5.25 ; 1851, uncir. \$2.50 ; 1852, do. \$3.00 ; 1852, do. \$2.25 ; 1858, proof, \$3.75 ; 1861, proof, \$3.00.

Quarter Dollars.—1796, proof, \$17.00 ; 1828, uncir. \$2.60 ; 1832, uncir. \$4.10.



Dimes. — 1797, v. f. \$5.75 ; 1827, proof, \$2.00.  
 Half Dimes. — 1796, f. \$3.50 ; 1805, g. \$2.75.  
 Cents. — 1804, v. g. \$6.00 ; 1809, f. \$4.00 ; 1820, proof, \$4.00.  
 Half Cents. — 1831, proof, \$14.50 ; 1836, f. \$12.00 ; 1840, '41, and '48, proofs, \$10.00 each ; 1852, proof, \$8.00 ; 1856, Nickel Cent, proof, \$2.25.  
 Flying Eagle Dollar, proof, 1836, \$5.00 ; do. 1838, \$35.00 ; half do. Standing Eagle, \$4.00 ; 1839, Flying Eagle, proof, \$25.50 ; Washington Half Dollar, 1792, size 21, good, \$42.00 ; Im-  
 munis Columbia Cent, fine, \$18.00.

A collection of coins, paper money, and priced catalogues, was sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, on the 11th of November last. The most desirable lots were the following:—

Hibernia Halfpenny, proof, \$2.75 ; Dollars, 1794, good, \$4.00 ; 1802, fine, \$3.75 ; 1859, uncirculated, \$3.25 ; 1860, uncir. \$3.00 ; Quarter Dollar, 1844, fine, \$1.12 ; Dime, 1796, pierced, \$1.00 ; Half Dime, 1796, fine, \$8.50 ; do. 1805, poor, \$1.12 ; do. 1838, no stars, very good, \$1.00 ; 1846, fair, \$1.00. Feuchtwanger Three-cent piece, Eagle on a Rock, proof, \$6.00 ; Nickel Cent, 1859, rare variety, \$2.12 ; Prince of Wales' Medal, by Wyon, copper, \$7.25 ; Stonewall Jackson Medal, \$6.50 ; Cents, 1795, thin die, good, \$2.50 ; 1796, fair, \$2.00 ; 1803, uncir. \$1.12 ; 1804, good, \$4.62 ; 1809, fair, \$2.50 ; 1820, uncir. \$2.37. Half Cents, 1802, poor, \$1.25 ; 1842, proof, \$20.00. Mint Cabinet Medal, silver, \$4.50 ; Cogan's Medal, Rev. George Washington, 1776, Washington on Horseback, proof, \$6.75. Angel of Henry VIII., gold, \$6.00 ; Penny of Richard I., silver, \$11.00 ; Edward I. Penny, \$2.00 ; Henry IV. Groat, \$1.00 ; another, \$2.00 ; Henry VIII. do. \$2.75 ; James II. Shilling, 1687, uncirculated, scarce, \$10.00 ; New Jersey Cent, rare variety, \$5.50 ; Kentucky Cent, good, \$2.00 ; Paper Money, Continental, \$20.00, May 10, 1775, \$2.00 ; other bills from 4 to 50 cents each. Priced Catalogues, H. A. Smith's, March, 1863, \$1.00 ; G. P. Leavitt's, September, 1863, \$1.00 ; G. F. Seavey's, September, 1863, \$2.50 ; Sanitary Fair, March, 1864, \$2.00 ; John Allan's, May, 1864, \$1.00 ; G. F. Seavey's, June, 1864, \$1.00 ; Beckford & Co., July 13, 1864, \$2.00 ; do. do. July 27, \$1.75 ; Dr. Edwards', October, 1865, \$1.00 ; Thomas & Son's, November, 1866, \$1.12 ; S. H. Chadbourne, September, 1867, \$1.62 ; J. C. Nippes, July, 1868, \$2.50 ; Medal of Martin Luther, size 14, \$14.00.

## COINAGE.

FACTS are such stubborn things that they do not yield to mere denials and assertions. That the last issue of gold and silver coin from the mint in London was unsatisfactory, was lately mentioned and condemned in the money article of the *Times* a few weeks ago. The charge was, that the new silver coins were so badly executed that they looked like counterfeits, and that the new gold sovereigns, when paid into the Bank of England, were accepted there only with a deduction of fourpence (eight cents) upon each. The apology, — for no answer to this charge has yet been made, — was that the errors in question had arisen out of carelessness and haste in the rapid production of the new coinage. He who, under such circumstances, is "certain that all apprehensions as to the integrity of the British coinage may be dismissed," and who seriously speaks of "effectual checks" (at the London mint) to insure accuracy in the weight and fineness of its coins," is credulous to a degree, the facts being against him.

Mr. Tomline, who has publicly charged the English Mint with issuing silver shillings 5 1-4 per cent. less value than the legal standard, is a member of

Parliament who has paid great attention to the British coinage, and, during the last session, exposed the incapacity of Mr. Lowe (who is Master of the Mint, *ex officio*, because he is Chancellor of the Exchequer), and, no doubt, caused the defeat of his proposal to have a new mint erected and fitted up under a fashion of his own. Nothing is more likely than that the same admitted "carelessness" and "haste" which produced a golden sovereign actually worth eight cents less than its nominal value, may have led to a deterioration in the silver shilling. Mr. Tomline has made a serious charge, in the most public manner, and the authorities at the Mint have not shown an alacrity in rebutting the accusation. Possibly, Mr. Lowe reserves his reply — denial, apology, or confession — for the old tilting-place, the House of Commons, next session.

Until the year 1850 the office of Master of the British Mint was little more than a political sinecure, vacated on each change of Ministry. In 1850 Sir John Herschel, one of the deepest philosophers and great men of science in Europe, was placed in this office, then first made permanent. On his resignation, in 1855, Dr. Thomas Graham, well known during his eighteen years' distinguished occupancy of the chair of chemistry in the University of London, was made Master of the Mint, and may be said to have literally thrown himself, with the well known ardor of his nature, into the execution of his duties. He remained in office until his death in 1869, when, in a spirit of economy which saves nothing in the end, it was resolved that the office should be abolished, to merge in that of Chancellor of the Exchequer. It is just cause for complaint, we repeat, that Mr. Lowe has not attended to the additional duties thus imposed upon him. Mr. C. W. Freemantle, the Deputy Master, does not possess the powers necessary to make the Mint as entirely efficient as it was during the fourteen years Dr. Graham was at the head of that establishment.

In closing this subject, we reassert, with all the confidence of truth and conviction, that the shortcomings and wrongdoings complained of as to the British could not have occurred in connection with American coinage, which for care in production and accuracy as to value cannot be surpassed in any country. — *Philadelphia Press*, Nov. 15, 1872.

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## THE COINAGE QUESTION AGAIN.

*To the Editor of The Press:—*

SIR: The article in a recent number of *The Press* on the subject of "debased coinage," is unjust to the British coinage, as well as the mint of that country.

As to the statements made by Colonel Tomline, they may be disposed of very quickly. Either his knowledge of the functions as prescribed by law of the gold and silver coinage of this country is very limited, or, for political purposes, he has intentionally misstated the facts. What he is pleased to term "debasement," is nothing more nor less than the "seigniorage" exacted from the subsidiary (silver) coin, which is done to a greater or less extent in all countries where gold is the standard of value. To the credit of Great Britain, it should be added that the fund accruing from the difference between the



*intrinsic* and *nominal* value of the silver coin is largely applied in keeping that coinage in good repair, considerable sums of worn coin being annually redeemed at par and recoinied.

It is possible that a new sovereign of less than legal weight found its way to the bank. If so, it is more likely to have been artificially reduced in weight than to have passed the numerous checks used at the mint to prevent the issue of light pieces.

While the Chancellor of the Exchequer is the nominal head of the mint; the institution is under the direct personal supervision of an officer termed the "Deputy Master of the Mint," who performs similar functions to the Director of the Mint of the United States.

During a recent visit to Europe it was my privilege to thoroughly examine the London mint; also, to attend the annual trial of the "pyx," or coinage; and I am certain that all apprehensions as to the integrity of the British coinage may be dismissed. No government is more careful in the maintenance of its standard of value, or has adopted more effectual checks to insure accuracy in the weight and fineness of its coins.

The greater portion of the coining machinery used in the London mint is quite inferior to that employed in the United States mints, and one of the first reforms attempted by Chancellor Lowe was to obtain authority from Parliament to erect a new mint edifice, and fit it up with the latest and most improved machinery. The bill for that purpose, although ably urged by the Chancellor failed in the House of Commons, which is to be regretted.

Very respectfully,

*Philadelphia.*

H. R. LINDERMAN.

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## THE SILVER CURRENCY OF ENGLAND.

*To the Editor of the Press:*

SIR: I must ask the editor of *The Press* to reëxamine the subject which he has lately brought up under the head of "Debased Coinage." He has certainly been misled by the letter written by Colonel Tomline, M. P. for Great Grimsby, which seems another name for "Buncombe."

The silver coin of England was reduced (not debased) more than fifty years ago, in order to make it play a subsidiary part to gold, and to keep it from being exported. It is only a legal tender for forty shillings, and it is always exchangeable at par for gold. It is, therefore, not true that "the workmen pay 9 1-4 per cent. more than they ought to pay for all foreign produce — tea, coffee, tobacco," etc.

There is a similar difference, for similar ends, between gold and silver in other countries of Europe, and in our own monetary system, though not to the same degree. It is the very system to keep up silver change, even when gold is scarce, or somewhat at a premium as against bank notes.

The other complaint, the issue of new gold sovereigns of light weight, is a very different matter, and one that will be looked into by those who make such inquiries their business. This would be a great departure from the usual care and accuracy observed at that mint.

ASSAYER.

## NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ART.

THE patrons and lovers of fine arts will be gratified at the announcement that the site for the "Metropolitan Museum of Art" in New York, has been finally selected, the plans for the structure agreed upon, and work commenced. Another important item is, that the trustees of the Museum have ordered a duplicate of the best specimens of the splendid collection in the South Kensington Museum, London; and a still more satisfactory announcement is, that the rare and valuable objects of art, consisting of antique statues, superb vases, and rich specimens of ancient sculpture and handiwork, recently discovered in the island of Cyprus, have just been secured, at a large outlay, for the new museum.

The proposed building is to be erected in Central Park, on the corner of Fifth Avenue and Seventy-ninth Street. One of the first official acts of Comptroller Green was to secure this fund, of \$150,000 for its legitimate purpose, and the new Board of Park Commissioners have been active in their efforts to establish the Museum on a firm basis, believing that it is destined to become one of the grandest of our public institutions. One of the commissioners accepted his position principally to assist in this undertaking. The trustees of the Museum, an honorary body of prominent citizens, have made great exertions in its behalf, and the temporary gallery in Fifth Avenue is the result of their labors. Under the supervision of Mr. George P. Putnam, this gallery has become an attraction of the city, besides being a school for artists and art students.

Respecting the new additions to the Museum, the most important will be the Cyprus Collection. This collection, beyond its intrinsic value, has a history which is of special interest to Americans. The following are the principal facts relating to it: Gen. Di Cesnola, late Colonel of the Fourth New York Cavalry, was appointed Consul to Cyprus at the close of the war, and while there he devoted himself to studying the traditions and antiquities of the island. Receiving special permit from the authorities, he commenced explorations among the ancient tombs and temple sites, for which Cyprus is historic, and made extensive discoveries. In the course of a few years he secured a valuable collection, including busts, statues, and curiosities of every description. This he recently shipped to England, with a view to its disposal to some public institution, and the British Museum was proposing to buy it, when Mr. J. T. Johnston of New York, aware of its value and the necessity of prompt action, if it was to be secured for this country, made final arrangements for its purchase for the New York Museum.

The collection has been valued at \$200,000, if disposed of in parcels; but in view of the fact that it would be taken as a whole and brought to the United States, Gen. Di Cesnola parted with it at a much less sum. The British Museum coveted the collection, but New York happily comes into final possession of it. To give a full description of the collection in a brief space would be impossible. It includes objects from colossal Phœnician heads to the smallest coins and gems of art; and some idea of the extent of Di Cesnola's excavations may be gathered from the fact that he opened 8,000 tombs. Of objects which will especially interest art-lovers, there are Greek and Egyptian heads



from the Temple of Venus at Golgos, statues of Macedonians and Phœnicians, gigantic Assyrian heads, bronze statuettes, etc. To the archæologist, the collection will be a mine for thought and speculation. It is believed that the Phœnician relics are the first that have been discovered of that early maritime people, and the various specimens will materially aid specialists and antiquaries in furnishing clearer pictures of Eastern life and manners, three thousand years ago. A Mr. Hitchcock, who visited Gen. Di Cesnola in Cyprus, states that his collection, in 1870, numbered 13,000 pieces, comprising many statues, 1,800 lamps, 5,000 vases, 2,000 coins, 600 gold ornaments, 1,700 pieces of glass of all descriptions, 300 pieces of bronze, and 100 inscriptions. Of the vases 869 are of different designs. The discovery of these relics is considered one of the most important of the century, and the royal museums have sent their representatives to inspect them.

In the summer of 1870, the Emperor of France authorized a liberal offer for it in behalf of the Imperial Museum of the Louvre, but the German war put an end to his enterprise as well as to his empire. Said Mr. Hitchcock: "The importance of the discoveries in Cyprus is recognized by the world of science, and Di Cesnola has been made an honorary member of the archæological societies of Athens, Rome, Dresden, Berlin, and Paris, and other royal academies. It is to be hoped that America, of which the discoverer is a worthy and honored citizen, will anticipate the action of London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, and secure this rare collection." The general plans of the building for the Museum have been made by the architect of the Park, with the concurrence of an advisory board of architects, representing the trustees. It is proposed to establish at first a central building, to which eventually as necessity arises, wings and extensions can be added.

In the main part there will be four galleries, each ninety-five feet long, and lighted from above. The ground floor will be an open court, girted with gardens and fountains, and affording ample room for statuary, vases, monuments, etc. To complete this extensive project will necessarily take time, but the citizens of New York will be amply repaid for their patience, as the Museum cannot fail to become the pride of the city. The present gallery in Fifth Avenue has just received accessions in the shape of Houdon's original bust of Franklin, two striking pictures by the Dutch artist, Vanderhelst, and a fine painting by Carel de Moor, whose works are seldom met with. The South Kensington Collection consists of beautiful statues, vases, potteries, etc., and a duplicate of these has been ordered by the trustees for the Museum. — *Boston Transcript*.

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### GOLD! GOLD! GOLD!

WIDE-WASTING pest! that rages unconfined,  
And crowds with crimes the records of mankind;  
For gold, his sword the hireling ruffian draws;  
For gold, the hireling judge distorts the laws;  
Wealth heaped on wealth, nor truth nor safety buys,  
The dangers gather as the treasures rise.

## THE CHOICE OF KING MIDAS.

"GOLD, gold, money untold!"  
Cried Midas to Bacchus, beseeching.  
Said the god, "I'm afraid,  
By the prayer you have made,  
You are vastly too overreaching.  
But the gold I will grant,  
Aye, more than you want."  
Said Midas, "My coffer  
Holds more than your offer,  
So grant me the treasure without stint or measure."

Gold, gold, money untold,  
King Midas found came to his wishes:  
Wherever he trod,  
Rich gold was his sod;  
Gold covered his meat and his dishes!  
No mint more prolific,  
His touch was specific,  
And turned all to ore that was gold to the core.

Gold, gold, money untold!  
"Alas!" cried the monarch, confounded,  
"I would rather, I think,  
Have good victuals and drink  
Than be with such metal surrounded.  
Mighty Bacchus, I pray,  
Let your gift pass away,  
For gold of itself can no hunger allay!"

"Gold, gold, money untold,"  
Said the god to the penitent miser,  
"Is a gift of no worth  
To the children of earth,  
Nor makes them the better or wiser!  
But a way I'll unfold  
To wash off your gold,  
If you wish me to be your adviser."

"Gold, gold, money untold,  
To be rid of you I will endeavor."  
So the King laid aside  
Both his robes and his pride,  
And plunged into Pactolus River.  
From his skin fell away  
All the gold, strange to say,  
And is left in the sands there forever!

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Though good is gold, to have and hold,  
This story makes it clear,  
Who sells himself for sordid pelf,  
Has bought it much too dear!



## EDITORIAL.

By the late calamity in Boston, this issue of the Journal has been unavoidably delayed ; our loss was the first "form," which was ready for the press ; a number of cuts which had been kindly furnished by our friend Dr. Morris, a portion of which have, however, been reproduced for this number ; and paper sufficient for the present and the next volume of our publication, together with electrotypes of the Seals of the Society.

THE CHAMPION NUMISMATIST. — It may not be generally known that Dr. Charles Spier of this place is the oldest living and most successful numismatist in the world. He has been engaged in the collection of coins for over fifty-seven years, and has now over 14,000 pieces, representing every species of coin ever produced in any year, or under the dominion of any sovereign or government, from the days of Semiramis and the Pharaohs down to the present time. His collection is worth hundreds of thousands of dollars. He has over 10,000 of his pieces in the vaults of the Bank of California, and 4,000, or over, here. At the Bank of California his collection is pronounced the best and most valuable in existence, not excepting those of Queen Victoria and the Sultan of Turkey, which are particularly extensive and valuable. A few days ago we examined the 4,000 of his pieces which he keeps here. They proved a most interesting study. Coins of the ancient Jewish kingdom, of the various kings, consuls, and emperors of Rome, of Tyre, Sidon, Carthage, Nineveh, Babylon, China, Palmyra, Egypt, Japan, etc., with specimens of every year's coinage in all Christian lands from the time of Constantine till now, were exhibited in prodigal profusion. The Doctor has many coins which would sell for many thousands of dollars each. His collection has been the work of a very extended lifetime. He has travelled nearly all over the world, and is constantly receiving new additions to his pieces from Europe and the East. He has gold and silver coins from the size of a very large teacup, down to that of a pea. We wish we had the space to particularly describe some of them. The Doctor, who is in easy circumstances and greatly advanced in years, though still robust for one of his age, remains in Visalia on account of the excellence of the climate. His collection is very interesting to any one appreciating the mementoes of antiquity. — *Visalia, Cal., Delta.*

We cut the preceding from the *Transcript* of December 28, and cannot refrain from a few remarks on it. Dr. Spier, whose fame had not previously reached the Atlantic, may be the "oldest living," but it is by no means certain that he is the "most successful numismatist in the world." If his collection numbers only 14,000 pieces, it cannot contain representatives of all the species of coin claimed for it. The collection is certainly *not* worth hundreds of thousands of dollars, and does *not* contain many coins which would sell for many thousands of dollars each. It is very doubtful if the collection is even the most valuable in the United States ; and it is but a mere trifle in comparison with the great collections of Europe, such as those of the British Museum, the National Library at Paris, and the Imperial Library at Vienna. — *EDS.*

We learn that Mr. George F. Seavey, of Cambridgeport, Mass., will offer his entire collection at private sale. He is desirous that it should be kept together, if possible, as it is thought to be more complete than any other collection of American coins extant, and undoubtedly the finest in condition. It contains a specimen of American coins of every date ever struck, of gold, silver, copper, nickel, and bronze, and as fine and complete a series of colonial and pattern pieces as can be found in any one collection.

THE Mint at Philadelphia has begun melting one million one-dollar gold pieces, to be coined into pieces of a larger denomination. Twenty millions of these coins are to be thus converted. The French gold five-franc, of less value than our dollar piece, is five eighths of an inch in diameter, and is an unexceptionable coin ; were our pieces made of the same thickness only, the objection to their present size would be removed.

At a late sale in Philadelphia, the Pattern Cent, of 1792, *with silver centre*, size 15, proved to be a counterfeit ; from the description we judge that it is a dangerous one. The "New York Cent," which was also a counterfeit, was poorly executed.

MANSELL & Co., of London, are publishing a series of photographs of the Archæological and Art Collections in the British Museum, which are intended to illustrate the vast domain of Archæology. The first series comprises nearly one thousand photographs, representing many thousand objects. The price is two shillings per copy ; size, 10 by 12 inches.

THE Newgate copper mines in Connecticut, from which the first copper coinage of the country was made by John Higley, a Granby blacksmith, in 1737, after lying idle a long time, have been inspected by parties who propose to develop them in the spring, there being evidence that they contain an abundance of valuable metal.

"*Mind Your Business*;" *Ring, or Franklin Cent* (vol. vi. p. 100). The first owners of the dies of this cent, as far as we can learn, were Broom & Platt, hardware dealers, of New Haven, Conn. There were three sets of dies; our informant, Mr. H. N. Rust, tells us that he found a single die at Bridgeport, Conn., in 1858; afterwards he obtained the remaining five parts of the dies in the store formerly occupied by Broom & Platt, in New Haven.

Mr. Rust sold three of the dies to a dealer in New York City, but who did not succeed in obtaining good impressions from them. Mr. R. had some three or four hundred pieces struck at Waterbury, Conn., in a metal composed of copper and nickel, also a few in silver, and one only in gold.

*The Curiosity Hunter*, a monthly of four pages, 8vo, published at Rockford, Illinois, is devoted to the dissemination of information in regard to "all kinds of Curiosities, whether of Nature, Science, Art, Literature, or Antiquity." Monthly, fifty cents per annum.

*Mason's Coin Collectors' Magazine* is now issued quarterly, instead of monthly, as formerly. It contains many articles of interest and value, and we take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to it. The price is \$1.50 a year in advance, and it is published by Mason & Co., corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

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### CURRENCY.

HARD cash is legal tender.

HUSH money — Nurse's wages.

DOLLARS come by saving pence.

THE table of interest is the dinner table.

IOWA can now say, I-owe-a penny to nobody.

ODE to the money-lender — "Meet me a loan."

MONEY is like promises, easier made than kept.

A MERK, a Scotch silver coin, worth about \$3.25.

A FREE Agent — one who goes off with his master's cash.

AN object of interest — your deposit in the savings' bank.

SPEECH is silver, but silence golden. Hence the expression, "hush money."

A NEW YORK woman speaks of her husband as her two thousand dollar darling, that being the amount of his life policy.

SOMEBODY has translated the old maxim, "The pen is mightier than the sword," into "The penny's mightier than the sword."

"WHAT are you going to buy, Sonny?" "A ha'porth of nails." "What do you want a ha'porth of nails for?" "For a *halfpenny*," was the reply.

SOLOMON saith, "A virtuous woman is a CROWN to her husband." By this rule the most valuable of the sex is worth just one dollar and twenty-five cents.

At the Roxburghe Sale [London, 1812], the Decameron of Boccaccio, printed by Valdarfer, at Venice, 1471, produced the largest sum ever given for a single volume, viz., £2,260.



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No. 4.

## THE MEDALS OF WASHINGTON.

It is a fact not pleasant to remember, that nowhere at present can one find a worthy account of the medals struck in honor of Washington. Snowden's "Medallic Memorials of Washington in the Mint of the United States," published in 1861, contains descriptions of 138, and is very valuable; but the number struck since is enormous, to say nothing of those of earlier date, which were not in the collection at the Mint. Woodward's "List of Washington Memorial Medals," privately printed in 1865, "only proposed to furnish brief descriptions of a portion of the medallic memorials of his death," and enumerates but 48. Several are of course mentioned in Dickeson's "American Numismatical Manual," and long lists of Medals of Washington are in various sale catalogues, particularly those of Haines, McCoy, and Woodward's Fifth and Sixth. My own collection contains almost every medal mentioned by Snowden, Woodward, and Dickeson, a very large part of those ever offered at public sale, besides some which have never appeared on any catalogue, and have never been described, except, perhaps, in the reports of the meetings of the Boston Numismatic Society. I may name, as medals of exceeding rarity, numbers XII, XIII, XVI, XLVIII, LV, LXIII, LXX, LXXVI. The collection is so extensive that I have thought it deserving of a printed catalogue, to which I add notes of some of the medals wanting in it.

WM. S. APPLETON.

I. GEORGIO WASHINGTON SVPREMO DVCI EXERCITVVM ADSEPTORI LIBERTATIS COMITIA AMERICANA; head of Washington facing the right; below, DU VIVIER PARIS. F. REV. HOSTIBUS PRIMO FUGATIS; in exergue, BOSTONIUM RECUPERATUM XVII. MARTII MDCCLXXVI; at the left Washington, with four officers on horseback; at the right a fort, and near it two cannon — on one DUVIV — and cannon balls lying on the ground; in the middle distance soldiers under arms; beyond a view of Boston lying near the water, on which are several vessels just sailing away. Bronze, size 43.

This is the medal voted to Washington by Congress, for the evacuation of Boston, and executed in France. The original in gold, presented to

Washington himself, has lately been for sale at a high price ; a silver impression, also owned by Washington, and afterwards by Webster, is now the property of the Webster Club of Boston.

II. The same medal, restruck from the original dies, with the trifling change of the erasure of one leg of a horse in the group of officers. Bronze, size 43.

III. G<sup>R</sup>. WASHINGTON E<sup>R</sup>. GENERAL OF THE CONTIN<sup>L</sup>. ARMY IN AMERICA ; head of Washington, facing the right. Rev. WASHIN. REUNIT PAR UN RARE ASSEMBLAGE. LES TALENS DU GUERRIER & LES VERTUS DU SAGE ; a military trophy, consisting of a cannon, a mortar, balls, a drum, a trumpet and flags, resting on the ground, and surrounded above by a halo of rays. Silver and bronze, size 25 1-2.

This medal appeared in France during the Revolutionary War, and is probably first mentioned in April 1778, by Samuel Curwen, who says in his Journal, that it had been lately struck for M. Voltaire. Specimens in bronze are valuable, but not very rare ; but mine and one other are the only ones I have ever seen in silver.

IV. Busts of Washington and Franklin, facing the left. Rev. An oak-tree, at the trunk of which a beaver is gnawing ; at the right a group of reeds, in exergue 1776. Bronze, size 26.

V. Same obverse. Rev. 1783 ; an eagle, with olive-branch in his beak, and lightnings in his claws, hovering over a part of a sphere, inscribed UNITED STATES. Bronze, size 26.

VI. G. WASHINGTON C. C. A. U. S. ; bust of Washington in uniform, facing the left ; on edge of arm R. Rev. As the last. Silver, size 26.

VII. WASHINGTON ; laureled bust of Washington in uniform, facing the left ; below a sort of star. Rev. ONE CENT ; same head and star. Copper, size 17.

VIII. WASHINGTON & INDEPENDENCE 1783 ; laureled head of Washington, facing the left. Rev. UNITY STATES OF AMERICA ; in a wreath of two olive-branches tied by a bow ONE CENT ; below  $\frac{11}{16}$ . Copper, size 18.

IX. WASHINGTON & INDEPENDENCE 1783 ; laureled bust of Washington in uniform, facing the left. Rev. UNITED STATES ; seated figure of Liberty holding an olive-branch in right hand, and with left supporting a pole, on which is a liberty-cap ; in exergue T. W. I. ; K. S. Copper, size 18.

X. WASHINGTON & INDEPENDENCE 1783 ; laureled head of Washington, facing the left. Rev. Same design as last, but different in execution ; nothing in exergue. Copper, size 18.

XI. The same medal, restruck from the original dies in England, probably retouched. Silver, size 18.

XII. GEN. WASHINGTON. ; head of Washington, facing the right. Rev. CONFEDERATIO 1785 ; thirteen stars within a circle, from which issue rays. Copper, size 18.

XIII. Same obverse. Rev. E. PLURIBUS UNUM. 1786 ; an eagle displayed, on his breast a shield, in right claw a bundle of arrows, in left an olive-branch, about his head thirteen stars. Copper, size 18.

XIV. NON VI VIRTUTE VICI ; bust of Washington, facing the right. Rev. NEO-EBORACENSIS ; in exergue 1786 ; seated female figure facing the right holding a pair of balances in left hand, and with right supporting a pole, on which is a liberty-cap. Copper, size 19.



XV. GEORGE WASHINGTON.; bust of Washington, facing the right; on edge of arm TWIGG. Rev. GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES. 1775. RESIGN'D THE COMMAND. 1783. ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES. 1789. in nine parallel lines. Tin, size 22.

XVI. GEORGE WASHINGTON OF VIRGINIA; bust of Washington, facing the right. Rev. GEN<sup>L</sup> OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES 1775. RESIGNED THE COMMAND 1783. ELEC<sup>T</sup>. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1789 in two circular lines; within a pair of crossed swords, and a pile of cannon-balls. Copper, size 21 1-2.

XVII. GEO. WASHINGTON BORN VIRGINIA FEB. 11. 1732; bust of Washington facing the left. Rev. GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES 1775 RESIGNED 1783 PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1789 in ten parallel lines; above a star. Copper, size 19.

XVIII. GEO. WASHINGTON BORN VIRGINIA FEB. 11. 1732; bust of Washington, facing the left. Rev. GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES 1775. RESIGNED, 1783. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1789. in ten parallel lines; above a star, and below in a curve J. MANLY & C. 1790. Bronze, size 31.

XIX. GEO. WASHINGTON NATUS VIRGINIA BP. WM. C. 11 FEB. O. S. 1732.; bust of Washington, facing the left. Rev. As the last. Bronze, size 31.

This medal is from the same die as the preceding, but retouched and altered as described.

XX. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT 1791; bust of Washington, facing the left. Rev. ONE CENT; an eagle displayed, on his breast a shield, in right claw an olive-branch, in left a bundle of thirteen arrows, on a label in his beak UNUM E PLURIBUS. On edge UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Copper, size 19.

XXI. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT.; bust of Washington, facing the left. Rev. ONE CENT 1791; an eagle displayed, on his breast a shield, in right claw an olive-branch, in left a bundle of arrows, about his head eight stars, and above a line of clouds. On edge UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Copper, size 19.

XXII. Obverse as XX. Rev. LIVERPOOL HALFPENNY; a ship sailing to the right; below two oak-branches crossed. On edge PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. Copper, size 18.

XXIII. G. WASHINGTON. PRESIDENT. I. 1792; bust of Washington, facing the left. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.; an eagle displayed, on his breast a shield, in right claw an olive-branch, in left a bundle of arrows, about his head fifteen stars. Silver, size 22.

XXIV. The same medal on a thicker planchet. Size 21.

XXV. The same in copper. Size 20 1-2.

XXVI. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT 1792; bust of Washington, facing the left. Rev. An eagle displayed, on his breast a shield, in right claw an olive-branch, in left a bundle of thirteen arrows, on a label in his beak UNUM E PLURIBUS; above the head thirteen stars, twelve in a curving row, and one below, just over the head. On edge UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Silver, size 20.

XXVII. The same in copper, size 19.

XXVIII. The same in copper, edge plain, size 19.

XXIX. Same obverse. Reverse as XVII. Copper, size 19.

XXX. The same, but on edge UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Copper, size 19.



XXXI. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. 1792; filleted head of Washington, facing the right. Rev. CENT; an eagle displayed, on his breast a shield, in right claw an olive-branch, in left a bundle of thirteen arrows, about his head six stars. On edge UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Copper, size 20.

XXXII. Obverse as XXI. Rev. HALFPENNY; a ship sailing to the right; below 1793. On edge, PAYABLE IN ANGLESEY LONDON OR LIVERPOOL. Copper, size 19.

XXXIII. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT 1794; bust of Washington, facing the left. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle with wings displayed within a wreath, formed of two branches of olive. Silver, size 26.

This piece is a fabrication of late years, on which the false date of 1794 was placed by the designer.

XXXIV. G. WASHINGTON THE FIRM FRIEND TO PEACE & HUMANITY; bust of Washington, facing the right. Rev. PAYABLE BY CLARK & HARRIS 13 WORMWOOD ST. BISHOPSGATE LONDON 1795; a fire-place with grate. Copper, size 18.

XXXV. GEORGE WASHINGTON; bust of Washington, facing the right. Rev. LIBERTY AND SECURITY 1795; a shield of pales and stars, and above, an eagle displayed with an olive-branch in right claw, and a bundle of arrows in left. On edge PAYABLE AT LONDON LIVERPOOL OR BRISTOL. Copper, size 19.

XXXVI. The same, but on edge—BIRMINGHAM REDRUTH & SWANSEA. Copper, size 18 1-2.

XXXVII. GEORGE WASHINGTON.; bust of Washington, facing the right. Rev. LIBERTY AND SECURITY 1795; a shield of pales and stars, and above an eagle displayed with an olive-branch in right claw, and a bundle of arrows in left. On edge AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS. Copper, size 20 1-2.

XXXVIII. GEORGE WASHINGTON.; bust of Washington, facing the left. Rev. LIBERTY AND SECURITY; a shield of pales and stars, and above an eagle displayed, with an olive-branch in right claw, and a bundle of arrows in left. On edge AN ASYLUM FOR THE OPPRESS'D OF ALL NATIONS. Copper, size 21.

XXXIX. GEORGE WASHINGTON 1796; bust of Washington, facing the right; on edge of arm WYON. Rev. GEN<sup>l</sup>. OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES 1775 RESIGN<sup>d</sup>. THE COMM<sup>d</sup>. 1783: ELEC<sup>n</sup>. PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1789+ RESIGNED THE PRESIDENCY 1796+ in three circular lines, within which a Caduceus erect, crossed by a cannon and fasces, upon which is a chart inscribed REPUB. AMERI. Copper, size 21.

XL. In exergue U. S. A.; C. H. K. F.; a room, in which is a woman at a spinning-wheel, at the left a child tending an infant in a cradle near a chair, at the right an open fire-place, at the back a woman at a weaving-machine. Rev. SECOND PRESIDENCY OF GEO: WASHINGTON MDCCXCVI., in a wreath formed of a branch of olive, and a branch of oak tied with a bow; on the bow K. Silver and bronze, size 31.

XLI. In exergue U. S. A.; a landscape, in the foreground a man sowing, in the distance a man ploughing, a house, trees, and hills, at left base KUCHLER. Rev. As the last. Silver and bronze, size 31.

XLII. In exergue U. S. A.; C. H. KUCHLER. F.; a landscape, in the foreground cow and calf, two sheep and a lamb, and a shepherd, in the distance hills, trees, and a house, in which two persons are seen. Rev. as XL. Silver and bronze, size 31.



XLIII. GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.; bust of Washington, facing the right; on edge of arm HALLIDAY. S. Rev. COMMISSION RESIGNED: PRESIDENCY RELINQUISHED.; in exergue 1797; an altar half covered by a cloth, showing on one end the shield of the United States, on it lie a sword and fasces circled by a wreath of olive. Bronze, size 34.

XLIV. G. WASHINGTON PRES. UNIT. STA.; bust of Washington, facing the right; on edge of arm H. Rev. COMMISS. RESIGNED: PRESIDENCY RELINQ.; in exergue 1797; design as last, but smaller. Bronze, size 29.

XLV. G. WASHINGTON PRES. UNIT. STA.; bust of Washington, facing the right, on edge of arm H. Rev. COMMISS. RESIGNED: PRESIDENCY RELINQ.; in exergue 1797; design as XLIII, but smaller. Silver, size 26.

XLVI. GEORGE WASHINGTON; bust of Washington, facing the left, on edge of arm WYON. Rev. GENERAL OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES 1775. RESIGN'D THE COMMAND 1783. ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES 1789. RE-ELECTED 1793. RESIGN'D. 1797: in nine parallel lines. Tin, size 24.

XLVII. G. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. 1797; bust of Washington, facing the left. Rev. AMOR. HONOR. ET. JUSTITIA. G. W. G. G. M.; a group of Masonic emblems. Brass, size 22.

XLVIII. WASHINGTON. THE. GREAT. D. G.; head of Washington, facing the right. Rev. A circle of thirteen rings, inscribed with the initials of the thirteen original states, N. H., MS., N. Y., N. J., P., D., M., V. alone remain visible. Copper, size 17.

XLIX. GEORGEIUS WASHINGTON; bust of Washington, facing the left. Rev. NORTH WALES; a crowned harp. Copper, size 17.

L. GEORGE WASHINGTON; bust of Washington, facing the right. Rev. SUCCESS TO THE UNITED STATES; an eye surrounded by rays and stars. Brass, size 16.

LI. The same, with very slight differences. Brass, size 16.

LII. The same on a smaller scale. Brass, size 12.

LIII. GEN. GEO. WASHINGTON PRESI. OF THE UNIT. STA.; in exergue, BORN FEB<sup>y</sup>. 1732 DIED DEC<sup>r</sup>. 1799; bust of Washington, facing the right, on a pedestal between an olive-branch and a laurel-branch; the pedestal rests on a large altar-like base, on which is an incongruous picture; at the right lie the tables of the Ten Commandments, at the left a mortar, balls, drum, flag, sword, guns and cap; beyond are a man ploughing, buildings and hills, and to the right a vessel on the ocean, beyond which are seen the rays of the rising sun; at the right of the base stands Minerva, and at the left an Indian warrior. No reverse. Silver, size 41 1-2.

LIV. GEORGE WASHINGTON.; bust of Washington, facing the left, within a wreath of olive. Rev. HE IS IN GLORY, THE WORLD IN TEARS.; in exergue BORN FEB. 11 1732 OB. DEC. 14. 1799 Æ<sup>t</sup>. 68.; an altar inscribed VICTOR SINE CLADE, and decorated with evergreen; on the top stands a funeral urn, against which a boy leans weeping; at the left of the altar stands Minerva, leaning on a shield with the eagle of the United States; on the altar and at the right is a group of various implements of peace and war, as compasses, swords, flag, trumpet, pennon, guns, anchor, cannon, balls, &c. Tin, size 36.

LV. GEORGE WASHINGTON OB: 14 DEC<sup>r</sup>. 1799. Æ: 68.; bust of Washington, facing the right; on edge of arm I. W. Rev. EMANCIPATOR OF AMERICA in three curving lines between an olive-branch and an oak-branch; above the

inscription the Angel of Fame flying to the left, holding to her mouth a long trumpet, Bronze, size 28.

LVI. GEN<sup>L</sup>. GEORGE WASHINGTON; bust of Washington, facing the left. Rev. BORN FEB 22<sup>D</sup>. 1732. DIED DEC<sup>R</sup>. 14 1799 in four lines within a wreath formed of two oak-branches. Tin, size 28.

LVII. GEORGE WASHINGTON ESQ<sup>R</sup>. LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; bust of Washington, facing the right; on edge of arm WESTWOOD F. Rev. Round the outside, MADE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE AMERICAN FORCES THE 15 JUNE 1775; within a wreath of laurel leaves tied by a ribbon and ornamented with thirteen stars, WITH COURAGE AND FIDELITY HE DEFENDED THE RIGHTS OF A FREE PEOPLE DIED DEC<sup>R</sup>. 14. 1799 AGED 68 in eight curving lines; at the top a bundle of thirteen arrows spread out like a fan. Bronze, size 26.

LVIII. Same obverse. Rev. Same design with slight differences, particularly in the ribbon and arrows, a period after PEOPLE. Bronze, size 26.

LIX. GEORGE WASHINGTON BORN FEB. 11. 1732. DIED DC. 21 1799; bust of Washington, facing the right; on edge of arm WYON. Rev. as XXXIX. Copper, size 21.

LX. HE IS IN GLORY, THE WORLD IN TEARS.; bust of Washington, facing the left, within a wreath of olive. Rev. B. F. 11. 1732. G. A. ARM. '75. R. '83. P. U. S. A. '89. R. '96. G. ARM. U. S. '98. OB. D. 14. 1799.; a funeral urn inscribed *J. W.* Gold, size 19.

LXI. Same design with slight differences, particularly in the wreath and urn. Tin, size 18 1-2.

LXII. Obverse as LX. Rev. B. FEB. 11 1732. GEN. AM. ARMIES. 1775. RE. 1783, PRES. U. S. AM. '89. R. '96. GEN. ARM. U. S. AM. '98. OB. D. 15. '99.; at the base a skull and cross-bones. Silver, size 18 1-2.

LXIII. HE IN GLORY, THE WORLD IN TEARS. OB. D. 14. '99 Æ. '68.; bust of Washington, facing the left, within a wreath of olive; below the bust G. W. No reverse. Bronze, oval, 19×16

LXIV. GEORGE WASHINGTON BORN FEB<sup>R</sup> 22. 1732. DIED DEC<sup>R</sup> 14 1799.; bust of Washington, nearly full face, but slightly to the right; below I. B. C. Rev. A MAN HE WAS TO ALL HIS COUNTRY DEAR. in four lines within a wreath of two olive-branches tied by a bow; above is an eye, from which rays issue downwards. Copper, size 24.

The medal itself is new, struck a few years ago from what was said to be an old die, as it probably is.

LXV. Same obverse. Rev. ABRAHAM LINCOLN; KEY F.; bust of Lincoln, facing the right. Copper, size 24.

LXVI. GEORGE WASHINGTON OB: 14 DEC<sup>R</sup>. 1799 Æ: 68; bust of Washington, facing the right. Rev. Round the outside, LATE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.; within a wreath of an olive-branch and an oak-branch THE HERO OF FREEDOM THE PRIDE OF HIS COUNTRY AND ORNAMENT OF HUMAN NATURE 1800, in eight lines; on the wreath are placed twelve stars, and from the thirteenth at the top, thirteen arrows diverge like a fan. Bronze, size 24 1-2.



## NUMISMATIC PHILOLOGY.

[The following article, which we think cannot fail to interest our readers, was found among the papers of the late HENRY CHAMPION, of New Haven, Conn. While its value in its present condition is great, we are sure that had its lamented author been able to revise it, before publication, he would have rendered it still more so, as his intimate acquaintance with the science, as well as his accurate scholarship, is well known to all numismatologists. — EDITORS.]

THE branch of philological inquiry designated by the above title, is one that has never, so far as I am aware, received particular attention from writers on either Philology or Numismatics, both illustrating their subjects often by examples derived from it, but neither condescending to devote a chapter or even a section entirely to it; and yet it is a subject of interest, not only to the scholar in those two branches of science, but to the general reader, and the collation of the various names of coins with their derivations will be found to group together the pieces of the civilized world in a much smaller compass than would be generally supposed, and will often show the identity of coins, apparently not in the slightest degree connected, — *e. g.* the French sou and the English shilling — while hardly a name or denomination of coin exists but has some history connected with it, interesting, instructive, or at least curious.

A little attention to the origin of coins will show us what we should naturally expect as the course which the nomenclature of coins would take, and give direction in a measure to our researches among them. The earliest coins of which we have knowledge were mere weights of silver stamped with devices to denote their issue by the state, and that they were of full weight and fineness; and it is universally acknowledged that such was the probable origin of coins in all lands. To these pieces then it would be natural to give a name signifying their weight, and in fact hardly any other could have been given. Thus we find the Greek drachme, the Jewish shekel, the Roman as, and many others among the primitive coins of nations, named from their weight. But it is a well known fact that no coin, however pure and accurate when first issued, remains long at its original weight and fineness. Depreciation gradually takes place, faster in some places than in others, until the coin no longer is equivalent to the weight whose name it bears, and the same coin in different places is of different values. Thus arises the necessity of different names for the same piece in the different lands where it is issued, and these would naturally be given from the name of the state, the sovereign, the device, or some other distinguishing mark. Thus, the Daric was the Stater of Darius; and the Bezant the Solidus of Byzantium. The issue of fractional parts or multiples of the original unit of coin would of course give rise to other names, denoting the part, as our cent, or one-hundreth, or the German Zwanziger, or Twenty-er, being the piece of twenty kreuzers. Then many peculiarities in the coins, as the metal, device, inscription, etc. would give rise to other names, of which instances enough will be given in the course of this article.

My authorities for the various statements I shall make are various books on coins and philology, and dictionaries, chiefly the latest edition of Webster. In many cases, however, I have relied upon memory, and in others upon conjecture. In numerous instances there are several derivations given for the



same word; where I have generally followed that which seemed most probable, occasionally giving the others in passing.

I propose now to take the principal denominations of coins, especially in modern times and civilized countries, and trace out their derivations, modifications, and divisions, and first, to take the piece most universal in its ramifications over the world, — first of the pound. This never has been a coin in England, but is their unit of coinage, and at first denoted precisely a pound troy of silver. This has degenerated from time to time, until now its value is less than five dollars, or not one third of the original weight of the pound. In France, however, this degeneration has been far greater. There the unit of coinage was the *livre*, or pound, nearly equal to one pound avoirdupois, and in the time of Charlemagne was a pound of pure silver. In course of time, that original weight has become a coin, and now with the name of *livre* or pound still attached, it is worth but eighteen cents, while at one time, 1715, it degenerated still further to an actual value of only eight cents, or in weight, about one one hundred and fiftieth part of a pound, a degeneration not to be equalled elsewhere in the history of numismatics, and hardly in that of continental currency or confederate bonds. The same name appears somewhat changed in the *lira* of Italy, and the weight gave their names to the *peso* (*peseta*) of Spain and the *as* of Rome. The derivations of the pound and *livre* are very similar. Pound from *pondus*, a weight, and *pendo*, to weigh; *livre* from *libra*, scales, and *libro*, to weigh, both denoting the unit of weight.

The *livre*, it should be said, has now been replaced by the *franc*, a piece of nearly identical value, and so called, perhaps from *franc*, free, because the *livre* was forbidden and called in, while the *franc* was free to be used — but probably from France.

The *livre* and pound are both divided into twenty parts, the one into *sous*, the other into shillings. The *sou* or *sol*, called *soldo* in Italy, suggests almost necessarily the *solidus* of Rome, from which the word *sou* is doubtless derived. The *solidus* of Rome, was a gold piece of 140 grains in the palmy days of the Empire, but with all the other coins degenerated until its value was only about the twentieth part of a pound of silver, when the name became affixed to the silver coin of France; and also suggested the division of the English pound into twenty parts. To these the English gave the name of shilling, a word seen in Germany as *schilling*, in Norway as *skilling*, and tracing its way back through various mutations to the old Hebrew *shekel*, itself derived from a word signifying *to weigh*. The *shekel* is in value about sixty cents, while its modern representatives have sunk in England to twenty-five, and in Germany to two, and even one-half cent.

Though it should be said that this derivation of the word shilling is not free from doubt, others say it also came from *sol*, *solidus*, with the diminutive termination *ling*, *solling*, thence *schilling*; others still from *silber-ling*, to *silling* and *shilling*, corresponding to the *silverling* mentioned in the authorized translation of *Is. vii. 23*.

Thus much for the pound. Its one-twelfth or ounce has given America her dollar. The name came from Germany, where either *Dale* was the first town that issued them, or the counts of some valley, *Thal*, were celebrated for the purity and weight of their coins. Originally an ounce of silver, and in value something over a dollar, the *thaler* or *daler* of Norway kept for



a long time its full value, and has now fallen only to about seventy cents, or two thirds of its former value. All over Germany it is the almost invariable unit. In Norway it is the daler, in Italy the tallero. Travelling to Spain it became dalera, whence we took it as dollar, to become the unit of our currency. Spain sent it also to Ceylon, where it degenerated to thirty cents, and to British Guiana, where the dollar is worth but eighty cents. The divisions of the thaler I will notice elsewhere. The dollar we divide into one hundred cents or hundredths, and this name is used very commonly to denote that part of the unit: as the cent in Canada, the hundredth of the new florin; centavo in South America. The franc or livre, divided into one hundred parts, gives us the centime in France, and this is a common name in Holland, Switzerland, and some parts of Germany, while Italy calls it centesimo. In America ten of these cents are a dime. This name brings us back to Rome again, through the French dixième or disme, to denarius, to which our dime is very nearly equal in value. The denarius, or ten of the pieces called *as*, has its philological descendants almost everywhere, as in the old eastern dinar, a gold coin, simply deriving its name from the dinar, without any relation of ten to any other coin. As also in the décime, or tenth of a franc, and the old denier, or tenth of a sou, decimo and denarius, the one from South America, the other a Swiss piece, belong to the same family, though perhaps all of these derive their names simply from the relation of tenth, without any connection with the denarius of Rome.

Here it may be noticed that our coinage, like our nation, is derived from many sources. The eagle, like the bird whose image it bears, is native American, no such name and no coin of the same value being in existence elsewhere; dollar we derive from Germany, while Spain gave us the value of the coin; dime we have from the old denarius, as just said, while cent, though Latin in its derivation, was undoubtedly suggested by the French centime, then just issued.

But denarius has another descendant in the monetary line, if less honorable, not less ancient than the others. When the Romans conquered Britain, they carried thither their coinage; and the denarius, slightly depreciated, was of about the value of the British penny; so that the two became one, and to this day the initial letter of denarius is the abbreviation for penny. The penny suffered depreciation with the higher denominations, and now is but a fraction in value of the denarius, which ceased to be coined before the depreciation had reached so low. The name of penny is German, and appears in *pfennig*, or *penig*, from the Danish *penge*, money. Pfennig is a common name for small copper coin in Germany, but the name suggests no definite value; generally the 1-360th part of a thaler, in some places 288 only, and in others 576 are needed to make a thaler, while the coin itself varies in weight from 18 to 47 grains, the last about the weight of this year's copper cents. The penny suggests farthing, derived from the Saxon *feorth*, fourth, and denoting simply the fourth part of the penny.

The names of pieces derived in this way are numerous. Some have been alluded to. The dreiling and sechsling, or one third and one sixth of a schilling; the quartillo, and quattrino, and quarter, each the fourth part of a higher denomination; the ochavo, or eighth of a dollar in Spain, — and many others.

Multiplication gives names often, as the zehner and zwanziger of Ger-



many, or pieces of ten and twenty kreuzers. The material, shape, and color, often lend a name to a coin, such as the albus, or white piece; schwaren, or black piece, from *schwarz*, black, or perhaps the heavy piece, from *schwer*, heavy. The baubee, from the French *bas billon*, base metal. The piastre, from a word denoting a broad thin plate of metal. The rupee from *ropah*, silver; the groat, and its German kindred grote and groschen, and the Dutch groot, from *gross*, great, the large piece in distinction from the smaller penny or pfennig. On the other hand, we have lepton in Greece, from *leptos*, small, the small piece, as being the smallest coin.

Another curious example may be found in gulden or gilder, originally, *gulden groschen*, the gold groschen; it was a gold coin, but it dropped the noun and became simply gulden, or gold piece, and then depreciated, so that now it is silver, while still called the golden. Add to these liard, Fr. *liart*, gray; stuber, stuiver, from *stufe*, *ein stuck*, or a piece. Take pistareen, from piaster, the little piastre, as an example of diminifying the name of another coin.

Many pieces derive their names from the device upon them. Here may be mentioned the German kreuzer, or crossed piece, from *kreuz*, a cross. The copeck from *kopye*, a lance, or perhaps from *kopek*, a dog, the mark of Tartar coins. Crown is a familiar name, derived from the crown upon the head of the sovereign's effigy, while the crown of France, ecu, and that of Italy, scudo, derived from the Latin *scutum*, a shield, point to that object as the distinguishing mark upon the early coins of the denomination.

The sovereign's head has given several names; such are the kopfstuck, or *head-piece* of Austria. The testoon or testone, vulgarly tester, from the French *tête*, head.

Here may be mentioned the noble and angel of England, the lion of Scotland, the pagoda of India, and our own eagle; rappen of Switzerland, from *rabe*, a raven, from the raven's head upon it.

The fact that a coin represents the monetary unit, often serves to designate the name. Take, for instance, the reis of Portugal, and real of Spain, both from *res*, a thing, and denoting *the thing*, on which the whole monetary system is founded, an exact parallel to which is found in the Turkish *para*, or *piece*.

Another illustration may be found in the Turkish rouble, from *rublya*, to cut, denoting that which is cut out, from the mass of silver, as the unit. So also mark allied to marche, a border or limit, probably has some reference to the limit or border which marks off the currency from the uncoined mass.

A similar idea of giving names from weights, has been alluded to, in pound, livre, etc.; while heller, or one sixteenth of an ounce, will show the same applied to a small coin. And here also should be mentioned the stater, or standard coin, a piece named in the same way that England might call her pound the sterling; add here batz from *backen*, to bake, because it is the piece baked out of the melted mass into a solid piece.

The original source often gives a name, as has already been said. Thus, Florence has perpetuated herself in the florin, a coin now issued throughout Europe, but originating there.

Ducat, from *dux*, a duke, or *ducatus*, a dukedom, because first issued by the Doge or Duke of Venice; or perhaps because bearing prominently in their inscription the word ducatus.



A less obvious derivation of this kind is seen in the Spanish *maravedi*, from *marabitin*, the dynasty of the Moors in Spain, by whom the piece was first used; and perhaps the *pataca*, or *patacoon* of Spain and Portugal, from *Patagon*, *Patagonia*, the Spanish name for *Buenos Ayres*, from whence the silver came from which the pieces were coined; also *pistole*, from *Pistoja* in Italy.

A similar spirit often affixes the name of the sovereign who issues the piece. *Louis-d'or* is a familiar instance, while *Carlins*, *Paoli*, or *Pauls*, and perhaps the *Joe* of Portugal, will furnish other illustrations. In Italy, this system is carried to excess, and their pieces are burdened with the cumbrous names of *Francescone*, *Leopoldone*, etc.

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## THE SCOPE OF COIN-STUDIES.

BY A STUDENT.

NOWHERE have I found in my reading, such a presentation of the extent and scope of numismatic studies, as in Spanheim's celebrated *Dissertation upon the Choice and Use of Ancient Coins*, of which I am the fortunate possessor, at least so far as a mutilated copy of the second volume. It is in Latin (fearfully hard Latin), printed in Amsterdam, in *MDCLXXI*, or 1671, if I read it correctly. The typography is curious, the whole work being set up without any break into paragraphs, so that when you begin to read it, you are compelled to go clear through the volume without a halt or a breath.

But the *matter* is delightful, and it were to be desired that some publisher would have it translated and re-issued in English.

The Index, which is most elaborately prepared, shows with sufficient clearness the extent and scope with which the subject is treated. In the present communication I confine myself to that. There are nine Dissertations, viz:—

1. The commendation of coin-studies on account of the *Dignity* of the subject.
2. On account of its *Utility*.
3. Its use in Natural Science.
4. Its value in investigating the history of Plants.
5. In General History.
6. In Roman History before the Cæsars.
7. In the Augustan period.
8. In the Titles and Honors of the Augustuses.
9. Comparison between the utility of Numismatics and the study of ancient stones or inscriptions.

To the first of these subjects the learned antiquary gives thirty pages, showing the *Dignity* of the subject from its antiquity, its duration, the nobility of its argument, the splendor and authority of the theme, etc., etc.

Under the head of *Utility* he divides his thoughts into these heads: *First*. Concerning the forms of the ancient Greek, Roman, Phœnician, and

other letters. Concerning the ancient reason for writing with the Greeks. Concerning the additions and changes of letters. Concerning compendiums of letters. Concerning their orthography.

*Second.* In moral and civil science. Under the head of Natural Science he ranges the earth of beasts, birds, fishes, and *fabulosa animalia*. The dove and elephant, the hippopotamus and boar, the hyena and dolphin, the rhinoceros and hydra, each, as it stares upon us from the surface of a coin, yields its own story, practical or hieroglyphical, in these ancient pages.

The patient and thorough manner in which old Spanheim works up his subject, compares most favorably with the flippant style affected by modern authors. See that travesty upon coin-science published by the Harpers (Prime's *Coins*, etc.), or that *melange*, published by Bohn (Humphreys' *Coin Collectors' Manual*), as fair subjects of comparison. What use do such books serve? The student has no room for them on *his* shelf, and the mere amateur cannot understand them. Shall we never have, in the United States, a compend of coin-studies worthy the name?

## SALE OF MEDALS.

At a sale of the library of a deceased physician, by Latimer & Cleary, Washington, D. C., January 30, the following medals brought the prices affixed:—

Obv. Bust of Buchanan, President of the U. S. Rev. To Dr. Frederick Rose, Assistant Surgeon Royal Navy G. B. "For kindness and humanity to officers and crew of the U. S. Steamer *Susquehanna*." Fine large bronze proof. \$3.00.

The Pancoast Medal. Obv. Bust. Rev. "Joseph Pancoast, M. D., Professor of Anatomy, Jefferson College. Born 1805." Fine large bronze proof. \$7.75.

Medal. Obv. Army Surgeon, Sick Soldier, etc. Rev. "In commemoration of the Great Central Fair for the U. S. Sanitary Commission held at Philadelphia, June, 1864." Bronze, and very fine. \$5.50.

Small Bronze Medal. Obv. Bust of David Hosack, M. D. Rev. "Arts and Sciences," with Symbols, \$2.25.

Dundee Half Penny. Date, 1796. Beautiful proof impression, and rare, 60 cents.

Fine Bronze Medal. Obv. Bust of Fulton. "Fulton Institute, Lancaster, Pa." Rev. Awarded to———. The same in white metal. Lot, \$1.75.

## LAFAYETTE MEDAL.

*Obv.* Profile bust of Lafayette, to left, draped heavily in cloak. Above, the name "Lafayette," in semicircle.

*Rev.* ENGRAVED. "To — John Allen, — from his friend — James Wellstood — alias — Edie Ochiltree — pilgrim to the land — of — Burns —" partly encircled by engraved wreath of thistle. The medal appears to be cast as a whole (except the engraving), or is an electrotype as to the obverse, I cannot say which, and is heavily silver-plated. It was purchased at the "Allan silver sale," as a *silver* medal. It has a loop and ring at the top. I believe Wellstood was the author of a small volume entitled "Pilgrimage to the Land of Burns."



### "ELBA MEDAL."

#### *Editors of Journal of Numismatics :*

IN my collection is a curious caricature medalet of Napoleon (1st), which I do not remember to have seen described. The obverse bears a dejected jackass, head and ears down, and tail sullenly closed in, led by his Satanic Majesty, who appears to be in great glee; the Devil's right hand grasps a rope which is noosed around the neck of Napoleon, who in military uniform and cocked hat straddles the donkey in reverse order, and holds on carefully by the animal's rump. Legend above, "Inseparable friends"; below, "To Elba." Reverse, "We conquer to set free, March 31st, 1814," enclosing the inscription, "Emp. — of Russia — K. of Prussia — Marquis — Wellington — Prince — Schwartzberg —." The metal appears to be German silver plated, size 16.

I. F. W.

### PAPAL MEDALS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Observer*, quotes the following from "Travels in Western Switzerland," in 1781, by J. R. Sinner, of the Numismatic Collection at Berne. He says: —

"Among the modern coins preserved in this cabinet there is to be seen there a somewhat remarkable copper coin, the size of a French sol. It was struck by order of Pope Gregory XIII., bearing on one side the effigy of the Pontiff, and representing on the reverse the St. Bartholomew Massacre, with this legend — *Hugonotorum caedes*. Neither Nero nor Domitian have allowed themselves to preserve for posterity, upon their coins, the memory of the innocent blood they have spilt; but the spirit of persecution and religious fanaticism made to be forgotten the sights of humanity."

A series of the Papal Medals, numbering one hundred and ten pieces, in which was the above mentioned medal, was sold in December last at a sale by George A. Leavitt & Co., New York, for the low price of thirty cents each; many of the medals were scarce and of very fine workmanship. We print the extract as we find it. The carelessness of the copyist is very evident, particularly at the close, and the inscription on the medal really reads, *Ugonotorum Strages*. — ED.

### COIN OF SULTANA.

AN interesting little copper in my cabinet bears on its obverse the arms of the British East India Company, date 1804, and the legend "*Island of Sultana*;" the reverse has the Oriental characters peculiar to the rupees, mohurs, etc., with what looks very like a date of 1719, with the "7" reversed (thus 4). I have hunted atlas and cyclopædia pretty thoroughly, and nowhere can I find mention of "Sultana."

There exists a piece precisely like it, date and all, but the legend is "*Island of Sumatra*." At the date 1804, the British settlements of Bencoolen, etc., on the latter island, were in charge of the *East India Company*, but afterward were ceded to the Dutch.

By the way, the amount of interesting information one can master in the process of investigating these little out of the way pieces, is not the least pleasure attendant on collecting.

W.

## INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

[The comments of *The Nation* are always valuable, and we are glad to see that they have taken up the subject of International Coinage. We give below an article which recently appeared in their columns, and trust that their advice will be heeded by Congress. — EDS.]

THE Franco-German war, helpful to civilization, as we believe it to have been in the main, has had one result which friends of universal peace must consider unfortunate. It has indefinitely postponed the realization of the scheme of international coinage, in support of which so many statisticians and publicists of all nations have been laboring for many years, and with which Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, in our own country, is so honorably associated. There is probably no one of the small things which help to keep nations apart by impeding commerce, so absurd both in form and substance as the differences in national money, and nothing does more to keep alive the delusions with regard to the nature of money in general which are the pests of political economy. We were making, it seems, considerable progress toward an assimilation of all the gold coinage of the Western World when the Prussian war broke out. In 1869 a large majority of the chambers of commerce of the various German States met in convention at Hamburg, and agreed to recommend their governments to adopt as their common monetary gold unit the French five-franc piece. Then came the war, and after it the payment of the enormous indemnity in gold to Germany, which the new empire at once began to coin into units of its own of "twenty marks," equal to 6 2-3 Prussian thalers, or 476.4 American cents, while the twenty-five franc piece is worth 482 cents. In 1869 Sweden contributed to the work of general unification, a new coin called the "carolin," worth ten francs; but last year a convention of the three Scandinavian States adopted a new gold unit of their own, also, called a gold crown, worth only 270 American cents, eight of them equal to nine German marks.

An international gold unit seems further off than it was five years ago, so far that Mr. Ruggles gives up all hope of it for the present, and urges the friends of the movement to devote themselves now, as the next best thing, to securing an assimilation of the silver coinage. There is a bill now before Congress providing for the revision of the coinage of the United States, which proposes to reduce the silver dollar from 412 1-2 grains to 384. The addition of 1 8-10 grains, or one half cent, to this, would make our silver dollar precisely equal to the five-franc piece of France, Belgium, Italy, and Switzerland, Spain and Greece, and just double the new silver florin of Austria, and would lead to its circulation without recoinage among a population of 120,000,000 Europeans. The Finance Committee of the Senate has reported in favor of making the required change in the new half dollar, but the National Board of Trade, on Mr. Ruggles's suggestion, urges its application to the whole dollar, and we hope they may be listened to. We should then have got some distance toward community of coinage, at least with "the Latin races," and if there were only two units afloat in the civilized world, the Latin and German, the final consummation would not be very far off.



## PAPER CURRENCY.

LET us rejoice that a better era is upon us, and the faces of living statesmen and generals are no longer to challenge from the currency of the realm our criticism on their acts. It was a war measure, to be justified by military necessity, if at all, this system of familiarizing the people of the country with their leading men, by circulating them upon the currency. It was a pleasant thing, no doubt, for Mr. Chase, on rewarding the old negro at Key West for his attentions with his counterfeit presentment on a dollar note, to be recognized by the likeness, and to be told with an hilarious display of irony and vigorous doffing of head-gear, "Ah! now me knows who massa is — you is old Massa Greenbacks." But the principle is still safe and good that no man should be called happy until death has closed his record, and of the civilians who adorned the early issues, Lincoln, Seward, Chase, Stanton, Fessenden, the Chief Justice remains alone. There was sense as well as wit in the ridicule with which the system was at first assailed, and which prompted a Congressman to send to the Speaker's desk a new table of American currency for school use which ran —

"Two Fessendens make one Stanton,  
Two Stantons make one Chase." — *Transcript.*

## A REMINISCENCE OF THE OPENING OF THE ERIE CANAL.

"MR. WALTER WEED, of Auburn, has one of the large silver medals struck off by the city of New York, at the completion of the Erie Canal. It was presented to his father by the city of New York, together with a box to contain it, into which it just fits, made from the *Seneca Chief*, the first boat that went through the canal from end to end."

Commenting upon this statement, Mr. Joseph Seymour writes to the *Syracuse Standard* as follows: "The wood of which the boxes were made to hold the medals struck in commemoration of the completion of the Erie Canal, was brought by the boat *Seneca Chief*, not of the boat itself. The *Seneca Chief* was the first boat that passed (if I recollect right) from Buffalo through the canal to Albany, and then to New York, where she joined in the great celebration; and was, as you may well suppose, an object of great interest. Her passengers were De Witt Clinton and staff, the engineer, and prominent men of our State at that time.

"The wood of which the boxes were made to hold the medals was cedar, and cut, I think, in the vicinity of Buffalo. I was a very young lad, and had just commenced learning my trade, and my employer — Maltby Pedetean, a silversmith in Rice Street, Fourth Ward, New York — had the contract from the Common Council for striking the medals. A wood-turner in William Street, same ward, had the contract for making the boxes. C. C. Wright, the then eminent engraver and die-sinker, and early in life a practical silversmith, cut the dies; and Durang, the artist and great mechanic, became associated in business together about that time, and I think they are entitled justly to be named as the founder of the beautiful and artistic system of bank note and line engraving, which I think is admitted, as shown by the work done by the present American Bank Note Company, to excel that of any other.

"I was often sent, during the time the dies were in process of cutting, to and fro with the dies, with impressions to their office, which was in the building, southeast corner of Broadway and Canal streets. The building, I think, is yet standing. The exact number of medals struck I do not now remember, but of gold I think fifty-one were struck and sent to the different crowned heads of the world and eminent men, — one to Lafayette. Of silver several hundreds; but the larger number of block tin or white metal. It was my duty and privilege to help make the press and assist in getting up the medals, and of all who were engaged upon them I believe I am the only one now living. I have one of the medals in my possession. It is very beautiful in design and workmanship. On one side is Pan and Neptune in loving embrace, with the cornucopia, showing the fruits of the land, the sea and shore, with light-house, etc., and the inscription, 'Union of Erie with the Atlantic.' The obverse the coat of arms of the State, and section of the canal, showing locks and tunnel, with the bay of New York, ship in full sail, and city, with the inscription, 'Erie Canal commenced 4th of July, 1817. Completed 26th October, 1825. Presented by the city of New York, 1826.'"

## THE BIBLE AND COIN-STUDY.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D.

IN reading up old Latin authors to secure a lost facility for the language, I am going through the good old jog-trot copy, "Interprete Theodoro Beza," and have marked the passages that suggest thoughts in numismatics.

The first is from Mark xii. 15-17: "Ipse verò, quum sciret eorum hypocrisin, dixit eis, Quid me tentatis? proferte mihi *denarium*, ut videam.

"Illi verò protulerunt. Tunc dicit eis, Cujus est imago ista et inscriptio? Illi verò dixerunt ei, Cæsaris.

"Et respondens Jesus dixit eis, Reddite quæ sunt Cæsaris Cæsari, et quæ Dei sunt Deo. Et admirati sunt super eo."

I take out of my pocket four specimens of this coin, the *denarius*, of which Webster says in his Unabridged, "Latin, from *deni*, ten each . . . a Roman coin of the value of about sixteen or seventeen cents; so called from its being worth originally ten of the pieces called *as*." In law-books it is used for an English penny. The writer of the article "Denarius," in the old *Encyclopædia Americana* in a valuable foot-note, concludes the value to be about fourteen cents and a quarter. But standard numismatic authorities (Madden for instance) set it at about fifteen cents.

The four that lie side by side on my table are the money of Severus, Julia Pia, Antoninus Pius, and Faustina, bearing the heads in good relief of those men and women who in their day led the fashions, basked in luxury, murdered and robbed judicially, and made their names heard in "the world's debate." On the reverse side of Julia Pia are the words *Matri Deum*, "to the Mother of the Gods," a species of adulation only a little worse than the moneyers of Europe even now yield to *their* earthly gods. Her coins themselves are about once and a half heavier than the American silver dime, the artistic execution being considerably better, but the mechanical execution considerably worse than the American mint achieves.

Although these four *denarii* are by far too late in the chronological series to have served Jesus in His memorable and admirable reply, yet we are assured from abundance of specimens extant, that those of Augustus or of Tiberius Cæsar, were much of the same size, weight, and general character as these; and therefore, we can, with propriety, take one of them and apply the words "Render unto Cæsar," etc. And we do thereby gain a decided insight into the narrative. The movement explains the event. We feel willing to pass on to the next paragraph. It occurs to us that when Jesus said, *Ego lux in mundum veni*, "I have come the light of the world," He spoke to men with eyesight; not to the blind, for they would not have understood Him. So when the historian injects such a passage as this concerning the *denarius*, he supposes himself writing to persons who know what a *denarius* is.

The second extract from old Beza is from Mark xii. 41-44: —

"Et quum sedisset Jesus ex adverso gazophylacii, spectabat quomodo turba immitteret æs in gazophyllacium: multi igitur divites injiciebant multa.

"Et quum venisset quædam vidua pauper, injecit minuta æreola duo, quod est quadrans.



"Tunc ille, quum advocâsset discipulos suos, dixit eis, Amen dico vobis, vidua hæc pauper plus immisit quam omnes alii qui miserunt pecuniam in gazophylacium :

"Nam omnes ex eo quod ipsis redundat immiserunt : hæc verò e penuriâ suâ immisit omnia quæ habebat, totum nempe victum suum."

Now, here is a handful of the little copper coins, the *minuta æreola*, such as the certain poor widow cast in. They run from ten to a cent to thirty to a cent in value, if indeed *copper money* can be said to have any value except as government by its stamp agrees to redeem it. In other words, is not all money of that sort, copper, tin, iron, nickel, brass, etc., of the nature of *tokens*, of which Webster gives this definition : "In coinage, tokens were coins struck in cities and by private persons which were put into circulation, and upon being returned the issuer gave the value of them in current money." If government takes a *planchet* of nickel worth intrinsically, *one half cent*, and by its stamp of *five cents*, agrees to redeem it for five cents, that, I take it, is a *government token*. Such, I suppose, is all this handful of copper "mites" which I am using as a commentary upon the affecting incident of the poor widow and her "mites," of which, some time since, I wrote this verse : —

"How poor the widow, who received  
Such unexampled praise, behold!  
Two bits of worthless metal, cast  
Amidst the rich men's gold!  
And yet they do our souls uplift,—  
The widow's heart went with her gift!  
Though insignificantly small,  
These were 'the certain widow's' all!  
'Verily,' said the Voice Divine,  
'More than they all she hath put in.'"

In using two of these coins, "insignificantly small," for my Sunday-school lectures, I am accustomed to conceal them between the thumb and forefinger of my right hand while I explain their extreme diminutiveness; and when the interest in youthful minds is thoroughly aroused I hold them up to the view. So small are they that they require the sharp eyes of the youth to see them ten feet distant.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*January 2.* — The annual meeting was held this day, the Vice-President, Mr. Davenport, filling the chair. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Davenport, as Curator, made a short statement, and asked for more time to make his formal annual report. In the absence of the Treasurer, no financial report could be made. The committee appointed at the last meeting nominated the former board of officers for reëlection. Their report was accepted, and the same persons were voted to their positions for this present year. Mr. Crosby exhibited two medals, one of them struck from the metal of the bell of the Court-house in Chicago, destroyed in the fire of October, 1871. The Secretary exhibited

three curious pieces. One is of copper, size 22, THE RED MEN COME TO ELTONS DAILY; a trader buying skins of an Indian. Rev. SKINS BOUGHT AT ELTONS 1757; a deer (?) lying under trees. The other two pieces have a connection, or rather a resemblance; both are of size 46, and both have a loop formed of an eagle's wing and a pipe; the first of silver reads GEORGIVS. III. D. G. M. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. F. D.; bust of George III. in armor, facing the right. Rev. HAPPY WHILE UNITED; in exergue 1764; at the *left* a white man and an Indian with a pipe are seated under a strange tree; at the *right* is the sea, on which are three vessels, and near them a rocky point with a house; in the field N. YORK and DCF have been stamped; the second of copper, reads, REBELLION TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD; on a label VIRGINIA; the arms of that state, an armed woman trampling on a man lying prostrate. Rev. HAPPY WHILE UNITED; in exergue 1780; at the *right* a white man and an Indian with a pipe are seated under a strange tree; at the *left* is the sea, on which are three vessels, and near them a rocky point with a house; there is nothing in the field. Concerning these three pieces nothing is known, and the owner and Society will be glad to receive any communication on the subject. The Society adjourned at 4 3-4 P. M.

WILLIAM S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

*February 6.*—A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Rev. J. M. Finotti, of a curious little pamphlet, "Portuguese & Spanish money turned into English coin;" and Mr. Davenport presented, on behalf of Mr. Samuel Johnson, some small Swedish coins and others; he also exhibited a necklace made of old silver Arabic coins found in Sweden, and now gilt. Mr. Crosby exhibited the original silver patterns for pieces of 1,000 and 500 mills, prepared in 1783, and derived from the family of Charles Thomson, Secretary of Congress; also another for 500 mills, very similar, but without the words "Constellatio Nova," and also without the interesting and authentic history of the other two. Mr. Root exhibited the set of patterns for five francs and ten centimes, produced in France at the competition under the Republic of 1848, about twenty-five of each in tin, which Mr. Root had covered with nickel for better preservation. The Secretary exhibited eight large silver German medals, religious and allegorical, on some of which are curious representations of Bible scenes. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

WILLIAM S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

*March 6.*—A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The Treasurer made his annual statement, showing the Society to be in excellent condition financially. The President exhibited a small selection from the Papal medals of ex-President Dr. Winslow Lewis, including the rare medal of Gregory XIII. on the massacre of the Huguenots, 1572, a medal of Innocent XII. with the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore; and one of Clement XII. with that of St. John Lateran; also a siege piece of Campen, 1578. Mr. Pratt exhibited a gold coin of twelve lire of Genoa, a medal of Louis Napoleon at his election to the Presidency, and a silver medal presented to a member of the Palmetto regiment for services in Mexico. The Secretary exhibited a California gold quarter-dollar of 1872 with the head of Washington, and a brass medal of George



I., perhaps intended, as other later medals, for presentation to Indians; it has the bust of the king facing the right, and inscription GEORGE: KING: OF GREAT: BRITAIN. Rev. A hunter aiming an arrow at a deer, who stands near a very strange looking tree; in heaven is the sun: it is of size 26. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WILLIAM S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

### THE DYING SPEECH OF OLD TENOR, 1750.

In the *Journal* for April, 1871 (vol. V. p. 80), was reprinted the famous poem by Joseph Green, of Boston, entitled, "*A Mournful Lamentation for the Sad and Deplorable Death of Mr. Old Tenor*." This was the most witty of the *jeux d'esprit* brought out by the suppression of paper money in 1750, some of which no doubt are hopelessly lost. There was a strong prejudice in the minds of many, against what is now acknowledged to have been a measure of incalculable benefit to the people of the Province. Some satirical verses, printed in Rhode Island and distributed in Massachusetts, called forth a proclamation from the provincial authorities, offering a reward for the apprehension of the authors. William B. Trask, Esq., has found a broadside copy of this proclamation in volume 102 of the Massachusetts Archives, page 598, which he has copied and which is reproduced below:—

By the HONOURABLE SPENCER PHIPS, Esq; Lieutenant-Governour and Commander in Chief,  
in and over His Majesty's Province of the *Massachusetts-Bay* in *New-England*.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS there has been lately published and dispersed within this Province, an anonymous Paper in the Form of a Ballad, called, A sad and deplorable Lamentation, &c., — . . . — wherein are contained many Expressions horribly prophane and impious, and such also as reflect the greatest Indignity and Contempt upon the Authority of the Legislature, and tend very much to weaken, if not subvert the happy Constitution of this Government: And whereas one *Robert Howland* of *Duxbury*, and one *Fobes Little* of *Little-Compton*, are informed against for industriously publishing and dispersing, and one or both of them strongly suspected to be the Authors of the Paper aforesaid:

I DO therefore, with the Advice of His Majesty's Council, and at the Desire of the House of Representatives, hereby require His Majesty's Justices of the Peace, Sheriffs, and other Officers, with other His Majesty's Subjects, to use their utmost Endeavours for the seizing, apprehending and securing the said *Robert Howland* and *Fobes Little*, that so they may be brought to Justice: And for the Encouragement of the said Officers and others concerned, any Person or Persons that shall seize upon and secure the said *Robert Howland* and *Fobes Little*, or either of them, so that they, or either of them, shall be delivered up to Authority, he or they shall receive out of the publick Treasury the sum of TEN POUNDS Lawful Money for each of the said Persons they shall so secure and deliver up as aforesaid, together with all necessary Charges.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber in Boston, the Eighteenth Day of April 1751, in the Twenty fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord GEORGE the Second, by the Grace of GOD of Great-Britain, France, and Ireland, KING, Defender of the Faith, &c.

By Order of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governour,  
with the Advice of the Council,  
J. Willard, Secr.

S. Phips.

GOD Save the KING.

Can any reader of the *Journal* furnish a copy of these verses, or give an account of Robert Howland and Fobes Little?

We are fortunate in being able to preserve some other verses of those times, on this subject, which illustrate the feeling of many in the community. They are reprinted below from a broadside belonging to Mr. Trask, perhaps the only one in existence. The author is unknown. The broadside seems to have been published in March, 1750. A broad, black, or mourning rule surrounded the printed matter, and another divided the columns.

### THE DYING SPEECH OF OLD TENOR,

On the 31st of March 1750; being the Day appointed for his Execution.  
*With a Word of Comfort to his disconsolate Mourners.*

Kind Reader,

*You cannot be insensible how I have been used, and in what Manner for three Weeks past, and what different Sentiments some have entertain'd concerning me, calling me Bomaree, Old Stuff, and many other hard and approbious Names in the Publick Prints; but I was handled in so rough a Manner, last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, being the three last Days before my Execution, that I catch'd a prodigious Cold, and on Friday Night was oblig'd to retire, having the Head-ach to a great Degree; but considering how short my Time was, and the great Distress of some of my best Friends, who appeared to me very Dull and Melancholy, was determin'd to leave them the following Legacy, for their own perusal, and their Children after them; which I penn'd in Part after Nine o'Clock, and finish'd the next Morning early, knowing that it would be a very busy Day with me. After I had taken a little Breakfast, which lay very hard in my Stomach, I was hurry'd about from one Part of the Town and Province to another in a most violent Manner, so that by One o'Clock, I could scarcely fetch my Breath: After Dinner (having had a very poor Appetite, knowing the doleful Scene was not far off) even some of my best Friends began to be shy of me, threatening to shut up their Shops, because I was thrown in upon them so fast. About half an Hour before Sun-set, those who were very fond of ME ONCE, ran about Town as if they were distracted, for fear I should die in their Hands, and were as glad to get rid of me as if I had been a Rattle-snake; which brought to my Mind the Fable of an aged Hound being in pursuit of his Game, caught it, but could not hold it, because his Teeth were worn out; for which his Master corrected him very severely---The Dog begged that he might not be punished, alledging that he was old; The Moral of which is, Many People are so ungrateful as to take no Notice of the Ninety-nine good Turns, which they have received, if the Hundredth is denied them.*

§§§§§§§§ Hat doleful Cries are these that fright  
 §§§§§§§§ my Sense!

§§§§§§§§ Sad as the Groans of dying Inno-  
 §§§§§§§§ cence.

The killing Accents now more near approach,  
 And does most Hearts with Grief and Wonder touch.

It makes a mighty great, and doleful Sound  
 Spread far and wide, enlarges all around.  
 My Name *Old Tenor* is, 'tis true, I own,  
 And by that Name have many Years been known.

*But what alas! is all this Stir and Noise!  
 Have I not been quite just unto your Cause?*

Indeed I've help'd the *Poor Man* in Distress,  
 And eas'd the *Widow* and the *Fatherless*.

I've built you Houses, for to keep you warm,  
 And bought you Cattle for to plow your Land.  
 When in Distress, a helping Hand I've been,  
 And purchas'd Things to carry you to your End.

When you've been sick, I've done the best I  
 cou'd

To ease your Mind, and do just as you wou'd;  
 When you've been parch'd with Fevers violent,  
 I to the Doctors for you have been sent.

When your Guts grumbld and your Heads have  
 ak'd

I then stood ready for to ease your Pate.

When you no Breeches had, or Coat to wear,  
 You constantly did unto me repair;

I bought you Caps, I bought you Shoes like-  
 wife,

And many a Time no Doubt have sav'd your  
 Lives.

When Wars arose, and En'mies you pursu'd,  
 To me you ran for shelter from your Foes.

I bought you Guns, and Drums, and Swords  
 indeed,

And ev'ry Thing that Mortals stood in need.

When *Frenchmen* unto you were coming in,  
 I then stood ready for to be your Friend.



When your Hearts fail'd, I purchased you good  
Cheer,  
Which made you bold, and on the *Span'ards*  
fneer.

When all your Trade was in Stagnation lain,  
I then rous'd up, which was not quite in vain.  
I rais'd an Army, to *Cape-Breton* sent,  
Who took that Place, which made you all content :

Rejoicings great you then was pleas'd to make,  
Altho' it made the *Frenchmen's* Hearts to ake.  
In fhort, great Things I always have been doing,  
And constantly for me you have been wooing.  
Should I recount the good Deeds I have done,  
The World perhaps could find not fuch a one.  
But after all, what ftrange Reward muft have,  
Among fome Men, unwilling I fhould live ;  
Or any more among you for to breathe.  
This Day my Execution's to commence  
And I'm to be for ever banifh'd hence.  
Ah ! cruel Fate, 'tis hard indeed to tell  
The Crowds of Men, of my unhappy end.  
Mourners I have in Numbers great and fmall,  
Who gladly my *Death-Warrant* would recall :  
But ah ! poor Souls ! I pity you from my Heart,  
But that, alas ! won't eafe you of the Smart.  
I have been hug'd, I have been tore in two,  
And ferv'd the worft of Mortals, it is true :  
But then Compaffion on me you have had,  
And famp'd me new, which made my Heart  
quite glad.

How nice and carefully have I been tuck'd,  
Where little pretty *Infants* lie and fuck.  
But what comes next to that ; I'm plainly told  
I am to be exchang'd for *heavy Gold*.  
The DOLLARS are on Monday next to rife,  
And then I doubt not fome will loofe their Eyes.  
Thefe pretty Baubles you will turn and twift  
And then fecurely lay them in your Cheft.  
But I, alafs, after you've had your Games,  
Muft be thrown up in Heaps and put in Flames.

Sold next to the Prison in Queen-Street.

## PART II. *A Word of Comfort.*

But come my Friends, your Fate is hard, 'tis true,  
One Word of Comfort I will fay to you :  
After my Name by fome is wholly loft,  
I fhall be hov'ring all around the Coaft.  
If in Diftreffs by fome you fhould be brought,  
Come unto me in *Hampton* with your Lot.  
Bring up your Goods unto *Connecticut*,  
And there I'll make you grow quite plump and fat.

If thefe fhould fail, to *Providence* Repair,  
And there my Friends you all fhall have your fhare.

Three Goverments I've in Poffeffion now,  
They all me mind, and great Refpect do fhew.  
My Land is good, my Cedars large and tall,  
And thofe who come to me fhall never fall.  
All thofe who have my En'mies been indeed,  
Will be convinc'd that I have them reliev'd.  
Their Thoughts are high, their Looks are mighty great,

And do feem pleas'd at my imagin'd Fate.  
Shortly they'll fee how I in Triumph vie,  
And then with Sorrow they'll look dull and cry.  
Rejoice my Friends, rejoice once more I fay,  
Altho' this is my Execution Day.  
After I'm dead, take Care of my Remains,  
And when I rife, will pay you for your Pains ;  
Keep up your Hearts, tho' Scoffers do rejoice ;  
And in a little Time you'll hear my Voice.  
Altho' this Day looks dark, and Hearts are fad,  
Mind not the Frowns of wicked Men who're glad ;

Shortly they'll fay, *Old Tenor* come again,  
But then alas ! 'twill be too late for them.

*Dated in BOSTON, which has been the chief  
Place of my Residence for many Years, which I  
believe will be very fenfible of my Departure, this  
Thirty-firft of March 1750.*

WARREN, the comedian, lent a brother actor two fhillings, and when he made a demand for the sum, the debtor, turning peevifhly from him, said, "Hang it ! I'll pay you to-day in fome fhape or other." Warren good-humoredly replied, "I fhall be much obliged to you, Tom, to let it be as like *two fhillings* as you can."

A CLERGYMAN in Illinois expreffed his contempt of nickel cents in his Sunday collection, and pofitively forbade any of his congregation from contributing anything under the denomination of five cents. "Save your cents," said the good man, "until you have five, before you put your contribution in the box. The widow's mite business is play'd out here."

MONEY is applied to everything which ferves as a circulating medium : *cash* is, in a ftrict fenfe, put for coin only ; bank notes are *money* ; guineas and fhillings are *cash* ; all *cash* is therefore *money*, but all *money* is not *cash*.

## PROCLAMATION BY QUEEN ANNE.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics :—*

Enclosed I send you a copy of a broadside purchased at a recent sale in New York, which I think will be read with some interest by the subscribers to the *Journal*. The proclamation is a broadside almost fifteen inches square, and printed in German text.

RICHMOND, VA., *March 6, 1873.*

T. H. W.

[ARMS OF GREAT BRITAIN: MOTTO, *SEMPER EADEM*.]

By the Queen.

A PROCLAMATION.

*For settling and ascertaining the current rates of Foreign coins in her Majesties colonies and plantations in America.*

A N N E. R.



WE having had under our consideration the different rates at which the same species of foreign coins, do pass in our several colonies and plantations in America, and the inconveniencies thereof, by the indirect practice of drawing the money — from one plantation to another, to the great prejudice of the trade of our subjects ; And being sensible that the same cannot be otherwise remedied, than by reducing of all foreign coins to the same current rate, within all our dominions in America ; and the principal officers of our mint, having laid before us, a table of the value of the several foreign coins, which usually pass in payments in our said plantations, according to their weight, and the assays made of them in our mint, thereby shewing the just proportion which each coin ought to have to the other, which is as followeth, Sevill pieces of eight, Old plate, seventeen-peny-weight, twelve grains, four shillings and sixpence ; Sevill pieces of eight, new plate, fourteen penny-weight, three shillings seven pence one farthing ; Mexico pieces of eight seventeen penny-weight twelve grains, four shillings and sixpence. Pillar pieces of eight, seventeen penny-weight — twelve grains, four shillings and sixpence three farthings. Peru pieces of eight, Old plate, seventeen penny-weight twelve grains, four shillings and five pence or thereabouts ; Cross dollars, eighteen penny-weight, four shillings and four pence, three farthings ; Duccatoons of Flanders twenty penny-weight and twenty one grains, five shillings and sixpence ; Ecu's of France or silver Lewis, seventeen penny-weight twelve grains, four shillings and sixpence ; Crusadoes of Portugal, eleven penny-weight four grains, two shillings and ten pence, one farthing ; Three gilder pieces of Holland twenty penny-weight and seven grains five shillings and two pence one farthing ; Old Rix dollars of the empire, eighteen penny-weight and ten grains, four shillings and sixpence ; The half, quarters and other parts, in proportion to their denominations, and light pieces in proportion to their weight.

We have therefore thought fit for remedying the said inconveniences, by the advice of our Council, to publish and declare, that from and after the first day of January next ensuing the date hereof, no Sevill, Pillar, or Mexico pieces of eight, though of the full weight of seventeen penny-weight and an-half, shall be accounted, received, taken or paid, within any of our said colonies or plantations, as well those under proprietors and charters, as under our immediate commission and government, at above the rate of six shillings per piece current money, for the discharge of any contracts or bargains, to be made after the said first day of January next, the halves quarters and other lesser pieces of the same coins to be accounted, received taken, or paid in the same proportion : And the currency of all pieces of eight of Peru, dollars, and other foreign species of silver coins, whether of the same or baser alloy, shall, after the said first day of January next, stand regulated, according to their weight and fineness, according and in proportion to the rate before limited and set for the pieces of eight of Sevill, Pillar, and Mexico ; so that no foreign silver coin of any sort be permitted to exceed the same proportion upon any account whatsoever.

And we do hereby require and command all our Governours, Lieutenant Governours, Magistrates officers and all other our good subjects, within our said colonies and plantations, to observe and obey our directions herein as they tender our displeasure.

Given at our Castle at Windsor, the eighteenth day of June 1704. In the third year of our reign.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.



## SALE OF COINS AND MEDALS.

A SALE of medals and coins by George A. Leavitt & Co., New York, took place December 12, 13, and 14, 1872. The catalogue comprised 1003 lots, with an Addenda. Among the most prominent pieces were the following:—

Silver Medals. — George III. (*See* Transactions of Boston Numismatic Society, vol. VI. p. 69), \$70.00. John De Witt and Cornelius De Witt, killed 1671. Obv. Busts of the brothers. Rev. Their dead bodies, size 48, \$6.25. Julius, Duke of Brunswick, 1587, size 34, \$4.50. Spanish Armada, 1588, fine, size 32, \$15.00. George I., 1714, Coronation Medal in gold, proof, size 23, \$16.50. Unit of James I., gold, \$6.50. Noble of Edward III., gold, \$5.50.

Silver Crown of Louis XVI., \$3.00; do. French Republic, \$3.25. Half disme, 1792, \$5.00. Dime, 1796, fine, \$4.50. Half Dime, 1795, fine, \$4.75. Centenary Medal, Luther's, silver, size 20, \$3.00. Medal of John Huss, fine, size 27, \$15.00. Sword dollar of James VI., Scotland, \$5.00. Crown of Henry IV., France, \$4.00. Spiel marks token, A. Lincoln, "10 dollars," proof, \$5.00.

Five francs, Commune, 1871; two, \$5.00, and \$5.13. Bronze Medal, Libertas Americana, fine, \$7.00. Dollar, 1800, \$3.00; do. 1802, fine, \$6.00.

Louisbourg Medal, Boscawen, bronze, \$6.50. Silver Medal, Libera Soror, 1782, proof, \$47.50; do., Fœdère Junctæ, 1782, silver, proof, \$37.50. Silver Medal, by Calker, 1782, fine, \$15.00. Pine-tree Shilling, 1652, fine, \$6.00. Oak-tree twopence, fine, \$5.50. Half-dollar, 1795, fine, \$5.00. Province of Canada, Token of the Bank of Montreal, 1843, fine, \$13.00.

U. S. Cents. — Liberty Cap, 1793, fine, \$17.00; 1795, \$2.25; 1797, \$2.50; 1804, poor, \$2.50. West Virginia, War Medal, bronze, \$10.50. Set of Siamese coins, six, silver, \$6.75.

## THE "GLORIVS III VIS" COPPERS.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics:—*

THERE appears to have been much discussion, and no conclusion reached, as to the origin and reading of these pieces, in former numbers of the *Journal*. Should the following remarks be considered too hypothetical;—at least they are not more so than those of more learned contributors, on the same subject. Well, then. The head is not the head of George III.; nor does it resemble the head on any coin of his. The last letters of the obv. legend are certainly VIS and not VTS. Now look at the legend of the reverse, which is conceded to read BRITT. On my specimen (a very well preserved one), of the R only part, and of the ITT only the straight heavy strokes are visible; so that it reads B P I I I. Either this is due to the unskillful die-cuttings, or want of power in the press; or (as I think) the piece is but a poor counterfeit of a more artistically executed one. It is well known that English halfpence were in such manner counterfeited in the United States. Now, precisely as these three upright strokes of the reverse represent letters; even so do the three upright strokes of the obverse represent, not the Roman numeral III (3,) but three letters, which I think are J. E. R. and the inscription will then read GLORIOUS J. E. R. V I S. and we may reasonably conclude the piece to be a medal, or counterfeit copy of a medal, struck in honor of Jervis after the battle of Cape St. Vincent.

Mr. Crosby's piece mentioned in the number of the *Journal* for January, 1871, is evidently of similar origin, and contemporaneous period,

and would seem to lend probability to my theory; as his piece has the H in Howe, "very wide and lightly crossed as if to resemble the Roman numerals, II" and as on the "Gloriuv" there is a space between the figure and the rest of the word. On the "Gloriuv" this space is filled by a dot, which has no "raison d'être." In conclusion, there *were* medals struck with the inscription GLORIOUS JERVIS. I regret not having kept the reference where they are spoken of, but may recover it.

If we have not run this piece to earth, at least I think we are on the right scent.

D. L. W.

*New York.*

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## EDITORIAL.

WE learn from a friend that the collection of Dr. Charles Spier, concerning which we inserted an account in our last number (p. 71), is a very large and interesting one. The statement of the value of various pieces in his cabinet, and the estimated worth of the collection, did not receive the sanction of the owner, who, although a collector for many years, has no intention of offering them for sale, and has no wish to mislead the public by the exaggerated value placed upon them in the extract quoted.

We notice the death in the French papers of M. Guillaume Combrouse, archæologist and numismatist, who died in Paris on the 19th of February last. His principal works were *Monnaies de France*, 1839-40, in four volumes; *Decameron Numismatique*, and *Monuments de la Maison de France*. He was born in 1808, and his services as an antiquary and author were of great value. In our next issue we hope to give a more extended notice of his contributions to Numismatology.

THE first number of Mr. S. S. Crosby's book on *The Early Coins of America*, has just been issued. It is a work of much labor, and a large sum has been expended in procuring material and illustrations, which are much superior to any heretofore produced in publications of this character.

We trust it may receive a prompt and liberal support from all interested in the History of our Coinage.

---

## CURRENCY.

"How hast thou purchased this experience?"

"By my *penny* of observation."

English sovereigns first issued, 1817.

"Anything for a little change," as the man said when he offered his bad half-dollar.

"She it is who stamps the coin of character"—Our Mother.

The latest style of London advertising is to paste small tickets glorifying their wares on every coin—silver or copper—which passes out of the shop.

The silver coin of England was reduced (not debased) more than fifty years ago, in order to make it play a subsidiary part to gold, and to keep it from being exported. It is only a legal tender for forty shillings, and it is always exchangeable at par for gold.

We have heard of a man who had a silver ten-cent piece set on a scarf-pin, which he was in the habit of calling his dime and pin.



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W A T H E R M A

JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

OF

THE CITY OF CHICAGO

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY

T. R. MARVIN AND SON, PRINTERS, BOSTON.



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# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, JULY, 1873.

No. I.

## THE MEDALS OF WASHINGTON.

[Continued from Vol. VII. p. 78.]

LXVII. WASHINGTON BORN FEBRUARY 11 1732 DIED DECEMBER 21 1799; bust of Washington, facing the right; on edge of arm H.; below an oak-leaf and acorn. Rev. WISDOM VIRTUE & PATRIOTISM; in exergue MDCCCLIII; a view of land and ocean with a ship and the sun rising, and in the air the Angel of Fame flying to the right, with right hand holding to her mouth a long trumpet, in left a wreath of oak. Bronze, size 24.

LXVIII. GENERAL WASHINGTON INSCRIBED TO HIS MEMORY BY D: ECCLESTON. LANCASTER MDCCCV.; bust of Washington in armor facing the right; on edge of arm, WEBB. Rev. HE LAID THE FOUNDATION OF AMERICAN LIBERTY IN THE XVIII CENTURY. INNUMERABLE MILLIONS YET UNBORN WILL VENERATE THE MEMORY —. OF THE MAN WHO OBTAINED THEIR COUNTRYS FREEDOM. in three circles round the medal; in the centre an Indian standing with an arrow in right hand, and leaning on a bow, between the words THE LAND WAS OURS. Bronze and tin, size 48.

LXIX. WASHINGTON BENEVOLENT SOCIETY; in exergue 1808; a female figure at the left, supporting with her right hand a pole and liberty cap, with her left crowns with olive a bust of Washington facing the right on a pedestal inscribed, DEFENDER OF HIS COUNTRY; in right lower corner R. Rev. BENEVOLENCE; in exergue NEW-YORK; a classic scene; pillars and curtains at left, from which a man advances, bending towards another reclining on the floor; in right lower corner R. Silver, size 27.

LXX. MEMBERS BADGE; head of Washington facing the right in a wreath of two branches of olive (?). Rev. WASHINGTON MARKET CHOWDER CLUB, 1818, in five lines, the upper and lower curving. Silver, size 15.

LXXI. GEORGIUS WASINGTON (sic); VIVIER F.; head of Washington facing the left. Rev. NATUS VIRGINIAE IN AMERICA FOEDERATA AN. M.DCC.XXXII. OBIIT AN. M.DCC.XCIX. SERIES NUMISMATICA UNIVERSALIS VIRORUM ILLUSTRUM M.DCCC.XIX. DURAND EDIDIT. Bronze, size 26.

LXXII. GEORGIUS WASHINGTON; VIVIER F.; head of Washington facing the left. Rev. As the last. Silver and bronze, size 26.

LXXIII. As the last with very slight differences. Bronze, size 26.

LXXIV. GEORGIUS WASHINGTON; BACON SCULP.; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. As LXXI, but the letters are smaller. Bronze, size 26.

LXXV. GEORGE WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the left. Rev. GENERAL LAFAYETTE, 1824; head of Lafayette facing the right. Silver, size 9.

LXXVI. WASHINGTON BORN FEB<sup>y</sup>. 22<sup>ND</sup> 1732; bust of Washington facing the right; below THOMAS N-Y. Rev. CENTENNIAL at top; CELEBRATION at bottom; between "FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN" in four lines, the second and third only straight. Tin, size 22.

LXXVII. Head of Washington facing the right in an oval medallion, above which is an eagle who holds it, and is surrounded by rays, and below is a long ribbon inscribed PATRIAE PATER. Rev. STRUCK & DISTRIBUTED IN CIVIC PROCESSION FEB<sup>RY</sup> 22<sup>ND</sup> 1832 THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH DAY OF WASHINGTON BY THE GOLD & SILVER ARTIFICERS OF PHILAD. in eleven parallel lines. Silver, size 20 1-2.

LXXVIII. TO THE HERO'S OF LIBERTY THE FRIENDS OF THE PEOPLE'S INDEPENDENCE. ROGAT.; heads of Washington, Kosciusko, Lafayette, facing the left. Rev. GEORGE WASHINGTON BORN THE 22<sup>D</sup> FEB<sup>y</sup>. 1732, AT BRIDGE-CREEK DIED THE 14<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 1799, AT MONT-VERNON; THADEUS KOSCIUSKO BORN THE 12<sup>TH</sup> FEB<sup>y</sup>. 1746, AT MERUZOWSZEZYNA DIED THE 16<sup>TH</sup> OCT<sup>R</sup>. 1817, AT SOLEURE; LAFAYETTE M. J. P. R. Y. GILBERT DUMOTTIER BORN THE 6<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER 1757, AT CHAVINIAE DIED THE 20<sup>TH</sup> MAY 1834, IN PARIS.; CERCLE BRITANNIQUE RUE NEUVE S<sup>T</sup>. AUGUSTIN N<sup>O</sup>. 55 A PARIS.; BORREL; above each of the names a crown of oak leaves tied by a bow. Bronze, size 32 1-2.

LXXIX. G. WASHINGTON EL<sup>C</sup>. 1789 Serv<sup>d</sup> 8 Years. J. ADAMS EL. 1797, 4 Y. T. JEFFERSON EL. 1801 8 Y. J. MADISON EL. 1809 8 Y. J. MONROE EL. 1817, 8 Y. J. Q. ADAMS EL. 1825 4 Y. A. JACKSON EL. 1829 LAFAYETTE APPOINTED MA<sup>J</sup>. GEN<sup>N</sup>. OF THE U. S. ARMY 1777, DIED MAY 20, 1834, arranged in three circles round the medal; bust of Washington facing the left; below J. H. H. Rev. INDEPENDENCE 1834; an eagle with wings displayed holding with right claw the shield of the United States, and with left an olive-branch and a chart inscribed ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL JULY 4, 1776.; around are thirteen stars. Tin, size 32.

LXXX. GEORGE WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the left; below W. F<sup>T</sup>.; the words WRIGHT & BALE have been imperfectly erased from the die. Rev. BORN FEB. 22<sup>D</sup>. 1732 CHOSEN COMMAND<sup>R</sup>. IN CHIEF, JULY 1776 CHOSEN PRES<sup>T</sup>. 1789 DIED DEC<sup>R</sup>. 14 1799, AGED 68 YEARS, in six lines, within a wreath of two oak-branches tied by a bow. Bronze, size, 29.

LXXXI. Same obverse. No reverse. Tin, size 29.

LXXXII. GEORGE WASHINGTON; in exergue BALE & SMITH N-Y; Washington on horseback to the right. Rev. CARRY ME TO ATWOOD'S RAIL ROAD HOTEL 243 BOWERY AND MY FACE IS GOOD FOR 3 CENTS, in seven parallel lines. Copper, size 16.

LXXXIII. GEN<sup>L</sup> GEORGE WASHINGTON; in exergue B & S N-Y; Washington on horseback to the right. Rev. BALE & SMITH ENGRAVERS & DIE CUTTERS 68 NASSAU STREET PLATES & ROLLS FOR EMBOSSEING DIES & SEALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION N. YORK, in eleven lines, the first two and last three curved. Copper, size 16.

LXXXIV. WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY; head of



Washington facing the right within a wreath of two olive-branches ; below the wreath BALE. Rev. WE SERVE THE TYRANT ALCOHOL NO LONGER in four lines, the first and last curved, between them roses and leaves. Silver, size 13.

LXXXV. Same design, differently executed ; BALE is within the wreath, which is tied by a bow. Rev. Same inscription with simple ornaments. Silver, size 13.

LXXXVI. Head of Washington facing the right in a wreath of two oak-branches tied by a bow. Rev. WRIGHT & BALE ENGRAVERS & DIE CUTTERS 68 NASSAU STREET PLATES & ROLLS FOR EMBOSsing DIES & SEALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION NEW-YORK, in eleven lines, the first two and last three curved. Copper, size 12.

LXXXVII. Same obverse. Rev. HENDERSON & LOSSING CLOCK & WATCH MAKERS & DEALERS IN WATCHES JEWELLERY SILVER & PLATED WARE CUTLERY & C POKEEPSIE N Y in ten lines, the first three and last three curved ; at left W & B. Copper, size 12.

LXXXVIII. C. WOLFE SPIES & CLARK. NEW YORK HARDWARE & MILITARY STORE ; in an oval frame a head of Washington facing the right and above WASHINGTON. Rev. CUTLERY, PLATED WARE GUNS & C 193 PEARL ST. N. Y. ; in an oval frame a bust of Jackson in uniform facing the left and JACKSON. Brass, size 16 1-2.

LXXXIX. Same obverse, reading C. WOLFE CLARK & SPIES. Same reverse without the words round the oval. Brass, size 16 1-2.

XC. Busts of Franklin and Washington at three-quarter face toward each other ; below BALE. Rev. PAR NOBILE FRATRUM in three lines in a wreath of two laurel-branches ; above the inscription a rose, and below it a rose with two leaves. Silver, size 17 1-2.

XCI. Heads of Washington and Lafayette facing each other in a wreath of two laurel-branches ; below W. & B. Rev. As the last. Silver, size 17 1-2.

XCII. Obverses of XC and XCI put together. Brass, size 17 1-2.

XCIII. Bust of Washington facing the left, as XC ; below BALE. Rev. bust of Franklin facing the right, as XC ; below BALE. Silver, size 13.

XCIV. WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE BENEVOLENT SOC. ; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL. in four irregular lines ; in centre two hands clasped. Tin, size 14.

XCV. Same obverse. Rev. A fountain, on the lower basin two birds, in the air two more flying down ; at the bottom an ornament of scroll-work. Tin, size 14.

XCVI. M. A. ABRAHAMS 10 ; head of Washington facing the right ; at each side three stars. Rev. THE PEOPLES OUTFITTING STORE WESTON MO. Brass, size 18.

XCVII. Same obverse. Same reverse, with INDEPENDENCE in place of WESTON. Brass, size 18.

XCVIII. FIRST IN WAR FIRST IN PEACE AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON BORN 1732 DIED 1799 ; at the top an eagle with wings displayed, on his breast the shield of the United States, in right claw an olive-branch, in left a bundle of arrows, in his beak a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM ; at each side twelve stars ; at base in an oval frame a head of Washington facing the right ; below DAVIS BIRM. Rev. In exergue VIA AD HONOREM ; view of a library, in which a young man reading is seated

at a table with inkstand and books; at each side are a book-case and globe; at the back, on a pedestal, stands a figure of Fame, and on a shelf are a head of Minerva and two antique lamps; near the base DAVIS BIRM. Tin, size 32 1-2.

XCIX. Same obverse. Rev. REWARD OF SUPERIOR MERIT in four lines in a wreath of two rose-branches tied by a bow. Tin, size 32 1-2.

C. GEORGE WASHINGTON BORN 1732. DIED 1799.; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. In exergue N. Y. DAVIS; a shield with the arms of the State of New York, supported by figures of Justice and Liberty; crest, an eagle with wings displayed on a mound. Tin, size 16 1-2.

CI. WASHINGTON TEMPERANCE SOCIETY; head of Washington facing the right; below LOVETT N Y. Rev. TEMPERANCE DECLARATION; TEMPERANCE IS THE FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH; within a wreath of two oak-branches tied by a bow, WE AGREE TO ABSTAIN FROM ALL INTOXICATING LIQUORS EXCEPT FOR MEDICAL PURPOSES AND RELIGIOUS ORDINANCES.; above, two hands clasped. Tin, size 26 1-2.

CII. Same obverse. Rev. In exergue HOUSE OF TEMPERANCE; view of a room, in which a man reading is seated at a table, on which are dishes; at the right a woman is sitting, near whom stands a child; at the back at left are a globe and book-case, and at right an open window. Bronze, size 26 1-2.

CIII. Same obverse. Rev. AWARDED TO; a wreath formed of an oak-branch, and a palm-branch tied by a bow. Copper, size 26 1-2.

CIV. Same obverse. Rev. MECHANICS LITERARY ASSOCIATION ROCHESTER; head of Franklin facing the left; below R. LOVETT N Y. Copper, size 26 1-2.

CV. THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY.; bust of Washington at three-quarter face to the left. Rev. UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL, in a circle within a wreath of two olive-branches tied by a bow; within the inscription, two hands clasped, surrounded by rays. Tin, size 21.

CVI. Same obverse. Rev. LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.; seated figure of Liberty, supporting with left hand a pole and cap, and with right holding a cup to an eagle standing on a rock in the ocean, on which is a ship; near Liberty is the shield of the United States. Tin, size 21.

CVII. Same obverse. Rev. REWARD OF MERIT in three lines, in a wreath of two olive-branches. Tin, size 21.

CVIII. Head of Washington facing the left. Rev. Ornamented outline of a shield, round which on a label, PRESENTED BY THE METROPOLITAN MECHANICS INSTITUTE. Bronze, size 25.

CIX. GENERAL WASHINGTON; bust of Washington at three-quarter face to the left. Rev. COMPOSITIONS SPIEL-MARKE; an eagle with wings expanded, in right claw an olive-branch, in left three arrows; above and below three stars. Brass, size 17 1-2.

CX. Same obverse, except that the bust extends to the edge, the other ending in a sharp curved line. Rev. Head of Liberty to the left, with curls, and a diadem inscribed LIBERTY; around it eight stars; below COMP S. MARKE. Brass, size 17 1-2.

CXI. Obverse as CIX, but smaller. Rev. IN UNITATE FORTITUDO; SPIEL MUNZE; an eagle with wings displayed, in right claw an olive-branch, in left three arrows. Brass, size 14.

CXII. Same obverse. Rev. Head of Liberty to the left, with curls, and a diadem inscribed LIBERTY; around, ten stars; below, COMPOS. SPIEL MUNZE. Brass, size 14.



CXIII. Same obverse, with larger letters. Rev. STRASBURGER & NUHN CORNER MAIDEN LANE & WILLIAM STREET NEW YORK, in four curving lines; in exergue, CAPITOL AT WASHINGTON.; a view of the Capitol as it was. Brass, size 14.

CXIV. Obverse as CX, but smaller. Rev. As CXI, but smaller. Brass, size 12.

CXV. Same design, differently executed; the letters are larger. Brass, size 12.

CXVI. GEORGE WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the left; on edge of bust C. C. WRIGHT. D & F. Rev. DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE JULY 4<sup>TH</sup> 1776. C. C. WRIGHT. FECIT; a representation of Trumbull's picture of the signing of the Declaration. Bronze, size 58.

CXVII. UNITY OF GOVERNMENT IS THE MAIN PILLAR OF INDEPENDENCE; bust of Washington, the head turned slightly to the right. Rev. SABBATH SCHOOL JUBILEE JULY 4 1842. in five parallel lines; around, RELIGION OUR SAFEGUARD TEMPERANCE OUR SHIELD. Copper, size 21 1-2.

CXVIII. Same obverse. Rev. HE IS A FREEMAN WHOM THE TRUTH MAKES FREE. in four parallel lines; around, LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE JULY 4 1776. Silver, size 21 1-2.

CXIX. Same obverse. Rev. MAJ. GEN. W. H. HARRISON. BORN FEB. 9. 1773.; bust of Harrison in uniform facing the left. Nickel, size 21 1-2.

CXX. Same obverse. Rev. THE PEOPLES CHOICE THE HERO OF TIPPECANOE; a log hut, over which flies the star-spangled banner; at each side a tree, and at left a barrel, on which stands a mug. Silver, size 21 1-2.

CXXI. THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. GEORGE WASHINGTON.; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP.; above the inscription an eye issuing rays, and a tomahawk and pipe crossed; below two hands clasped, one of a white soldier, the other of an Indian; at bottom, 1843. Tin, size 56.

CXXII. THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY BORN FEB. 22 1732; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. NATIONAL MONUMENT JULY 4 1848; view of the monument at Washington, as if finished. Tin, size 25.

CXXIII. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; GEORGE WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the left in an ornamental circle, outside which is an imperfect wreath formed of an olive-branch and oak-branch; at their meeting are a caduceus and a trident, surmounted by a rose; the wreath is broken at the top by the words E PLURIBUS UNUM and an eagle surrounded by rays and holding a flag; arrows, and olive-branch; below the bust A C M. Rev. THE CRYSTAL PALACE FOR THE EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS. NEW YORK, 1853. PRESIDENT: THEODORE SEDGWICK, ESQR: ARCHITECTS: MESSRS: CARSTENSEN & GILDEMEISTER, LENGTH 365 FEET, WIDTH 365 FEET, HEIGHT OF DOME 148 FEET, GLAZED SURFACE 206,000 SQ FEET, OCCUPIES 5 ACRES OF GROUND. ESTIMATED VALUE \$450,000.; view of the building; below PAQUET PHILA. Bronze, size 33.

CXXIV. BORN, FEB, 22, 1732. DIED, DEC, 14, 1799.; Washington standing with his orderly and horse, as in Sully's picture of the "Crossing of the Delaware." Rev. NEW YORK. 46000 SQUARE MILES POPULATION 3,097,394. 1855; arms of the State of New York, with crest, supporters, and motto EXCELSIOR. Brass, size 23.

CXXV. Same obverse. Rev. PENN. 46,000 SQUARE MILES POPULATION 2,300,000. 1855; arms of the State of Pennsylvania, with crest, supporters, and motto VIRTUE INDEPENDENCE LIBERTY. Brass, size 23.

CXXVI. Same obverse. Rev. OHIO. 40,000 SQUARE MILES POPULATION 2,000,000. 1855; arms of the State of Ohio; viz. on a river a canal-boat; beyond are hills, behind which the sun is rising; in the foreground a field with a sheaf of wheat and a sheaf of arrows, and near them 1802. Brass, size 23.

CXXVII. Same obverse. Rev. ILLINOIS. 55,400 SQUARE MILES POPULATION 851,470. 1855; arms of the State of Illinois; viz. a landscape, in which is an eagle, with wings expanded, on his breast the shield of the United States, in right claw an olive-branch, in left three arrows, in beak a label inscribed STATE SOVEREIGNTY NATIONAL UNION. Brass, size 23.

CXXVIII. Same obverse. Rev. A perpetual calendar. Brass, size 23.

CXXIX. GEORGE WASHINGTON. BORN FEB. 22' 1732. DIED DEC. 14' 1799; head of Washington facing the right; on edge of bust TRUE. Rev. A perpetual calendar. Tin, size 23.

CXXX. THE FATHER OF OUR COUNTRY BORN, FEB. 22, 1732. DIED, DEC. 14, 1799.; Washington on horseback towards the right; at left a tree, and below P H J. Rev. A perpetual calendar. Brass, size 21.

CXXXI. Same obverse. Rev. S. J. BESTOR. IMPORTER OF WATCHES & JEWELRY PHILADELPHIA PA.; TIME IS MONEY; a landscape in which at left sits a female figure, leaning on and pointing to a large dial; at right a globe; behind, the rays of the sun; at base D. D. Tin, size 21.

CXXXII. THE UNION MUST & SHALL BE PRESERVED JACKSON; UNITED WE STAND DIVIDED WE FALL 1856; head of Washington facing the left; below KEY. Rev. A *buck* leaping to the right; below a *cannon* and AND BRECKINRIDGE; in field 1856; around the buck thirty-two stars. Tin, size 29.

CXXXIII. LANCASTER CO AGRICULTURAL & MECHANICAL SOCIETY. 1858. THE FARMER OF MOUNT VERNON; head of Washington facing the right; below KEY F. Rev. AWARDED TO; a miscellaneous group,—a broken column, cog-wheel, sheaf of wheat, harrow, scythe, rake, pitchfork, plough; at each side a stalk of Indian corn. Silver, size 29.

CXXXIV. THE PATTERN OF PATRIOTISM, INDUSTRY AND PROGRESS.; head of Washington facing the left. Rev. UNION AGRICULTURAL SOC: OF RIDGEWAY & SHELBY.; in a wreath of an olive-branch and oak-branch ORGANIZED JULY 17<sup>TH</sup> 1858. Silver, size 18.

CXXXV. GEORGE WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the right; below G. H. L., all in a circular frame, outside which, at top an eagle, in his beak a long ribbon inscribed TALEM FERENT NULLUM SECLA FUTURA VIRUM; about the ribbon forty-five stars; at bottom a trophy of flags, guns, drum, cannon, balls, &c., on which is the shield of the United States. Rev. NON NOBIS SOLUM SED TOTO MUNDO NATI MDCCCLIX; a wreath of two palm-branches, in which are masonic emblems. Bronze, size 32.

CXXXVI. GEORGE WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the right; on edge of bust LOVETT. Rev. EDWARD COGAN DEALER IN BOOKS, COINS, MEDALS AND ENGRAVINGS. 1859 PHILADELPHIA. in seven lines, the first three and last curved. Copper, size 20.

CXXXVII. Same obverse. Rev. BORN FEB. 22 1732 DIED DEC: 14 1799 in four lines in a wreath of two olive-branches. Copper, size 20.



CXXXVIII. PATER PATRIAE; bust of Washington facing the right. Rev. A MEMORIAL OF THE WASHINGTON CABINET MAY 1859 in six lines in a wreath of olive. Bronze, size 13 1-2.

CXXXIX. GEORGE WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the right; below two palm-branches. Rev. A. B. SAGE & C<sup>o</sup>. DEALERS IN COINS, MEDALS, AUTOGRAPHS & ENGRAVINGS 24 DIVISION ST N. Y. 1859 in nine irregular lines. Tin, size 10.

CXL. PATER PATRIÆ; head of Washington facing the left. Rev. GOOD FOR ONE CHANCE IN RAFFLE, FOR NUMISMATIC BOOKS, AT A. B. SAGE & C<sup>o</sup>. N. Y. NOV. 1859 in ten lines, first and last curved. Copper, size 13.

CXLI. Same obverse. Rev. A. B. SAGE & CO'S CIRCUATING LIBRARY 24 DIVISION ST. N. Y. TERMS 1 YEAR \$2.00 6 MONTHS 1.00 3 MONTHS .50 1860 in ten lines, the first three curved. Tin, size 13.

CXLII. GEORGE WASHINGTON. BORN FEB. 22 1732. DIED DEC. 14 1799; head of Washington facing the right; below *Paquet F.* Rev. WASHINGTON CABINET OF MEDALS, U. S. MINT. INAUGURATED FEB. 22 1860.; a view of the upright case containing the medals of Washington at the United States Mint, surmounted by his bust. Bronze, size 38.

CXLIII. GEORGIUS WASHINGTON PRÆS. PRIM. RER. CONF. AMER. MDCC-LXXXIX; head of Washington facing the right; below LOVETT PHILA. Rev. NATUS FEB. XXII. MDCCXXXII OBIT DEC. XIV. MDCCXCIX; two palm-branches forming a half-wreath, completed by the words FIDELI CERTA MERCES; within Minerva seated, holding a wreath in each hand, and behind her an altar, on which lie wreaths; on her seat *P. L.*, and below MDCCCLX. Bronze, size 33 1-2.

CXLIV. Same obverse. Rev. TO THE JAPANESE EMBASSY FROM BAILEY & CO. JEWELLERS, PHILADELPHIA. 1860 in seven lines within a wreath of two oak-branches tied by a bow. Bronze, size 33 1-2.

CXLV. GEORGE WASHINGTON BORN FEBRUARY 22. 1732.; head of Washington facing the right; below MERRIAM. Rev. BOSTON JULY FOURTH 1860 ORATION BY EVERETT. in six lines within a wreath of two olive-branches tied by a bow; below MERRIAM. Tin, size 20.

CXLVI. Same obverse, with slight differences. Rev. DIED DECEMBER 14. 1799 RESURGIMUS; view of the tomb at Mount Vernon. Copper, size 20.

CXLVII. Same obverse. Rev. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN BORN JAN. 17. 1706.; bust of Franklin facing the left; below MERRIAM. Copper, size 20.

CXLVIII. Same obverse. Rev. D. CUMMINGS. LONDON. N. Y. CO. E. 9<sup>TH</sup> REG. N Y. S. V. HAWKINS ZOUAVES. WAR OF 1861. engraved in nine lines. Tin, size 20.

CXLIX. PATRIÆ PATER 1732; head of Washington facing the left in an arched outline frame; below KEY. Rev. DEDICATED TO COIN AND MEDAL COLLECTORS in six lines in a wreath of two palm-branches; below 1860. Tin, size 18.

CL. Same obverse. Rev. E. HILL, DEALER IN COINS, MEDALS, MINERALS, AUTOGRAPHS ENGRAVINGS, OLD CURIOSITIES & C N<sup>o</sup>. 6 BLEECKER ST. N. YORK 1860 in ten lines, all curving but fourth and fifth. Tin, size 18.

CLI. Same obverse. Rev. WOODGATE & CO. IMPORTERS OF BRANDIES WINES, GINS & C., 83 WATER STREET, NEW-YORK 1860 in eight irregular lines with ornaments. Copper, size 18.

CLII. Same obverse. Rev. KEY in large outline lines, on which are the words ORNAMENTAL MEDAL & SEAL — DIE SINKERS. & C & C — 329 ARCH ST. PHILA; around thirty-three stars. Tin, size 18.

CLIII. Same obverse. Rev. MOBILE JOCKEY CLUB MEMBERS MEDAL; a horse standing to the left. Tin, size 18.

CLIV. Same obverse. Rev. NOT TRANSFERABLE 1853 in three lines. Tin, size 18.

CLV. Same obverse without the outline frame. Rev. "PROVIDENCE LEFT HIM CHILDLESS THAT THE NATION MIGHT CALL HIM FATHER." 1799. in seven irregular lines. Copper, size 18.

CLVI. Same obverse. Rev. VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE. Copper, size 18.

CLVII. MT. HOLLY PAPER CO. MT. HOLLY SPRINGS PA.; bust of Washington in uniform facing the left; on edge of arm F. K. Rev. 1860 in a wreath of two olive-branches. Silver, size 13.

CLVIII. REPRESENTED BY WM. LEGGETT BRAMHALL; head of Washington facing the left. Rev. ABRAHAM LINCOLN HONEST ABE OF THE WEST; in a wreath of laurel-leaves an oval inscribed WIDEAWAKES; above and below the oval a rose with leaves. Nickel, size 12.

CLIX. Same obverse. Rev. ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, 70 READE ST. NEW YORK. in seven lines. Copper, size 12.

CLX. Same obverse. Rev. ROBBINS, ROYCE & HARD JOBBERS OF STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, 70 READE & 112 DUANE STS. NEW YORK. in nine lines. Copper, size 12.

CLXI. Obverse as CXXXV. Rev. WASHINGTON STATUE UNION SQUARE, N. Y.; in exergue MDCCCLXI. G H L; view of the statue. Silver, size 32.

CLXII. THE FOUNDER OF OUR UNION. 1776.; full length figure of Washington full-face, in right hand a chart, in left a sword. Rev. A DECISIVE WAR ONLY — CAN RESTORE PEACE AND PROSPERITY 1861 in seven parallel lines. Tin, size 16.

CLXIII. "THE CONSTITUTION IS SACREDLY OBLIGATORY ON ALL;" head of Washington facing the right; below *Paquet*. Rev. U. S. MINT. OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TAKEN BY THE OFFICERS AND WORKMEN SEPT. 2. 1861 JAS. POLLOCK, DIR. in six lines in a wreath of an olive-branch. Silver, size 19 1-2.

CLXIV. Same obverse. Rev. A wreath of olive-leaves tied by a bow. Silver, size 19 1-2.

CLXV. GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE CINCINNATUS OF AMERICA B. 1732 D. 1799; bust of Washington facing the left. Rev. "SAVE MY COUNTRY HEAVEN" 1861 around a thin circle of olive-leaves, within which JOHN K. CURTIS, WATCH-MAKER & MANUFACTURING JEWELER 83 BLEECKER ST. & 882 BROADWAY NEW YORK. and at top five stars, at bottom three. Silver, size 20.

CLXVI. Same obverse. Rev. INDUSTRY PRODUCES WEALTH; a wreath of two palm-branches tied by a bow. Silver, size 20.

CLXVII. Same obverse. Rev. 'THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED.'; in centre an eye surrounded by rays. Copper, size 20.

CLXVIII. Same obverse. Rev. THE UNION MUST & SHALL BE PRESERVED in five lines in a circle of thirty-five stars. Copper, size 20.

CLXIX. Head of Washington facing the right, in a circle of thirty-four stars, broken at the bottom by the word UNION. Rev. CO REG VOLUNTEERS EN-



TERD SERVICE 186 with blank spaces for name and other particulars. Brass, size 20.

CLXX. P & G. TAYLOR CO. 303 BRANCH ST. PHILADELPHIA 1862; head of Washington facing the left. Rev. Tin Plate WIRE SHEET IRON FILES METALS STAMPED & JAPANNED WARE COPPER &C. &C. in eight irregular lines. Brass, size 24.

CLXXI. Same design, differently executed; 303 BRANCH ST. is much smaller. Rev. Same inscription, differently spaced. Brass, size 24.

CLXXII. N & G TAYLOR CO. 303 BRANCH ST. PHILADELPHIA; head of Washington facing the left. Rev. TIN PLATE STAMPED & JAPANNED WARE METALS WIRE SHEET IRON FILES COPPER &C. &C. in eight irregular lines. Tin, size 24.

CLXXIII. GOD AND OUR COUNTRY 1863; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; in a wreath of wheat 2 CENTS. Copper, size 14 1-2.

This was prepared at the U. S. Mint as a pattern for a piece of the value marked on it.

CLXXIV. DRY GOODS, GROCERIES &C.; in a wreath of olive a head of Washington facing the right, below 1863.; at bottom G. G. N. Y. Rev. J. L. LOVE-DAY & CO. 63 WASHINGTON ST. WAUKEGAN ILL. in five lines. Copper, size 13 1-2.

This and most of the pieces to CXCVIII were struck and commonly used as currency 1863-5.

## MEDAL OF JAMES III. THE PRETENDER.

AMONG those lovers of coins and medals, whose studies have placed them in an upper region of numismatic lore, it is, I take it, well understood that each example presents various aspects, and may be regarded from either a personal and local, an artistic, an archaeological, or a historical point of view; or again, within the focus of all the above combined.

In this latter general sense it is that I propose to offer a few remarks upon an interesting Jacobite medal, now in the cabinet of Mr. Joseph B. Ripley, of Savannah, Georgia, and trust that my notes will not unduly trespass upon the space of the *Journal*.

The medal, of silver, is in size No. 14 of Mionnet's scale; it bears on its obverse, to right, the periwigged head and bust of James Stuart, the Old Pretender, the son of James II. of England, surrounded by this curious, because incorrect, legend, "Jacobus III. D. G. M. B. F. Et H. Rex." Whatever may have been the Chevalier St. George's<sup>1</sup> rights to the crown of Great Britain, *de jure*, it is incontestable that, *de facto*, he never assumed the purple there. The reverse has the bust, to the left, of Clementina Sobieski, James Stuart's wife, and her portrait is accompanied by a legend, describing her as Queen of Great Britain.

Viewed in a personal light, this medal is extremely pleasing, as presenting portraits of the son of exiled James the Second, and of that son's consort. Doubtless these medals were issued (as were many of another unfortunate Royal Stuart, Charles I.) to keep alive the loyalty of adherents; and the

<sup>1</sup> Another title used to designate the Old Pretender.

Jacobite relic under examination was probably, originally, a cherished object, filling its owner's breast with secret hopes, and stimulating him to secret intrigues against the House of Hanover.

Looking from an artistic point of view, it may be remarked that the medal, which is in really fine preservation, sharp and clear, is the work of a well known and skilful artist, Otto Hameranus, who was much employed as a medalist by the papal court. This work of Hameranus, though well manipulated, is disfigured by a vice which infested the art of design during the reigns of Charles II., James, Anne, and the first two Georges, this vice being that the bust of James Stuart is represented as clothed in ancient Roman panoply, while his head retains the "Ramilies Tie," or flowing periwig of the early decades of the eighteenth century. This vile anachronism, so frequent in plastic art of that period, is a fair subject for protest; but at the same time the good qualities of the artist's handicraft must not be lost sight of, his conception of the Pretender being dignified, the features well modelled, the details of costume cleverly and clearly made out, and the relief excellent. The bust of Clementina shows much refined taste, and here the treatment of the hair is natural and graceful, and the anatomical markings on head, throat, and bosom, correct and in keeping. This bust is signed in full by the artist.

Historically, the example is of marked interest, referring as it does to an epoch when the people of Great Britain were divided by bitter partisanship, and swayed by feelings of intense loyalty, some to the reigning house, others to the house in exile; when against its black rival of Hanover, the White Cockade again and again matched itself, playing each time a losing game, and when its supporters shrouded their political creed under the veil of doggerel, such as the following:—

God bless the King:— God bless the Faith's Defender:  
God bless — (no harm in blessing) — the Pretender:—  
Which that Pretender is, and which that King,  
God bless us all — is quite another thing.

WM. TASKER SMITH.

*Savannah, Georgia, March 10, 1873.*

## THE COINS OF ROME.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D.

WE continue our explication of the beautiful coins ("First Brass"), of which six were given in our January issue:



FIGURE 8.

We give first the coin of one of the most infamous of all the monsters who ever wore the title of Emperor of Rome: NERO, otherwise Tiberius Claudius Nero Drusus, Emperor from A. D. 54 to 68.

Born of the *Domitian Gens*, he was adopted by the Emperor Claudius, and having married Octavia, was made Emperor by the arts of his mother Agrippina.

This coin exhibits Nero, on the *obverse*, wearing his first beard, and adorned with a radiated crown. On the *reverse* is the Goddess *Securitas*, sitting, her



right hand partly supporting her head; before her is a glowing altar; in her left hand she bears a sceptre or spear. These denote the worship of religion, through which the security of the Emperor is best secured. While all mankind justly execrate the memory of this wife-killer and crowned maniac, yet numismatists have one laurel-wreath to lay even upon the grave of Nero: *he was a patron of the numismatic art*, as of all the arts and sciences. His coins prove that the die-engraving of his period was equal or superior to anything else in the great Roman mint.

The epigraph reads: Nero Claud(ius), Cæsar Aug(ustus), Germ(anicus) P(ontifex), M(aximus) [High Priest], Tr(ibunitia), P(otestate), Imp(erator), II (the 2d time).

This also is referred to the "divine" fiddler Nero. It is a view of the port of Ostium, near the mouth of the Tiber, which was constructed by Claudius, predecessor of Nero. When he had commanded it to be built he asked the architects how much it would cost. They replied, so much that he would be unwilling to pay it. Not deterred by this, he placed his mind upon it, and completed it in a manner worthy of the magnificence and power of Rome. Suetonius and Dio have graphically described the figure of this work. In the coins of Claudius himself we have no types of this; but all contain the effigy of Nero, which proves to us that this monarch completed the undertaking. At the entrance of the port the likeness of Neptune (or Portumnus) is seen, and in the midst the statue of Claudius, clothed in a military mantle, standing upon a column, as the founder. The *obverse* exhibits *Ceres*, the corn-goddess, sitting opposite *Abundance*, with an altar between them. *Ceres* bears the torch, her accustomed symbol; the other holds the horn of plenty (cornucopia), her unfailing emblem. These are to denote the diligence of Nero in procuring corn for the people. *Ceres* is depicted as the inventress of raising corn; but the Roman matron stands (under the image of *Abundance*, and producing a full supply of all fruits), as the *Genius* of the City, hence the epigraph of the coin, *Ceres Annona Augusti*.

In this figure we see the face of that "good man and true," *TRAJAN* (otherwise Marcus Ulpius Trajanus Crinitus), Emperor of Rome from A. D. 98 to 117, whose column still strikes the eye of the visitor at Rome, although more than seventeen centuries have gnawed it, base to capital. Trajan had been adopted by his predecessor, Nerva. Vaillant styles him "the most meritorious of the family of men."

This coin was struck A. D. 101, that is U. C. 854, when he was Consul for the fourth time, and had received the titles *Dacicus* and *Germanicus*. "It was not without reason that Trajan is expressed here under the effigy of *Jove*, since he was another *Jupiter*, and merited to be styled the greatest of the Romans." *Plotina*, his wife, one of the most estimable of the Roman empresses, stands by him on his left, under the image of *Juno* (denoted by the peacock, emblem of the queen of heaven), as worthy to be the wife of such an emperor. On the right is his sister *Marciana*, as another *Minerva*, the Goddess of *Prudence*. Thus our hero stands between *Plotina* and *Marciana*, as

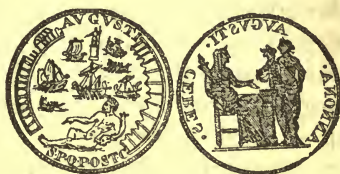


FIGURE 9.



FIGURE 10.



Jupiter between Juno and Minerva, composing, as a group, the celestial idea of CONCORD.

A whole tractate may readily be composed upon this elegant coin, but we forbear.



FIGURE 11.

This coin was produced by the people of Tarsus, the birthplace of the illustrious St. Paul. It was struck in honor of the Emperor Septimius Severus, proclaimed Imperator A. D. 193, and who deceased 211. The occasion of the coin was his visit to that renowned city. It depicts a

horseman riding over a barbarian prostrated upon the ground, whom he is about to transfix with a spear. When Albinus was killed in Gaul, and all the affairs of Rome settled, Severus turned himself to war against the Parthians. Of this campaign types of Roman money in gold, silver, and bronze occur. The people of Tarsus were so much bound up in regard for this monarch, who had bestowed upon them the primacy of the province, that they desired to construct in his honor a grateful monument — for a coin is, in the best sense, a monument — in their own mint; and in the one before us they have predicted his victory over his enemies.

The Greek letters are: Aut(okratos) [Emperor], Kai(sar) [Cæsar], L(ucius), Sept(imius), Severos, Pert(inax). On the reverse, Adrianes Severianes Tarsou Metropoleos.

The portrait is exceedingly good. The armor will bear close inspection. Evidently Tarsus in its mintage was "no mean city."



FIGURE 12.

We have here a representation of another coin of Septimius Severus. Smyrna struck coins to his honor, under the Prætor Claudius Rufinus Sophista, an abbreviation of whose name is seen surrounding the seated figure. The rescript of Severus and Caracalla his son to the Smyrneans, preserved in the appendix to the Oxford marbles, supplies a bright reference to this fact. This issue, from a most beautifully engraved

die, shows in its workmanship almost the perfection of coin art. The robust form, the mural crown and sceptre, and the lion, her peculiar emblem, sufficiently prove the goddess to be Cybele, who was the fabled daughter of Mæon, King of Lydia. The cities of Ionia, its southern portion, and particularly Smyrna, held her in peculiar reverence. The letters SMURNAION at the bottom, show the coin to be from that city.



FIGURE 13.

KORON, — Twice Temple-builders,\* — but the winged figure of Victory, resting her left foot on a helmet, and inscribing the conqueror's

\* The original meaning of the word Neokoroi is *Temple-sweepers*. See an article on this subject in the Journal, Vol. VII. p. 57. Applied to cities it generally means *Temple-builders*, and was assumed by any which had erected a temple in honor of some important event, as a victory, in commemoration of the heroism, or in flattery of the pride of some semi-deified emperor. — ED.

See also remarks of Dr. Morris on the subject of Neokoroi, Vol. VII. pp. 55 and 56.



name in the shield of fame hanging from the palm-tree, whose leaves were emblems of victory won, would seem to denote the motive which called this beautiful coin from the mint.\* The Ephesians, aside from their temple to Diana, containing the renowned image which "fell from heaven," erected a temple to Nero, the infamous, as his coin proves, and another to Hadrian, as is proved by his coin; and for this reason here call themselves "*twice temple builders*," thus giving more honor to mere men than to their patron goddess. Yet this beautiful coin to Severus is to-day a more perfect tribute than their most gorgeous yet now ruined temples.

This, like the last, is a coin of SEPTIMIUS SEVERUS, and struck in the city of Tarsus. The reader will, by comparing this with figure 11, learn what a *family resemblance* runs throughout the issues of a mint, and how readily therefore counterfeits may be detected and fancied analogies thrown out. The people of Tarsus had at first adhered to Pescennius, the rival of Severus, but afterwards transferred their allegiance. From him, therefore, they received great benefits, and since the city delighted in the dignity of *Metropolis*, she was made by him the first of the province, as these letters show, which first began to be placed upon the coins of Severus, viz.: P. M. K. for *Prota Megalos Kilikias*; viz.: "First of Great Cilicia," and successively in other cities, in memory of which Tarsus styled herself *Severiana*. Emulous of this, Anazarbus afterwards received from Alexander Severus the dignity of *Lesser Metropolis*, and obtained the title of *first* from Valerian, for the cities contended among themselves for the primacy, and obtained it through diplomacy from the Emperors, as Ephesus, Smyrna, and Pergamus, which styled themselves at the same time *primates* of *Asia*. Many have interpreted these letters, P. M. C., as *Prima Metropolis Cilicia*, but the word *Metropolis* was not before this cut upon a coin, and we further learn that Cilicia was divided into *greater* and *lesser*, as Armenia and Phrygia were. For the rendering of the Greek letters see description of Figure 11. But observe that the date is found in G. B., "the Year 2," that is, of the reign of Severus, A. D. 195.



FIGURE 14.

## THE NEW COINAGE OF GERMANY.

ACCORDING to the German coinage law, four different kinds of coin are to be minted, namely: Gold pieces of the value of ten and twenty marks; silver, representing respectively five, one, and one-half marks; nickel one-tenth and one-twentieth mark; and copper one-fiftieth and one one-hundredth mark. One pound of fine silver is to be coined respectively into twenty five-mark pieces, one hundred mark-pieces, or two hundred half-marks, being united with half its weight of copper so as to make ninety marks' worth of each silver coin to weigh a pound.

\* Other coins of Severus were struck, having on their reverse *two* winged Victories holding a shield against a palm-tree, etc., commemorating "the successful termination of the unfortunate campaign in Britain." See Humphrey, *Coin Collector's Manual*, p. 346. Almost this identical device of Victory standing with her foot on a helmet, and engraving letters on a shield suspended from a palm-tree, is found on a coin of Titus Vespasian, commemorating the capture of Jerusalem; on this the palm-tree is evidently the symbol of Palestine. See Humphrey, p. 328, and Madden's *Jewish Coinage*, p. 188, where an engraving of it can be found. — ED.



The amount of new imperial coinage amounted, on February 1, to 459,252,290 marks, of which 114,078,070 were in ten-mark pieces. It is thought that the mint authorities will confine their operations to ten-mark pieces for some time. The Hamburg marco-banco has ceased to exist, the new gold coinage being now the recognized medium of exchange. Its origin dates from the year 1619, and since 1770 that kind of banco-currency had been adopted, which is now to be replaced by the imperial gold coinage. Silver pieces of five marks each are being coined, a circumstance which seems to indicate that there will be a gold and silver currency.

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### FICTITIOUS DISCOVERY OF COINS.

WE are informed by a correspondent in Washington that the account of an "Important Discovery" of coins on the Capitol Grounds, published April 1, 1873, in the Washington *Daily Chronicle*, was a fabrication, intended to be an "April Fool" joke. We give below the list of articles which were said to be found, that hereafter if the report gets into circulation, our friends may not be deceived:—

"There was a small box, apparently of silver, in which there were a gold doubloon, three guineas, and some crown pieces, bearing date from 1740 to 1760. There were also a pair of silver shoe-buckles and a gold brooch, such as were worn in cravats. A package of deeds, some written on parchment, others on yellow paper, evidently belonged to Calvert Pope, who once resided where the Capitol now stands, and whose plantation extended westward to the creek now arched over, which he called the Tiber, as he christened his estate Rome, signing himself 'C. Pope, of Rome.'"

The *Chronicle* editor advises his readers to call at the office of Mr. Clark, the architect of the Capitol extension, and examine the treasure trove, — a *very disinterested* kindness of his, which the visitors probably appreciated, if the architect did not.

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### AMERICAN ARCHÆOLOGY.

#### ROCK INSCRIPTIONS IN BRAZIL.

THE brief account of the discovery of Phœnician inscriptions in Brazil printed recently, is sufficient reason for directing the attention of scholars to the general importance of the subject. These rock inscriptions in South America are peculiarly worthy of attention, because they seem to belong to a vast series, to the study of which Mentone on the Mediterranean offers important contributions. M. de Bourbourg, in his *Quatre Lettres sur la Mexique*, points out the astonishing analogies between the myths of the ancient Mexicans and those of the Egyptians; and though the idea of an ethnological relation between the races has been regarded as very fanciful, it borrows singular confirmation from this recent discovery. It is now generally admitted that the red raspberry first passed from America into Asia by way of the Northwest and returned by way of Europe, thus girdling the world; and



it may appear by and by that the American races of several types, are identical with the Old World stocks, or even that America was the first dwelling-place of the human race, as it is geologically the older world of the two. Brazil, for example, has, according to Mr. Hyde Clarke of the London Anthropological Institute, partaken of at least two great migrations. The Kiriri of Bahia are allied by language to the ancient Pygmean or Negrito race; while the Guaran languages are allied to the Agua of the Nile region, the Avkhash of Caucasia, and probably to the antique Udes, who were the Pelasgians of Egypt. The Mentone inscriptions probably belong to the same era. These Phœnician remains render this early relation of the continents no longer a dream.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

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### THE SWEDISH MINT.

*Editors of the "Journal of Numismatics: "*

LOVERS of coins are fond of rarities; and if ever there was one, it is a letter to an American, from the lady-engraver of the Mint in Stockholm. Her own language, of course, is Swedish; but she writes to me in English, and incloses it in another letter to Mr. Mickley, written in German. The date is "Maj. 24." Those who know anything of her beautiful dies, for coins and medals, will acknowledge that Madame LEAH AHLBORN is a lady of varied accomplishments, and an honor to the fraternity of minters. She has but lately recovered from a dangerous illness; and ever since has been "in so pressing a hurry, in consequence of the Royal Death, that it has claimed all her time and little forces."

She is now engaged in preparing dies for a new Union gold coin, agreed upon by Sweden and Denmark. We are not informed as to its intended weight and value, but it does not conform to the franc system.

W. E. D.,  
*U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.*

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### MR. SAVAGE'S COLLECTION.

THE late James Savage of this city left by will, to the Massachusetts Historical Society his "collection of coins, medals, and currency, whether of gold, silver, bronze, brass, copper, mixed metals, paper, or other materials, with the little cabinet for them designed, now wholly without arrangement, a very small portion only of said collection having been purchased by me more than half a century ago, as I had little leisure for such exacting study; and the aggregate value of this collection, may not, I hope, be slighted, inasmuch as much the best parts of these irrefragable muniments of history were gifts from very competent appraisers, Joseph G. Cogswell and George Ticknor, by them so long since gathered in their travels or residence in Egypt, Spain, Germany, Italy, France, Great Britain, or elsewhere; and those friends probably foresaw this ultimate destination of their munificence."

## COINS OF THE EMPEROR DECIUS.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL. D.

[Continued from Vol. VII. p. 56.\*]



FIGURE 7.

VARIETY in coin-study is peculiarly pleasing, and one's interest need never flag for the want of it. As the bees drink all sweets in the flowery meadows, so may the lover of numismatic lore enjoy almost numberless varieties of symbols.

Our figure No. 7, refers to the same fair dame as the one honored in No. 4, under the title of "the Modest Empress," viz., Herennia Etruscilla.† This lady, says our author, was some time the spouse of Volusianus, yet in the coins plainly rendered the lawful wife of Decius. In No. 7 she is exhibited under the image of the goddess Pudicitia (Modesty), seeing that they desired especially that the Empress should be modesty personified. Sitting, she envelops herself with a veil.

This completes my engravings of Decius from First Bronze, in the work of Vaillant referred to. But in my folio copy of Patin's *Imperatorum Romanorum Numismata* (a most wonderful treasury of coin knowledge; the work of a giant!), on pp. 310-313, are several other forms which, for want of the engravings, I can only briefly describe here. Patin gives a favorable account of the monarch himself. "He was a man," he says, in his monkish Latin, "interested in all arts and faculties (*virtutibus*); ever ready in arms and impatient of delay; wherefor he equalled Trajan, and in the judgment of the Senate merited the name of the Highest Prince."

Among the forms on the *verses* of the coins described by Patin, we have some curious varieties:—

A woman with a *sistrum* in her right hand, a cornucopia in her left; epigraph, *Liberaltas Augusti* (the Generosity of the Emperor), s. c. in the field.

A woman representing Dacia, holding a baculum or banner, on the top of which is the head of an ass. This, our author thinks, is not given in ridicule, but in the same spirit in which Jacob styled his son Issachar, "a strong ass," that is, constant, firm, intrepid. The Dacians represented this well-known brute upon their banners. The epigraph is the word *Dacia*.

Decius is seen also under the form of the genius of the Illyrican armies. Every Roman had his own "genius" or tutelary deity, so that no emblem is

\* This article was originally prepared for the last number of the *Journal*, but the MS. was destroyed in the great fire of November. Dr. Morris has kindly reproduced it at our request.—ED.

† *Etruscilla*. Humphrey says this princess is known only from the fact that her name appears on her coins.—*Manual*, p. 645.



so common on the reverses of their coins as that of a genius. The motto is *Genius Exercitus Illyriciani* (the Genius of the Illyrican Army).\*

Three military standards, — epigraph, *Antiochi Coloni*.

A coin representing the establishment of a colony, a yoke of oxen, an eagle above bearing a crown, and descending to the right hand of a male figure stretched out for the purpose. The epigraph in Greek, *Septimiam Coloniæ Resænesiorum*.

The next four have similar inscriptions.

An eagle standing upon a mound crowning a female figure, with a *modus* upon her head, who is engaged in sacrificing. An altar glowing with flames is before her, in her left hand is a cornucopia.

A broad fringed banner.

A temple whose entrance is occupied by an owl, indicating the worship of Minerva. A boy below holding a palm-branch represents the Tiber which waters Rome.

Two persons sacrificing, viz.: Pallas and the tutelary deity of Resaina. The altar denotes *Concord*; the trophy denotes recent victories which had occurred in the extreme boundaries of the Empire, Rome and Persia. A centaur drawing a bow appears in the distance. On the *obverse* the portraits of Decius and his son Herennius face to face. It will be remembered that both perished in the disastrous battle referred to. As our writer says, all the Decii met illustrious deaths.

In the collection of Mr. Francis Hobler, author of *Records of Roman History exhibited on Roman Coins* (an extremely valuable work in two volumes, but with only a few cuts), there are several double Sestertii, minted soon after the accession of Decius, who is said to have been very desirous of renovating the imperial coinage, which had become much debased in quality, size, and artistic execution as well as from poverty of subject in the types of the reverses. But his early death prevented the accomplishment of his wishes in this regard.

## THE CROSS ON THE FIVE-CENT PIECE.

WHY is the shield, on the base-metal five-cent piece, surmounted by the cross of the Order of Calatrava? Is the President of the United States *ex officio* a member of that knightly order, founded by the Catholic sovereigns of Spain? I am not a numismatist proper, but simply an inquirer.

J. G. S.

*Elizabeth, N. Y. — Historical Magazine.*

## SCANDINAVIAN COINS.

THE new Scandinavian coinage law, which is about to be adopted by Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, fixes gold as the standard coin. The "crown" is the nominal unit, though a silver piece. Gold coin are to be

\* The coins having this legend are thought to have been struck in honor of the Illyrian soldiers, by whom he was declared Emperor, in Moesia, in the year 249, as stated in our previous article.



minted in the value of ten and twenty crowns. There are to be one and two crown pieces in silver. The "crown" is subdivisible in a hundred oers, 5, 2, and 1 oer pieces being coined of bronze; 50, 40, 25, and 10 oer pieces in silver; 248 crowns in gold are to hold a kilogramme of the pure metal.

### BALMANNO SALE.

THE medals and coins belonging to Alexander Balmanno, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were sold by Thomas Birch & Sons, Philadelphia, April 9, 1873. We give the prices of the most desirable pieces.

Crown of Louis XIV., \$2.00. Maximilian Dollar, 1866, \$2.75; Half do., \$2.00; Ten Cents, 1864, do. \$2.00; Five Cents do., \$1.70. One Cent do., \$3.75. Mexican Dollar, 1868, fine, \$3.00. Crown of Queen Christina, \$2.10; do. Charles IX., \$2.10; do. Gustavus, 1548, \$2.62; do. Cosmos III., 1700, \$3.00; do. John George I., 1625, \$2.10; do. Eight Dukes of Saxony, 1615, \$2.12. U. S. Dollar, 1801, fine, \$5.50; Half do., 1805 over 1804, \$2.00; Dime do., 1820, v. f., \$2.10; Half do., 1797, g., \$1.10. English Silver, Penny, William the Conqueror, v. f., \$3.50. Groat, Henry VIII., v. f., \$1.30. Crown Edward VI., v. g., \$6.50; do. Elizabeth, good, \$7.50; Half do., \$6.00. Charles I. Crown, g., \$8.25. Dollar, Victoria, *Hong Kong*, 1867, \$2.50. U. S. Cents, 1793, g., \$5.25; 1799, fair, \$5.00; 1804, fair, \$3.50; 1804, poor, \$2.17.

Pattern pieces. — Flying Eagle Cent, 1855, \$1.25. Nickel Cent, 1856, \$1.87. "Half Dollar," 1859, \$1.25. Indian Head Cent, 1858, nickel, .60. Half Dollar, "God our Trust," bronze, .70. Swiss Medalet, Lincoln, brass, 13 by 15, \$3.00. "Revolutionary Peace Medal," "Favstissimo Fœdere Junctæ," \$5.00. Jernegan Cistern Medal, .75. Another in tin, very fine, \$2.25. "Eagle," "Success to Republican Principles;" rev. "Millions for Defence, not one cent for Slavery, 1860," proof, size 16, \$7.50. Silver Medals: Rudolph Augustus, 1686, size 40, \$5.00. George Louis, 1664, size 40, \$4.00. William III. of Orange, size 54, \$3.00. Medal of John Huss. Ob. Bust; rev. Huss at the stake, size 26, \$7.00. American Colonial: Pine-tree Shilling, fair, \$2.55. Another, good, \$2.38. Continental Currency, *original*: fine, tin, \$3.25. George Clinton Copper: bust of Clinton; rev. Arms of State of New York, "Excelsior," good condition, \$32.00. Washington Medal, "Eccleston," proof, copper, \$8.25. Manly Medal, *original*, fine, \$4.75. Washington Cabinet Medal, silver, \$4.50; do. Sansom Medal, proof, \$2.12.

### SALES OF AMERICAN COINS IN LONDON.

At the various Sales of Coins in London, fine specimens of American Colonial Coins are often sold. At a sale in April last, the following pieces were in a Collection, "the property of a Lady in the North."

"New England, Shilling, *obv.* N. E., *rev.* XII., *fine and very rare.* New England, Pine-tree Money, Shilling, Sixpence, and Twopence, all 1652. Maryland, *obv.* CAECILVS. DNS. TERRAE. MARIAE, &c., Bust of Lord Baltimore to the left; *rev.* CRESCITE. ET. MVLTIPlicAMINI., Shield of Arms and Coronet, *fine and rare.* Sixpence, same legend and types, *very fine and rare.* Fourpence, same as before, *very rare, and well preserved.*

"Copper. *Obv.* Elephant to left, *rev.* GOD. PRESERVE. CAROLINA. AND. THE. LORDS. PROPRIETORS., 1694, in six lines, *very rare*; Washington, President, Cent, 1791, and quite a number of gold and silver pieces of the Mint series."

### NUMISMATICS.

IN common with people who have given the subject but little attention, we have generally thought that the enthusiastic collector of ancient coins was indulging in a harmless folly, that he was possessed with a sort of monomania, at least; but let us pause for a moment. For the last



half hour we have been entertained by a call from one of our subscribers, who brought with him a handful of old coins to exhibit to us, and at the same time to enjoy the subject of his specialty. We found a chance half-hour's leisure most profitably and pleasantly spent. We no longer consider numismatics, or the science of coins and medals, an idle and profitless pursuit, for we realize how often antique coins supply a deficient link in the chain of history. These little tokens give us an insight into long-lost manners and customs, sometimes preserving the name of a sovereign not to be found in other contemporary written or hieroglyphical record, and we no longer wonder at the value set upon them, nor at the pains taken to collect and preserve them.

To understand this science thoroughly presupposes a deep and varied erudition. To well-read men from a fragment, a trace of an effigy remaining on a coin, it is easy to tell us its exact value, the period at which it was struck, and when it first came into use as the representative of so much property or labor. In the hands of such a man as our friend who has just left us, an ancient coin is a spark which lights up a long train of brilliant ideas, and draws the curtain of the past. Gazing upon a coin struck centuries ago, fancy takes wings and we conjure up the spectacle of the people among whom it first saw the light, as well as those of the individuals through whose hands it has passed, generation after generation. Perhaps in its virgin brightness it graced the purse of a monarch, or formed an item of the pin-money of a queen; it may have been the beggar's dole, the soldier's guerdon, or the widow's mite! Here is something more modern, and what pleasant memories are revived as we look upon the pine-tree shilling of the coinage of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Is this not tangible history? What a flood of historic memories rush upon the brain as we curiously regard the well-preserved emblem.

The Greek specimens which have come down to us are numerous. Among the earliest coins which bore the heads of sovereign princes, were those of Alexander of Macedonia; the coins of the royal family of the Seleucidæ in Syria, and the Ptolemies in Egypt are very beautiful and perfect. The common silver coin of the Greeks was the drachma, the value of which was not far from twenty-five cents; the stater, cast in the same die, was a gold coin, of which the value was about five dollars. The Roman coins were famous for the chaste simplicity of their devices and their elegant workmanship. Silver coin was introduced into Rome 266 years B. C., and gold coin sixty years later. The coins of the Roman Empire form the most complete series of ancient or modern times; no less than three hundred historical portraits are preserved to us in this interesting and durable manner. But alas, these are days of "greenbacks," and notes of hand metallic currency. — *Boston Globe*.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*April 10.* — A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Seavey exhibited a specimen of the large "CONTINENTAL CURRENCY," in silver, and photographs of some of the rarest pieces in his collection, intended to illustrate the catalogue of it, now in press. Mr. Crosby exhibited a curious collection of Washington funeral medals, in gold, silver, copper, and tin, including the imitation by Dr. Edwards, and one very poor medal in tin, which differs from the ordinary dies in size, being smaller, in consequence of which the design also necessarily differs somewhat; he also showed the real half-penny of the Copper Company of Upper Canada. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

WILLIAM S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

*May 1.* — A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. He exhibited two large silver crowns of Dukes of Brunswick. One of George Louis, 1664, has the "White Horse" in the air, leaping over a village in the mountains, while in



the earth below is seen an open mine, with miners at work, and on the reverse the monogram "G. L." in a circle of fourteen shields, size 40. The other of Rudolph Augustus, 1686, has the Duke in uniform on horseback, and on the reverse a shield of eleven quarterings, with five crests, and motto REMIGIO ALTISSIMI, size 40. The members passed an hour in conversation on numismatic and other subjects, in which the recent sale and purchase of Mr. Seavey's collection took a large share. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

WILLIAM S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

*June 5.* — A monthly meeting was held this day. In the absence of the President, Mr. Slafter was called to the chair. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. He exhibited five small medals of Washington, one of the United States Military Academy for ACADEMIC MERIT; one by Bolen, with a reverse of the head of Liberty, copied from the beautiful French medal of the Revolution; and three by Wright & Bale, with the card of Wolfe, Spies & Clark, or Wolfe, Clark & Spies, and reverse of the head of Jackson, the three being all different. The Society adjourned soon after 4 1-2 P. M.

WILLIAM S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

#### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held on the evening of March 27, 1873, at the College of the City of New York.

In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. William Poillon was appointed Secretary *pro tem*.

The following officers were unanimously elected: —

Charles Edw. Anthon, LL. D., *President*.

Benjamin Betts, *First Vice President*.

Daniel Parish, Jr., *Second Vice President*.

William Poillon, *Recording Secretary*.

Loring Watson, *Corresponding Secretary*.

Joseph N. T. Levick, *Treasurer*.

Isaac F. Wood, *Librarian*.

Edward Groh, *Curator*.

The Treasurer and Librarian then gave abstracts from their reports. The former showing a balance in favor of the Society, and the latter a marked increase in the additions to the library. Their reports, together with that of the Curator, will be presented in full at the next meeting.

A Committee of five was appointed to report amendments to the Constitution and By-laws, for consideration at the next meeting.

The Medal Committee were instructed to close their business by next meeting, and present their report.

On motion, adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

*New York City.*

[For the "Journal of Numismatics."]

#### THE JEWISH TRIBUTE-MONEY.

In the *Journal of Numismatics* for April last (p. 88), was an allusion to the reply of our Lord, when tempted by the Pharisees, who sought to charge



Him with treason to Cæsar. The Roman Emperor, to whom the Jews were then subject, was Tiberius Cæsar (14-37 A. D.), and the coin used for tribute-money, as shown by the original Greek, was the denarius. Previous to the reign of Augustus, the obverse of denarii bore the head of Jupiter or Hercules, Mars or Apollo, or some other of their numerous deities, all of whom, if we may believe Max Müller, and his theories of the Aryan myths, were only diverse names for the Sun-god. The emblem of the Republic, a head of "Roma" wearing a helmet, was afterwards used. When the Roman Empire had displaced the Republic, the rulers placed their own effigies on the coins. To the Saviour's question, "Whose is this image and superscription?" the crafty Pharisees could only answer "Cæsar's."

In Madden's *Jewish Coinage* (p. 247) is a representation of a denarius, bearing on its obverse the laureled head of Tiberius Cæsar, and around it his name TI[BERIUS] CAESAR DIVI AVG[USTI] F[ILII] AVG[USTVS]; and on the reverse a small figure of the Emperor, seated in a curule chair with his foot on a stool; in his right hand a lance, and in his left a palm (?) branch. The writer says: "It is excessively probable that the coin here engraved is a representation of the actual type that was shown to our Lord. This was the tribute-money payable by the Jews to the Roman Emperor, and must not be confounded with the tribute to the Temple."

The tribute-money last mentioned, which was "paid to the Lord by every male of the children of Israel as a ransom for his soul," was a didrachmon, two of which made a stater of the Jewish currency. In the seventeenth chapter of Matthew, where it is said the collectors of this tribute-money came to St. Peter, and asked him, "Doth not your Master pay tribute," the word (in the original) is *didrachma*; it is probable that there were few, if any, of the Attic didrachma, current in the time of our Lord; and the "piece of money," as it is rendered in the Authorized Version, which the Apostle took from the mouth of the fish that first came up, we find by the original, was a *stater*, the equivalent of two didrachma. This was just what was needed, and he was thus enabled to obey the command of Jesus, and "give unto them for me and thee." "It is observable," says Poole, in this connection, "in confirmation of the minute accuracy of the Evangelist, that at this period the silver currency in Palestine consisted of Greek imperial tetradrachms, or staters, and Roman denarii of a quarter their value, didrachms having fallen into disuse. Had two didrachms been found by St. Peter, the receivers of tribute would scarcely have taken them; and no doubt the ordinary coin paid was that miraculously supplied." The same authority remarks "that the tribute was always paid in full weight, and that therefore the date of St. Matthew's Gospel must be of a time when staters of pure silver were current, and probably none are later than the first century."

Madden says the coin which was "supplied for the payment of the tribute, was doubtless one of the tetradrachms [or staters] of the *cities of Syria*, which were of the same weight as the shekel, and were current in Palestine," and gives a representation of one of these.

This tribute-money was paid by the Jews wherever dispersed, for the Temple service; it could be received only in money current in Palestine, and this fact gave employment to the "money-changers" who sat in the porches of the Temple, turning it into "a house of merchandise," and by their exor-



bitant commissions, perhaps, into "a den of thieves." After the destruction of the Temple by Roman armies, Vespasian compelled the Jews to pay this same amount to the temple of Jupiter Capitolinus; and the tax, after the defeat of their leader in the second revolt, became a very heavy burden. We find that as late as the year 226, in the time of Alexander Severus, they were still obliged "to pay the didrachm."

It would be interesting to trace the tax which was laid on "all the world" by Augustus Cæsar, and ascertain what money was required of Joseph and Mary, when they went up to Bethlehem, as related in the second chapter of Luke. Perhaps some of the readers of the *Journal* may be able to tell how much this poll-tax was (for such we presume it must have been, as each subject was expected to pay). From the fact that it was so extensively levied, it is hardly probable that the amount required from each individual was large, or peculiarly oppressive, but we have not found the amount demanded per capita specifically named.

CAXTON.

## COINS PLOUGHED UP.

### *Journal of Numismatics :*

A "LOUIS D'OR," dated 1694, was found, June 7th, by Mr. J. R. Clark, of Sailors' Snug Harbor, Staten Island, while ploughing in a field on his farm. The piece is in fine condition, and supposed to have been the property of the "Huguenots," who came to this country in the time of Louis XIV., and settled, I believe, on Staten Island. On that account, if no other, the piece is *historically* valuable.

About a year ago I found a silver piece of nearly the same size, and dated 1653 (of the aforesaid king), not far from where the gold piece was found, in prime condition also. I have not the piece at hand now, or I would send a rubbing of it. Hoping this may prove interesting to some one of your readers, I remain, yours, etc.

D. PROSKEY.

57 Courtlandt St., N. Y., June 13, 1873.

## INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

At the recent dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce, on its one hundred and fifth anniversary, remarks on the subject of International Coinage were made by Samuel B. Ruggles, Esq., the representative of the United States in the international monetary conference, held at Paris in the year 1867, and by Dr. Henry R. Linderman, the newly-appointed director of the United States Mint. The addresses made by these two gentlemen have been prepared for the press, and issued in a neat pamphlet, by the Chamber of Commerce, for general distribution.

In response to the following toast, "An International Coinage, a labor-saving machine imperatively required by the rapidly expanding commerce of the globe," Mr. Ruggles said, among other appropriate things, that he thought it entirely within bounds to estimate that the expanding foreign commerce of the nations by the close of the present century would exceed \$15,000,000,000 yearly. To facilitate the action of this immense business of the commercial world, a uniform gold coinage is needed as a common measure of value, whereby the discordant currencies of the different nations may be dispensed with and a new gold intermediate eagle of commerce provided, of convenient metrical weight, intended solely for international traffic, interfering in no



degree as money with any of the existing coinages, but leaving the separate nations free to conform their internal currency to the new coin of commerce whenever it may suit their convenience to do so. The British government has already expressed its approbation of this important change in the currency of nations, and the United States has taken a step towards it in the recent act which provides for coining the heavy silver "trade" dollar for the purposes of commerce.

[Will some of our Philadelphia friends send us a description of the new coin for the *Journal*. We have seen no satisfactory account of it, as yet.]

Dr. Linderman, in the course of his remarks, congratulated the commercial world that one step towards an international gold coinage had been attained, in the adoption by all countries, with only one or two exceptions, of the nine-tenths standard of fineness recommended by the Paris Conference. He also advocated the importance of the adoption by all nations of redemption at par of all coins which have become worn below the legal limit by natural abrasion. The German Empire has provided for this practice by clear and explicit terms in its new coinage act, and the Doctor hoped to see all other nations follow this example, as a necessary preliminary towards establishing and maintaining an international gold currency of commerce.

## EDITORIAL.

IN the *American Historical Record*, for February, 1873, will be found an engraving of the Queen Anne Vigo Medalet, an account of which was communicated to this journal by Mr. E. J. Cleveland, and appeared in the October number for 1869.

THE maker of the "Cardiff Giant," whose name is Scia, is at present employed at stone-cutting at Troy, New York, and seems to be a practical sort of a person. He says he had nothing to do with the Cardiff humbug further than to make the model and cut the stone. For the model that he first made he received \$500.

WE have received the first number of the *Journal of the Liverpool Numismatic Society*, Liverpool and London, January, 1873, pp. 32, small 8vo. It is nicely printed, and contains a list of members of the Society and the officers for the present year, with several illustrations. Besides articles of local interest, this number contains an account of various siege-pieces, with fac-similes of those issued by Napoleon and Louis XVIII., at Antwerp, in 1814, of the denominations of *Five* and *Ten Centimes*, and of the following, which is termed a "Kilkenny siege piece": *Ob.* CAROLUS D. G MAG BRI. Two sceptres within a crown; mint mark, a harp. *Rev.* FRAN ET HIBER REX. A harp crowned, the letters C and R on either side. This coin is impressed or counter-marked with a *cingfoil*, other varieties are marked with a K, and a castle, for Kilkenny.

A NEW work on the Medalllic History of Oliver Cromwell, illustrated by his coins, medals, and seals, will soon be issued by Henry W. Henfrey, of London, author of a "Guide to English Coins." It will be published in six parts at 3s. 6d. each, or the complete work can be had for £1. 1s. 0d. Mr. Henfrey's address is 75 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S. W.

*A Descriptive Catalogue of the Political and Memorial Medals struck in Honor of Abraham Lincoln, Sixteenth President of the United States.* By Andrew C. Zabriskie. Only seventy-five copies printed. New York: printed for the Author. 1873. 8vo, pp. 32.

The above work contains descriptions of one hundred and eighty-nine Medals and Medalets struck in honor of the late President Abraham Lincoln. They are of various sizes, from nine to fifty-two, according to the American Scale — sixteenths of an inch. The work is handsomely printed on tinted paper, is carefully prepared, and is indispensable to those forming a collection of this Series of Memorials of the late President.

*The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal.* Quarterly. Montreal, April, 1873. No. 4.

This number completes the first volume of the publication of *The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal*. It contains an interesting article on the Fortifications of Quebec, with six

illustrations, by J. M. Lemoine ; an account of the Canadian Masonic Medal, "To commemorate the Union consummated 14th July, 1858," by Alfred Sandham ; a notice of the new currency of Germany, by Henry Mott, and various other articles of interest.

An illustrated title-page for the volume, designed and etched by Mr. H. Sandham, a rising young artist of Montreal, accompanies this number.

PART II. of the *Early Coins of America* has been laid on our table. Beside the usual descriptive matter, this number also contains several elaborate tables of varieties of the Pine, Oak, and Willow-tree money of Massachusetts, which must prove invaluable to the numismatic student. The degrees of rarity of this money are also given, — a point never before attempted. In addition to two heliotype plates, this number is generously supplied with wood-cut illustrations of Massachusetts money. It is a superb number.

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### CURRENCY.

MEDALS and coins — "Types of active and of extinct civilization : more historic than written history."

DIES are engraved now. In Cæsar's time the die was cast.

IT requires the annual use of many tons of genuine silver to make counterfeit presentments by photography.

"THE (s)cent of the roses " must be a penny-trating perfume.

A GEORGIA negro was overpaid \$100 on a check by a bank, and he returned the money. The local paper says this is another evidence that the race can never be civilized.

THE nickel mine, from which comes all the metal used for our smaller coins, is situated in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. It has been worked seventeen years, and is two hundred feet deep. The nickel lode is 3,000 feet long, produces 600 tons per month, and 175 men are now employed at the mine.

A VERY remarkable collection of china and pottery, illustrating the history of the various kinds of work in ceramics, carried on in England with so much success more than a hundred years ago has just been sold in London.

PROFESSOR J. F. WEIR, of the school of fine arts, has secured for Yale College a large and handsome cast of the Ghiberti gates at Florence, — of which only four casts are in existence. The dimensions are twenty by thirteen feet. It was brought over in sixty sections from the South Kensington Museum, London, where it was made, and its weight is so great that an extra foundation of brick has been inlaid in the west end of the north gallery, in order to provide the requisite support.

"No, they cannot touch me for coining: I am the King himself." — *King Lear*, Act iv. sc. 6.

No farthings of George IV., 1821 to 1825, were issued for Ireland ; a few patterns only were struck.

DURING the reign of George III. the Bank of England stamped the King's head on Spanish dollars, thereby making them current coin.

THE word "humbug" is said to be derived from two Irish words, "uim bog," signifying soft copper, or pewter, or brass, with which the Irish coinage was debased in the reign of James I. Hence "uim bog" for base money, and humbug for that or any other counterfeit. Another derivation is from "Hamburg," from which city false stock reports, at a certain period, pretended to be dated.



# A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, OCTOBER, 1873.

No. 2.

## EARLY COINAGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

WE are indebted to the publishers of "The Early Coins of America," for the obliging manner with which they have allowed us to use the cuts in the following article, and to make copious extracts from their valuable work, now in course of publication, the third part of which has just been distributed to the subscribers. — ED.

The early Massachusetts coins were very irregular in their outlines, which was of little importance so far as the coining was concerned, for the dies (if they should be dignified with the name of dies) were simply punches, upon one end of which were sunken the letters for the obverse, or the numerals for the reverse (which occupied the greater part of their surfaces), and which were struck upon the planchets at the opposite edges, that one stamp might not obliterate or deface the other.

The original clipped and irregular form of this issue rendered it particularly liable to a repetition of the process of clipping by dishonest traders, who did not hesitate, even in those days of honest dealing (as they are reputed), to avail themselves of every opportunity for the increase of their worldly gains at the expense of the public good; it was found necessary, therefore, to change the design of the impress, in consequence of which this order was issued, under date of October 19, 1652 :

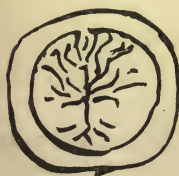


Fig. 1.

"ffor the prevention of washing or Clipping of all such peices of mony as shall be Cojned w<sup>th</sup>in this Jurisdiction. It is Ordered by this Courte and the Authoritje thereof, that henceforth all peices of mony Cojned as afore sajd shall have a double Ring on either side, with this Inscription — Massachusetts, and a tree in the Center on the one side, and New England and the yeere of our lord on the other side, according to this draught heere in the margent."

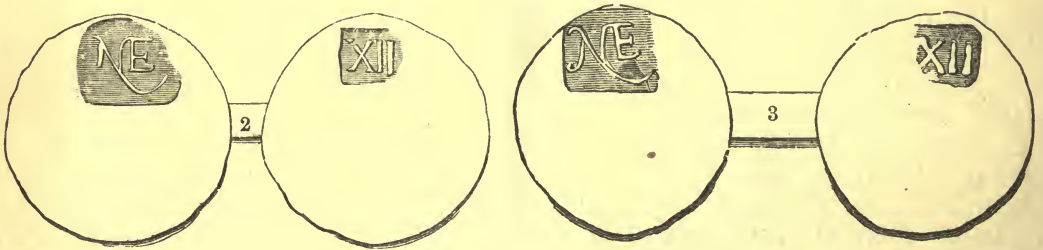
It is a fact to be noticed that no coin is to be found agreeing in orthography with the specifications of this order; and had the shillings dated 1650 been coined at that date, it is extremely probable that one of these, or at

least a draught more nearly resembling them, would have been presented; whereas no mention of them seems to have been made.

Our studies of this coinage have led us to a conclusion directly opposed to that generally accepted regarding the coinage of the different varieties of the silver money of Massachusetts. The only satisfactory theory which presents itself in relation to this point, is the ensuing: —

The earliest issues of this mint was, of course, the N E series, this being in exact accordance with the description given in the act for the establishment of the mint, that bearing a tree following it, in accordance with the order of October 19, 1652, which furnishes the draught of that device.

The cuts (Figs. 2, 3, 4, and 5) furnish good representations of the coins of the series first mentioned.\* The N E Shilling may be described as a plain, hammered or rolled planchet of silver, in size varying from sixteen to nineteen, clipped to an irregularly circular form; upon the obverse, N E in relief upon a depressed field, which is straight upon three sides but arched at the top. The length of this field is usually somewhat less than one-half the diameter of the planchet, and near its upper edge; the central line of the N is prolonged into a curve under the E, and the top of its right limb is also curved or bent forward, crossing the upright of, and forming the top to, the E.



Reverse: upon a field similar to that of the obverse, but smaller, and more nearly square, not being rounded or arched at the top, the Roman numerals XII. This stamp also is placed near the edge and at the top of the planchet; not behind that upon the obverse, but so that when held with the numerals upright, that upon the opposite side will usually be at the bottom, though it is occasionally found at one side.



The Sixpences and Threepences differ from the Shilling in the form of the depressed field: that upon the obverse of these, instead of being nearly square, is indented on its four sides, and irregularly quadrilobed, to conform to the outlines of the letters. The reverses differ but little from the Shilling, except in the numerals, which here are VI and III. In size the Sixpence

\* Representations of these coins have been made by the Heliotype process, and can be seen by referring to Plate I. of Mr. Crosby's work. — ED.



varies from twelve to fourteen, and the only Threepence we have measured is size twelve and a half.

But two undoubtedly genuine specimens of the Threepence are known, those in the collections of William S. Appleton, A. M., and Yale College; those recently sold in New York, as well as the Sixpences and Pennies, having been pronounced forgeries.

Next to the N E series we place the Willow Tree coins, as these bear the rudest resemblance to the draught accompanying the order for a change in the design.\*

The coins bearing this tree are so rude in conception and bungling in execution (though not partaking of the errors of reversed letters which appear in some varieties of both Oak and Pine), as to deserve none other than a position among the experimental attempts of novices in the art of coining; unless, as has been suggested, they are to be considered as counterfeits, which does not appear probable. So rude, indeed, are they, that it is difficult to believe them to have been accepted by any people except under urgent necessity for coin of some kind, however imperfect.

Of these we have never met with a perfect specimen, all being doubly struck, and most, very faint impressions and much worn. We find three obverse and seven reverse dies for the Shilling, and of the Sixpence only one die of each, obverse and reverse.

Next, the Oak Tree coins. † Figures 6 to 12.



Notwithstanding the fact that the Twopenny pieces — all of which have for their device an oak shrub — bear the date of 1662 (which we consider does not in the least degree conflict with this theory), we think these also must have preceded the device of the pine tree, and for several reasons,



\* See the plate already mentioned for representation.

† Besides the cuts in text, see Plate I., *Early Coins*, as above cited, for several more illustrations. — ED.

1st. The resemblance of the device, upon both Oaks and Willows, to the draught presented by the General Court, October, 19, 1652; the Willows being the rudest representations of the draught previously illustrated.

2d. Their general inferiority, in point of execution, to the Pine Tree coins.

3d. Their size, which varies but slightly from that of the N E series, which preceded; or the larger, which are believed to be the older of those of the Pine Tree series.

4th. The stamp of this mint was spoken of by a writer in 1680, as "a New England Pine." Had the Oak Tree device been still in use, this term would not have been then used.

5th. The scarcity of specimens of these, and the small number of varieties which they furnish, — the Shillings of the Willows numbering but three obverse dies, and of the Oaks nine.



Allowing that the coinage of the Oak Tree variety commenced very soon after the design was adopted, and that it was continued for ten years or a little longer, about one third of the whole coinage (exclusive of the Twopenny pieces) would be likely to have been issued; and the Twopenny pieces, with their date of 1662, would be included among these in style.

6th. The punctuation, which we take to be the 'privy mark' ordered to be put upon them, is upon these of the more simple character; some having none, and none of the Willow and but few of the Oaks having more than colons for such marks.

7th. Sir Thomas Temple, in 1662, showed at the council table in England some of this money, which Dr. Eliot, in a letter to Mr. Hollis, written in May, 1768, says had upon it "a pine tree of that sort which is thick and bushy towards the top" [how did he ascertain the particular style of tree upon the coin which was shown in England more than one hundred years before?], informing the king, in answer to his direct inquiry, that it was the "royal oak which preserved his majesty's life." Had this been really a pine tree, Sir Thomas would hardly have been so bold as to have stated to the king, who was then in no mood to be trifled with, that it was an oak. Conceding it to have been an oak, he could hardly have had it in his possession at that time and place, had not these been coined previous to 1662. It is more probable that those previously coined had been of the Oak Tree variety and that soon after 1662 a change was made to the Pine.

The whole story here referred to has been considered merely as a pleasant myth, and is called by Ruding a "ridiculous story;" but the fact that the money was so shown by Sir Thomas is sufficiently proved by records still preserved in the State archives.

Although it may be objected that this story implies that Sir Thomas falsified in his answer, for the purpose of making his point, we think it more



probable, and as much implied, that instead of making a false statement, he merely turned the truth to his advantage, making it subserve his purpose by his ready wit. He could not have given the king credit for much intelligence had he attempted to foist upon him a pine tree for an oak, when, from the experience of Charles with the latter tree, he should have been supposed to know the difference between it and a pine.

The following cuts (Figs. 13, 14, 15, 16, and 17) represent varieties of the Pine Tree Shillings.\*



These coins (the larger of which we consider the first coined), as they diminish in size, increase in the complexity of their punctuation, — some of the largest having none, others single points (one variety only of the larger ones having a group), while the medium and smaller sizes have groups or pellets, consisting of from four to eight each, and in some instances combinations of groups with single points. This type furnishes at least twenty-four obverse dies of the Shilling, or about double the number of both Willows and Oaks, and are met with in about the proportion of four of these to one of those. This is the result naturally to be anticipated, had the Pine Tree replaced the Oak about 1662, and continued in use until the suspension of the operations of the mint, whose legal existence is supposed to have terminated about June 3, 1682, since they were coined for about twice the number of years covered by the preceding issues; having made their appearance at from twenty to thirty years later, they might reasonably be expected to be more frequently found, and in a better state of preservation, than their predecessors, which is the case.

This theory of their order of coinage seems to reconcile all the difficulties besetting that which regards the Pine Tree coins as taking precedence, and the Oak as following them at about 1662, while it does not conflict with the basis of that theory, — that basis being, if we mistake not, simply that the date of the Twopenny pieces, all of which bear the Oak Tree, is 1662, which, it should be remembered, is the date of the order by authority of which they were coined. Neither Folkes nor Ruding seem to have known of the act authorizing a coinage of this denomination, which accounts for their doubts respecting this date.

An arrangement according to the punctuation, gives a gradual reduction in size (though not with perfect regularity, as different coins from the same dies often differ in thickness, and consequently in size) from the N E coins to the smaller Pine Tree Shillings; the economy of this change may have

\* Other varieties are given on Plate II., *Early Coins*.

been suggested by the superior durability of the smaller dies, as proved both by the greater relative proportion of the smaller Shillings, and the greater number of Oak Tree coins found among the smaller denominations than among the larger. The dies were probably used until they were so worn or broken as to render them worthless; and even when much worn they seem to have been recut, and slightly altered, to fit them for still further service.



If we place the Pine Tree first, and suppose either a gradual decrease, or increase in size, one of which seems very probable, we are compelled to make a sudden change, either from the small Pine Tree Shilling to the larger Oak, in the first case, or, in the last, from the large NE to the small Pine Tree Shillings. This sudden change, in either case, is avoided by the foregoing theory, which it appears to us, strengthens the probability of its correctness.

A few words here in regard to the "mint mark," as the group of dots or points has been called.

It will be seen by reference to the order for the establishment of the mint, May <sup>26</sup><sub>27</sub>, 1652, that one of its requirements is that there shall be stamped upon the coins "a privy marke which shall be Appointed euery three months by the Gounor and knowne only to him and the sworne officers of the mint." The probability is that these groups, differing in number, and in the number of points of which they are composed, as well as other variations in the punctuation, are the "privy markes," changed in accordance with this provision; nor is it unlikely that the forms of the trees, and the peculiarities of the reversed letters, which are usually confined to the N of IN on the obverse, and the first N of ENGLAND, on the reverse, may also have been intentional, and with the same design.

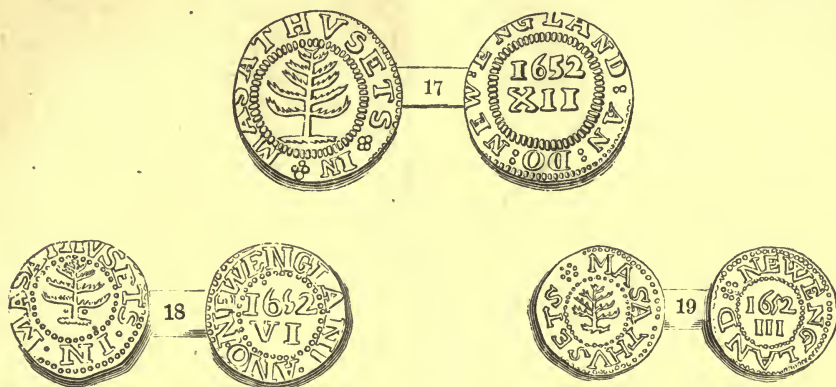
Had this regulation been strictly complied with, it would have necessitated at least one hundred and twenty varieties of each denomination (excepting the Twopennies), supposing the coinage of all denominations to have been continuous, and for the period of thirty years. The number of varieties known to us fall so far short of this that it is reasonable to suppose it to have been but partially regarded.

Attempts have been made to cast ridicule upon the coinage of this mint, because the devices adopted upon it do not conform to the precise pattern which some have imagined proper to be followed.

It may be remarked that the records make no mention of the Pine tree; neither do they specify any particular species of tree which should be represented, but leave it entirely optional with the mint master what tree he would adopt, and even allowing him to change it as reason, fancy, or that clause of



the act relating to a privy mark might dictate; and we think none will hesitate to concede that the pine tree device is a vast improvement upon most of those which preceded it.



These coins were known in their early days as Boston or Bay Shillings.\* The first application we find of the name of "pine" to them was in May 1680, in a proposition to make the mint free, and it seems not improbable that this name was given them soon after the change from the oak to the pine as a device; were there any interest whatever taken in the subject by the people (and it would seem there must have been), so decided a change must have occasioned remark, and naturally led to the application of the popular name.

### AN AMSTERDAM MEDAL.

*Eds. Journal of Numismatics :*

IN my very limited store of coins and medals, I have had one for many years, (and which was transmitted me by my grandfather, who died in 1839; and who had possessed it for many years prior to his death), which, I think, is quite curious and interesting. I write to ask if you, or any of your correspondents, can give me more information concerning it, than I already have. It is a silver-box medal of beautiful workmanship, about four inches in diameter, the sides screwing into each other, and the interior lined with pale blue velvet, now of course, very much faded. All that I can discover concerning this medal is as follows, taken from "*Histoire Metalliques des pays bas*," page 250, tome 1.

"This city" (Amsterdam) — "whereof mention is made for the first time in a privilege of Count Florent, dated the 5th day of the year 1275, — this city, as I said, had formerly for arms a ship without rudder, being tributary to the Lords of the House of Armstel. In the year 1342, she fell under the power of William, Count of Holland, who bestowed on her many prerogatives and gave her new arms.

\* New York Records, 1672, and Lambert's *Colony of New Haven*, p. 193.

"Although the city, in the beginning, was only a retreat for poor fishermen, its advantageous situation soon attracted an extensive commerce, which augmented in a very short time, producing both wealth and power. Thenceforth, the sovereigns of countries distinguished and caressed her by reason of the weight she could bring to bear upon their interests. In recompense of services she had rendered the Emperor Maximilian in the taking of Rotterdam, Woerden, and the castle of the latter place, she received from him on the 10th of February, 1481, letters patent, which granted the privilege to stamp the Imperial crown on her arms:—an everlasting token of the good-will of this prince." The gift of these new arms, and the privilege of placing the Imperial crown above them, is thus immortalized by this medal.

In the back-ground we see, above an arched portico, the ancient arms of the city. On the foreground, the Count William is seated on a throne, giving to the magistrates of Amsterdam, by the Herald-at-Arms of the province, the new escutcheon, of which we have spoken.

*Inscription*:—"The Count William has caused to be presented these arms to Amsterdam in the year 1342."

The reverse, which, like the other side, is encircled with a civic wreath, represents the Emperor Maximilian I. surrounded by his guards, who hold the Imperial crown over the arms of Amsterdam, which he offers by the magistrates to the city.

*Inscription*:—"The Emperor Maximilian has given to Amsterdam the Imperial crown in the year 1488."

Such is the description of the medal, and such is all that I have been able to discover about it. Can any of your readers or correspondents tell me more? Did it ever encase another medal? How many of them were struck? Are they now rare? What is its present value, etc.?

The workmanship of the figures, their costumes, etc., are of the highest order, and the medal is in very fine, I may say, perfect, preservation.

Any information will greatly oblige,

Yours, truly,

VIRTUOSO.

Savannah, Ga., July 21st, 1873.

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## THE TRADE DOLLAR.

THIS new coin, which has lately been struck at the United States Mint, bears on the obverse a female figure seated on bales of merchandise, holding in her left hand a scroll bearing the word "LIBERTY." At her back is a sheaf of wheat, expressing, with the bales of goods, the commercial character of the coin: her right hand extended holds the olive branch. On a scroll beneath the figure are the words "In God We Trust," and below, the date, 1873. The reverse has around the coin the words "UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—TRADE DOLLAR." In the centre is an eagle holding in its claws three arrows and a sprig of olive. On a label above are the words "E PLURIBUS UNUM." Below is the indication of its value: "420 grains, 900 fine."



## THE MEDALS OF WASHINGTON.

[Continued from Vol. VIII. p. 9.]

CLXXV. 399 B'WAY, N. Y. 1863; head of Washington facing the right in a wreath of two olive-branches; at each side three stars. Rev. MONK'S METAL SIGNS in three lines in a circle of stars, broken at bottom by an eagle. Copper, size 12.

CLXXVI. C. DOSCHER 241 WASH<sup>N</sup> ST., N. Y., 1863.; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. NOT ONE CENT in a wreath of olive. Copper, size 12.

CLXXVII. UNITED WE STAND 1863; head of Washington facing the right over two star-spangled banners crossed. Rev. BROAS BROTHERS PIE BAKERS.; in a wreath of olive OUR COUNTRY. Copper, size 12 1-2.

CLXXVIII. Head of Washington facing the right over two star-spangled banners crossed; above thirteen stars; below 1863. Rev. In a wreath of two oak-branches two hands clasped between the words PEACE FOREVER. Copper, size 13.

CLXXIX. Head of Washington facing the right over two star-spangled banners crossed; around thirteen stars; below 1863. Rev. EXCHANGE in a wreath of an olive-branch and oak-branch; over their junction at bottom a drum, and behind it a sword, two cannon, and two guns crossed. Copper, size 12.

CLXXX. Head of Washington facing the right in a half wreath of two oak-branches; above thirteen stars; below 1863. Rev. The shield of the United States on a six-pointed star in a wreath of olive. Copper, size 12.

CLXXXI. Head of Washington facing the right; at each side six stars; below 1863. Rev. A wreath of two olive-branches, within which WILSON'S MEDAL curving round the figure 1; at top H. Copper, size 12 1-2.

CLXXXII. Same design, differently executed. Rev. NEW YORK in two lines, a star below, in a wreath of olive. Copper, size 12.

CLXXXIII. Head of Washington facing the right; behind six stars, before seven; below 1863. Rev. In a wreath of two oak-branches the shield of the United States, and behind it two star-spangled banners crossed, and a pole, on which is a Liberty-cap, surrounded by thirteen stars. Copper, size 12.

CLXXXIV. THE WASHINGTON TOKEN. 1863; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. F. B. ORR. DEALER IN HARDWARE IRON & NAILS MANSFIELD. O. in five lines, all curving except third. Tin, size 14.

CLXXXV. Same obverse. Rev. H. D. GERDTS BROKER & COIN DEALER 240 GREENWICH ST. N. Y. in six lines. Copper, size 12.

CLXXXVI. Same obverse. Rev. PETERSEN'S HONESDALE. SCRANTON. & PITTSBURGH. PA JEWELLERS. in six irregular lines. Copper, size 12 1-2.

CLXXXVII. Same obverse. Rev. A. KILLEEN N<sup>O</sup>. 1 & 16 FERRY ST. GREENPOINT. in five lines. Copper, size 12 1-2.

CLXXXVIII. Same obverse. Rev. HORRORS OF WAR BLESSINGS OF PEACE; 1863 between a female head above and her horns of plenty crossed below. Nickel, size 13.

CLXXXIX. FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE; in exergue 1863; the

statue of Washington on horseback in Union Square, New York. Rev. UNION FOR EVER in a wreath of a palm-branch and an oak-branch; over their junction at bottom the shield of the United States, and behind it four flags crossed. Copper, size 12.

CXC. Same design, differently executed; the date is larger. Rev. Same design, differently executed. Copper, size 12.

CXCI. GEO. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT; head of Washington facing the right; at each side four stars. Rev. T. BRIMELOW, DRUGGIST, 432 THIRD AVENUE. N-Y.; in a wreath of two olive-branches tied by a bow, a mortar and pestle dividing the date 1863; above 1. Copper, size 15.

CXCII. GEO. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT; head of Washington facing the left; before six stars, behind seven. Rev. As the last. Copper, size 15.

CXCIII. Same obverse. Rev. T. BRIMELOW, DRUGGIST, 432 THIRD AVENUE, N. Y.; in a wreath of an olive-branch and palm-branch tied by a bow 2. Brass, size 15.

CXCIV. Head of Washington facing the right; behind seven stars, before six; below L. R. Rev. T. BRIMELOW, DRUGGIST, 432 THIRD AV. N. Y.; in a wreath of olive a mortar and pestle dividing the date 1864. Copper, size 12.

CXCV. Same obverse. Rev. NO COMPROMISE WITH TRAITORS in four lines in a wreath of an olive-branch and oak-branch; at bottom two cannon crossed. Copper, size 12 1-2.

CXCVI. 100 ENTITLED TO A \$2.00 VIEW OF NEW YORK CITY.; head of Washington facing the right in a circular frame. Rev. C. MAGNUS' NATIONAL PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT NEW YORK; the shield of the United States, and above it an eagle with olive-branch and arrows, and in beak a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM. Brass, size 12.

CXCVII. Head of Washington facing the right in an oval frame on a star, the points of which just cross a classic wreath; between the lower points C. SIGEL HIWILL (?) N. Y. Rev. NOT ONE CENT in a wreath of two olive-branches tied by a bow. Copper, size 12.

CXCVIII. FREEDOM TO ALL MEN. UNION.; head of Washington facing the right, surrounded by rays forming a star; around thirteen stars. Rev. LINCOLN & JOHNSON UNION CANDIDATES 1864; bust of Lincoln facing the left, below W. H. KEY F. Tin, size 20.

CXCIX. THE UNION MUST AND SHALL BE PRESERVED; head of Washington facing the right issuing from clouds dotted with stars; at each side of the head two star-spangled banners crossing under it, and above rays. Rev. ABRAHAM LINCOLN PRESIDENT OF THE U. S. 1864; bust of Lincoln facing the left; below W. H. KEY; around thirty-five stars. Tin, size 18.

CC. Same obverse. Rev. LIEUT. GEN. U. S. GRANT.; bust of Grant in uniform facing the left; below W. H. K. Tin, size 18.

CCI. WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the left; below J. A. BOLEN. Rev. SOLDIERS' FAIR DEC' 1864. SPRINGFIELD, MASS. in five lines in a wreath of two olive-branches. Tin, size 18.

CCII. Obverse as CXCI. Rev. GOD LOVETH A CHEERFUL GIVER GREAT FAIR IN AID OF THE U. S. SANITARY COMMISSION, NANTUCKET, MASS. AUGUST, 1864. in nine lines. Silver, size 15.

CCIII. Head of Washington facing the right. Rev. GREAT CENTRAL FAIR PHILADELPHIA JUNE 1864 in five irregular lines. Copper, size 11.



CCIV. GEORGE WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the left; on edge of shoulder F. B. SMITH & HARTMANN N. Y. Rev. TOMB OF WASHINGTON MOUNT VERNON, VIRGINIA.; view of the tomb in a half-wreath of an oak-branch and olive-branch tied by a bow; above are clouds, through which a winged figure, surrounded by rays, flies to the right, holding to the mouth with right hand a long trumpet, and in left a wreath; below the half-wreath S. & H. Bronze, size 40 1-2.

CCV. GEORGE WASHINGTON; bust of Washington facing the left; below J. A. BOLEN. Rev. I HOPE THAT LIBERAL ALLOWANCES WILL BE MADE, FOR THE POLITICAL OPINIONS OF EACH OTHER. WITHOUT THESE I DO NOT SEE HOW THE REINS OF GOVERNMENT ARE TO BE MANAGED, OR HOW THE UNION OF THE STATES CAN BE MUCH LONGER PRESERVED. in eleven parallel lines; below WASHINGTON'S LETTER, TO HAMILTON. Silver, size 37.

CCVI. Head of Washington facing the right. Rev. Fac-simile of Washington's autograph visiting-card. Bronze, size 30.

CCVII. In centre, in a circular frame GEORGE WASHINGTON. and bust of Washington at three-quarter face to left; around in smaller circular frames busts of seven Presidents with their names, JOHN ADAMS., THOMAS JEFFERSON., JAMES MADISON., JAMES MUNROE., JOHN QUINCY ADAMS., ANDREW JACKSON., MARTIN VAN BUREN. Rev. FIRST PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON. SECOND JOHN ADAMS. THIRD THOMAS JEFFERSON. FOURTH JAMES MADISON. FIFTH JAMES MUNROE. SIXTH JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. SEVENTH ANDREW JACKSON. EIGHTH MARTIN VAN BUREN in sixteen lines in a wreath of roses and various other flowers, tied by a bow. Tin, size 29.

CCVIII. NORWALK CONN. MEMORIAL. 1869; bust of Washington in uniform facing the right; on edge of bust KEY. F. Rev. BOUGHT OF THE NORWAKE INDIANS BY ROGER LUDLOWE AND CAP. DANIEL PATRICK 1640. FOUNDED 1649. SETTLED BY ACT OF COURT 1650. BURNT BY BRITISH UNDER TRYON 1779. BOROUGH INCORPORATION 1836. D. & N. R. R. OPENED 1852. POPULATION 15,000. I. F. WOODS MEM. SERIES in thirteen irregular lines. Silver, size 24.

CCIX. GEORGE WASHINGTON, FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE U<sup>d</sup> STATES; G. H. LOVETT N. Y.; head of Washington facing the right; all in a wreath of roses and violets (?). Rev. WASHINGTON'S RESIDENCE AT MOUNT VERNON; view of the house with trees; below G. H. L. N. Y. Copper, size 22.

CCX. G. WASHINGTON. PRESIDENT. I. 1792; bust of Washington facing the left. Rev. WILLIAM IDLER DEALER IN COINS, Minerals, Stationery & FANCY ARTICLES. N<sup>o</sup> 111 NORTH 9<sup>th</sup> ST. PHILADELPHIA in eight irregular lines. Copper, size 21 1-2.

The obverse of this piece is a copy of XXIII.

CCXI. GEORGE WASHINGTON, FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE; bust of Washington facing the left; round all an ornamental circle, in which are eagles and stars. Rev. BORN, FEB. 11. 1732. GENERAL AMERICAN ARMIES, 1775. RESIGNED, 1783. PRESIDENT, 1789 to 1796. GENERAL U. S. ARMY, 1798. DIED, 1799. in nine lines in a wreath of roses. Brass, size 21.

CCXII. GEORGE WASHINGTON PRESIDENT 1789; bust of Washington facing the left. Rev. An eagle displayed, on his breast a shield of thirteen pales, in right claw an olive-branch, in left a bundle of twelve arrows, in beak a ribbon inscribed UNUM E PLURIBUS. Copper, size 20.

This also is of recent work.

CCXIII. GEORGE WASHINGTON; SECURITY; head of Washington facing

the right; on edge of bust LOVETT; below R. L. Rev. PRO PATRIA in two lines in a wreath of two olive-branches; below LOVETT PHILA. Copper, size 20.

CCXIV. Same obverse. Rev. An intended copy of the vessel on the "Sommer Islands" shilling. Copper, size 20.

CCXV. Same obverse. Rev. DICKESON'S COIN & MEDAL SAFE EVANS & WATSON MAKERS. 304 CHESTNUT ST PHILADELPHIA.; representation of the "safe." Tin, size 20.

CCXVI. Same obverse. Rev. GEO: WASHINGTON. 1776.; Washington on horseback to the left, his hat in right hand, near him cannons, balls, and a camp, and in the distance beyond the water a view of Boston. Copper, size 20.

CCXVII. Obverse as last reverse. Rev. SIEGE OF BOSTON 1775-6 in three lines in a wreath of two olive-branches tied by a bow; below LOVETT'S SERIES NO. 2. PHILADA: at top a drum, and under it a stack of arms and two star-spangled banners crossed. Silver, size 20.

CCXVIII. Same obverse. Rev. Round the outside R. LOVETT, JR: DIE SINKER, PHILADELPHIA, PA: within DIES FOR AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES COLLEGES &c MEDALS STRUCK IN GOLD, SILVER AND BRONZE; the words AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES are on an oval frame, in which are a plow and a stalk of corn; at bottom a small olive-branch. Copper, size 20.

CCXIX. Same obverse. Rev. CITY HALL, WALL ST. N. Y.; in exergue ERECTED IN 1700 DEMOLISHED 1812; view of the building; at base L. Brass, size 20.

CCXX. GEORGIO WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the right; below, *Laurel*. Rev. A wreath of an oak-branch and an olive-branch tied by a bow. Brass, size 19 1-2.

CCXXI. Head of Washington facing the right between a laurel-branch and a palm-branch crossed. Rev. WASHINGTON surrounded by rays in an ornamental border, in which are thirteen stars. Copper, size 19 1-2.

CCXXII. GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1776.; Washington on horseback to the right, his hat in right hand, near him cannon-balls, in the distance a camp and hills; on the foreground L. Rev. As last. Tin, size 20.

CCXXIII. Same obverse. Rev. WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS, AT VALLEY FORGE; a farm-house. Tin, size 20.

CCXXIV. Same obverse. Rev. THE HOME OF WASHINGTON MOUNT VERNON; view of the house, with river and hills beyond; below G. H. L. Copper, size 20.

CCXXV. GEORGE WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. As CCXIII. Copper, size 20.

CCXXVI. Same obverse. Rev. NORTH POINT AND FORT M<sup>c</sup>HENRY. SEP<sup>r</sup> 12' & 13'. 1814; view of "Battle Monument" at Baltimore. Silver, size 20.

CCXXVII. GEORGE WASHINGTON; bust of Washington facing the left; below J. A. BOLEN. Rev. AVOID THE EXTREMES OF PARTY SPIRIT in five lines in a wreath of two oak-branches tied by a bow. Copper, size 18.

CCXXVIII. Bust of Washington facing the left in an ornamental border. Rev. HEADQUARTERS AT HARLEM, N. Y. 1776. N<sup>o</sup> 1; view of the house; below G. H. L. Silver, size 18.

CCXXIX. Same obverse. Rev. HEADQUARTERS AT WHITEPLAINS, N. Y. 1776; N<sup>o</sup> 2; view of the house. Silver, size 18.



CCXXX. Same obverse. Rev. HEADQUARTERS NEAR CHADS FORD, P<sup>A</sup> 1777; N<sup>o</sup> 3; view of the house. Silver, size 18.

CCXXXI. Same obverse. Rev. HEADQUARTERS AT WHITEMARSH, P<sup>A</sup> 1777; N<sup>o</sup> 4; view of the house. Silver, size 18.

CCXXXII. Same obverse. Rev. HEADQUARTERS AT VALLEY FORGE, P<sup>A</sup> 1777 & '78; N<sup>o</sup> 5; view of the house. Silver, size 18.

CCXXXIII. Same obverse. Rev. HEADQUARTERS AT TAPPAN, N. Y. 1778; N<sup>o</sup> 6; view of the house. Silver, size 18.

CCXXXIV. Same obverse. Rev. HEADQUARTERS, MORRISTOWN, N. J. 1779 & '80; N<sup>o</sup> 7; view of the house. Silver, size 18.

CCXXXV. Same obverse. Rev. HEADQUARTERS NEAR SUFFERNS, N. Y. 1780; N<sup>o</sup> 8; view of the house. Silver, size 18.

CCXXXVI. Same obverse. Rev. HEADQUARTERS NEAR DOBBS FERRY, N. Y. 1781; N<sup>o</sup> 9; view of the house. Silver, size 18.

CCXXXVII. Same obverse. Rev. HEADQUARTERS AT NEWBURG, N. Y. 1783; N<sup>o</sup> 10; view of the house. Silver, size 18.

CCXXXVIII. Same obverse. Rev. B. FRANKLIN; on a label ERIPUIT CŒLO FULMĒN, SCEPTRUMQUE TYRANNIS; bust of Franklin facing the left. Silver, size 18.

CCXXXIX. GEORGE WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. TIME INCREASES HIS FAME. in four parallel lines in a wreath of two olive-branches tied by a bow. Bronze, size 18.

CCXL. UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY; head of Washington facing the left; below *Paquet F.* Rev. A wreath of olive, within which is an octagonal scroll, dividing the words ACADEMIC MERIT. Bronze, size 17 1-2.

CCXLI. GEORGE WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. BORN 1732 DIED 1799 in two curving lines above and below the shield of the United States; at top and base are two branches of laurel crossed. Copper, size 18.

CCXLII. Same obverse. Rev. WASHINGTON NATUS 1732 OBIT 1799; above the inscription a liberty-cap surrounded by rays; the whole surrounded by a circle of alternate stars and eagles. Copper, size 18.

CCXLIII. Same obverse. Rev. FAMILY ARMS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON; a shield with the arms of Washington of England, and motto EXITUS ACTA PROBAT. Copper, size 18.

CCXLIV. Same obverse. Rev. WASHINGTONS TOMB, MT. VERNON, VA.; a view of the tomb; below thirteen stars. Copper, size 18.

CCXLV. Same obverse. Rev. WASHINGTON STATUE; in exergue N. Y.; view of the statue in Union Square. Copper, size 18.

CCXLVI. Same obverse. Rev. WASHINGTON STATUE RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.; view of the statue by Houdon. Copper, size 18.

CCXLVII. Head of Washington facing the left. Rev. As CCXLI. Copper, size 18.

CCXLVIII. Same obverse. Rev. As CCXLII. Copper, size 18.

CCXLIX. Same obverse. Rev. As CCXLIII. Copper, size 18.

CCL. Same obverse. Rev. As CCXLIV. Copper, size 18.

CCLI. Same obverse. Rev. As CCXLV. Copper, size 18.

CCLII. Same obverse. Rev. As CCXLVI. Copper, size 18.

CCLIII. Obv. as rev. of CCXLV. Rev. As CCXLI. Copper, size 18.

CCLIV. Same obverse. Rev. As CCXLII. Copper, size 18.  
 CCLV. Same obverse. Rev. As CCXLIV. Copper, size 18.  
 CCLVI. Same obverse. Rev. As CCXLVI. Copper, size 18.  
 CCLVII. Obv. as rev. of CCXLVI. Rev. As CCXLI. Copper, size 18.  
 CCLVIII. Same obverse. Rev. As CCXLII. Copper, size 18.  
 CCLIX. Same obverse. Rev. As CCXLIV. Copper, size 18.  
 CCLX. Obv. as rev. of CCXLIV. Rev. As CCXLI. Copper, size 18.

CCLXI. WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the right in a wreath of two olive-branches tied by a bow; below M. Rev. THE HERO OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE; in a wreath of two laurel-branches tied by a bow DIED DEC. 14. 1799. in three lines; below MERRIAM BOSTON. Copper, size 17.

CCLXII. Same obverse. Rev. JOS. H. MERRIAM MEDALIST DIE SINKER AND LETTER CUTTER ESTABLISHED 1850 NO. 18 BRATTLE SQUARE BOSTON, MASS. in nine irregular lines. Copper, size 17.

CCLXIII. Same obverse. Rev. C. F. TUTTLE. PAY AT THE COUNTER NO 130 WASHINGTON ST.; in field MERRIAM; in centre 50 stamped. Lead, size 17.

CCLXIV. GEO. WASHINGTON, THE DEFENDER OF HIS COUNTRY.; head of Washington facing the left. Rev. "MAY OUR COUNTRY NEVER WANT PROPS, TO SUPPORT THE GLORIOUS FABRIC" G. W. 1786 in eight lines in an ornamental border, in which are thirteen stars. Copper, size 18.

CCLXV. Same obverse. Rev. Head of Washington facing the right. Tin, size 18.

CCLXVI. GEORGE WASHINGTON; Washington on horseback to the right, his hat in left hand. Rev. BORN FEB. 22<sup>d</sup> 1732. PRESIDENT 1789 TO 1796. DIED, 1799. in a border formed of alternate liberty-caps and stars. Tin, size 18.

CCLXVII. GEORGE WASHINGTON FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. REVERSE LINCOLN; head of Lincoln facing the left; at each side six stars. Tin, size 18.

CCLXVIII. GEN. GEORGE WASHINGTON. FIRST PRE<sup>s</sup> U. S. 1789; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. E. IVINS, MANUFACTURER OF METALLIC TRIMMINGS FIFTH & COLUMBIA A<sup>v</sup>. PHILADELPHIA. in two circular lines round a circle of stars, in which is the shield of the United States. Silver, size 16.

CCLXIX. Same obverse. Rev. HONESTY INDUSTRY AND SOBRIETY; in field O. U. A. M. and within them a pair of compasses and a square crossed, and inside a bent right arm holding a mallet. Copper, size 16.

CCLXX. WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the right; below BOLEN. Rev. LIBERTAS. AMERICANA.; in exergue 4 JUL. 1776.; head of Liberty facing the left, with hair loosely streaming backwards, over the right shoulder a pole and liberty-cap; on edge of shoulder BOLEN. Silver, size 16.

CCLXXI. WASHINGTON UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head of Washington facing the left. Rev. TO THE CAUSE OF TEMPERANCE TEN DOLLARS TO KING ALCOHOL NOT ONE CENT. in seven lines, first and last curving. Brass, size 15.

CCLXXII. GEO. WASHINGTON FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. OUR COUNTRY AND OUR FLAG NOW & FOREVER; a military trophy, of a stack of arms, drums, flags, cannons, &c.; above a wreath. Brass, size 14.



CCLXXIII. GEORGE WASHINGTON 1792; head of Washington facing the right. Rev. MARTHA WASHINGTON 1792; bust of Mrs. Washington facing the left. Silver, size 13.

CCLXXIV. Same obverse, without date; below the bust LOVETT. Same reverse, without date. Silver, size 13.

CCLXXV. Same obverse. Rev. W. IDLER DEALER IN COINS, MINERALS, SHELLS, ANTIQUES &c. 111 N. 9<sup>TH</sup> ST. PHILADA: in eight lines, first two and last three curving. Copper, size 13.

CCLXXVI. GEORGE WASHINGTON BORN 1732 DIED 1799; head of Washington facing the left. Rev. MONUMENT AT BALTIMORE; view of the monument within a wreath of olive. Silver, size 13.

CCLXXVII. Same obverse. Rev. As obverse of CXL. Copper, size 13.

CCLXXVIII. Head of Washington facing the left. Rev. The tomb at Mount Vernon in an ornamental border; below the tomb L. Silver, size 12.

CCLXXIX. BORN FEB. 22 1732. DIED DEC. 14 1799.; bust of Washington at three-quarter face to the left. Rev. GEN. OF THE AMERICAN ARMIES 1775. RESIGD. THE COMD. 1783. ELECTED PREST. U. S. 1789. in seven lines, first two and last two curving. Silver, size 11 1-2.

CCLXXX. Same obverse. Rev. Bust of General Grant facing the left; below KEY. F. Tin, size 11 1-2.

CCLXXXI. Same obverse. Rev. MASON & C<sup>O</sup>. 1870 COIN & STAMP DEALERS. 139 N<sup>O</sup> 9<sup>TH</sup> ST. PHILA. in six irregular lines. Brass, size 11 1-2.

CCLXXXII. Bust of Washington facing the right. Rev. BORN 1732 DIED 1799 in four parallel lines in a wreath of olive. Silver, size 11 1-2.

CCLXXXIII. Same obverse. Rev. Head of Jackson facing the left. Silver, size 11 1-2.

CCLXXXIV. Head of Washington facing the right. Rev. Head of Lincoln facing the right. Silver, size 11 1-2.

CCLXXXV. G. WASHINGTON; bust of Washington facing the right; below KETTLE. No reverse. Brass, size 9.

CCLXXXVI. METROPOLITAN CARNIVAL FEBRUARY 20 & 21, 1871.; laureled head of Washington facing the right, in a wreath of olive. Rev. BY ACT OF CONGRESS. JULY 16. 1790. THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT OF THE UNITED STATES. TO BE PERMANENTLY FIXED AT THE CITY OF WASHINGTON. in four curving lines at top; POPULATION OF CITY IN 1810 WAS 8298 POPULATION IN 1871 109412 CORNER STONE LAID BY GEN. WASHINGTON. SEP. 18 1793. COR. STONE. EXTENSION LAID BY PRES. FILLMORE. JULY. 4. 1851. LENGTH 751 FT. 4 IN. HEIGHT OF DOME ABOVE TIDE 377 FT. COST ABOUT. \$12,000,000. at bottom in eight lines, last four curving; a view of the Capitol. Lead, size 47.

CCLXXXVII. Head of Washington facing the left; around thirteen stars; below 1872. Rev.  $\frac{1}{4}$  DOLLAR CAL. in a wreath of two olive-branches tied by a bow. Gold, size 6.

CCLXXXVIII. Head of Washington facing the right, as I. Rev. *George Washington "The Boon of Providence to the Human Race."* engraved. Bronze, size 41.

CCLXXXIX. PATER PATRIA; bust of Washington in uniform facing the right. Rev. Gewidmet von D. M. Keim Major der deutschen Wash-

ington Garde dem besten schützen der deutschen Washington Jäger, engraved. Silver gilt, size 24.

CCXC. Head of Washington facing the left. No reverse. Iron, size 23.

CCXCI. EXPORTED SOLELY BY W. GREAVES & SONS. SHEAF WORKS.; head of Washington facing the right. No reverse. Copper, size 16.

CCXCII. Bust of Washington at three-quarter face to the left in a circular frame. No reverse. Bronze octagonal, size 16.

CCXCIII. Head of Washington facing the left in an oak wreath, struck on the obverse of an early half-cent, of which the reverse remains. Copper, size 15.

CCXCIV. Head of Washington facing the right; on edge of bust LANDER. No reverse. Bronze, oval 15 x 12.

CCXCV. Bust of Washington at three-quarter face to the left. No reverse. Tin, oval, 10 x 8.

CCXCVI. A Spanish fourpence of 1775, stamped with six impressions of a minute die, GEORGE WASHINGTON; head of Washington facing the right. Size 3.

I have also several shells with the head of Washington, struck in iron as medallions, and in brass or tin as advertisements, a head in gutta-percha, and a few modern pieces of such outrageously bad work, that I cannot call them worthy of description.

To be placed between LXXXVIII and LXXXIX. Obv. as LXXXVIII. Rev. In an irregular octagonal frame a bust of Jackson in uniform facing the left and PRESIDENT. Brass, size 16 1-2.

### NOT IN MY COLLECTION.

I. Obv. as XVII. Rev. as XXVI. Copper, size 20.

II. As XXI. with six stars on reverse in place of eight. Copper, size 19. *Dickeson*.

III. Obv. as XXIII. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle displayed, with shield, olive-branch, and arrows; a cut across the die. Silver, size 21.

IV. LIBERTY 1793; bust of Washington in uniform facing the right. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; in a wreath of two laurel-branches tied by a bow HALF CENT; below 1-200. Edge TWO HUNDRED FOR A DOLLAR. Copper, size 14. *Snowden*, 39.

V. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT 1796; bust of Washington facing the left. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; eagle with shield, olive-branch, and arrows; about the head fifteen stars. Silver, size 34. *Snowden*, 43.

VI. As XLVI, but below the bust DIED 14<sup>TH</sup> DECEMBER 1799 AGED 68. Tin, size 22.

VII. Obv. as LXXXII. Rev. Card of Bale and Smith.

VIII. Obv. as LXXXVI. with inscription AMERICAN REPOSITORY OF FINE ARTS. Rev. Card of John Barker.

IX. Obv. as LXXXVIII. Rev. GEORGE IV. KING OF GREAT BRITAIN; head.

X. Obv. as LXXXVIII. Rev. Eagle; NEW YORK GRAND CANAL OPENED 1823.



XI. Obv. as XCVIII. Rev. SCIENTIA MORES EMOLLIT; a woman seated writing in a library.

XII. Obv. as CXVI. Rev. A long inscription, with the landing of the Pilgrims above, and below a view of a modern wharf.

Of the later numbers there are many other combinations of dies, with some entirely different reverses, which I think it not necessary to enumerate here, and will only add that I am very desirous to obtain all the pieces, of which no specimen is in my series.

## SALES OF COINS.

### THE BERGNE SALE.

THE sale of the late Mr. Bergne's cabinet of coins and small collection of numismatic and antiquarian books, which took place recently in London, shows some good prices. We quote the following:

Penny of Baldred, £20 5s.; penny of Offa, £20 10s.; Cynethreth, Queen of Offa, £50 5s.; Beonna, a sceatta, £23; Jaenberht, Archbishop of Canterbury, £21; Atilheard, Archbishop of Canterbury, £36; penny of Alfred, £22; half-hardit of Richard II., £21; sovereign of Henry VII., £35 10s.; sovereign of Henry VIII., £33; double sovereign, of Edward VI., £165; rial of the same king, £53; half-angel of the same, £31; rial of Elizabeth, £20; fifteen-shilling piece of James I., £20; twenty-shilling piece of the Oxford Mint, £26 5s.; half-crown by Blondeau, £20 10s.; half-crown of Charles II., £19 10s.; silver pattern for a crown of Charles II., £30; five-guinea piece of George II., £20 10s.; five-guinea piece of George III., by Tanner, £24.

### THE CHUBBUCK SALE.

The collections of Coins and Medals, belonging to Mr. S. W. Chubbuck of Utica, N. Y., and others, were sold by Thomas Birch & Sons, Philadelphia, on the 25th, 26th, 27th, and 28th of February last. We give the prices of the most desirable pieces:

Store card, S. W. Chubbuck, Utica, N. Y., silver, \$2.50. Store card, J. S. McCormick, "25 cents," \$2.75. Store card, R. E. Russell, "12 1-2 cents," \$10.25. Set of pical, Siamese money, 8 pieces, \$11.35. Proof sets, 1858, \$16.00; 1859, 1860, and 1861, \$4.75 each; 1862 and 1863, \$4.00 each; 1864, \$4.50; 1865, \$4.75; 1866, \$4.00; 1871, \$6.00; 1872, \$5.75. Dollars, 1794, fair, \$22.00; 1838, proof, \$38.00; 1839, proof, \$39.00; 1851, proof, \$33.00; 1852, proof, \$38.00; 1854, proof, \$18.25; 1855, good, \$6.50; 1856, \$6.00; 1857, \$4.00. Half dollars, 1796, good, pierced, \$22.00; 1797, poor, \$5.00; 1808, uncir. \$3.00; 1846, proof, \$3.25. Quarter dollars, 1796, good, \$5.00; 1804, \$8.00; 1815, uncir. \$9.00; 1823, \$40.00; 1827, uncir. \$105.00; 1847, proof, \$4.50; 1853, \$6.25. Dimes, 1804, v. g. \$9.00; 1822, good, \$7.25. Half-dimes, 1796, good, \$7.00; 1801, \$3.50; 1803, v. f. \$6.00; 1805, v. f. \$7.50. N. E. shilling, \$18.50. Carolina, Elephant piece, good, \$9.00. Pattern half-dollar, 1839, head of Liberty, 13 stars, copper, \$13.00. Medal, "Libertas Americana," silver, proof, \$13.00; do. in bronze, fine, \$5.50. Jewish shekel, silver, fine, size 13, weighs 190 grains, \$20.00. United States cents, 1793, "Ameri.," good, \$15.00; 1793, flowing hair, \$5.00; do. v. f. \$9.00; do. Liberty cap, v. f. \$16.00; another do. \$8.50; 1799, \$13.00; 1804, \$9.00; 1809, v. f. \$16.50; 1811, v. f. \$14.50; 1832, proof, \$21.00; 1855, proof, \$8.25; 1856, proof, \$7.12; 1857, proof, \$5.50. Half cents, 1793, \$2.75; 1794, g. \$1.75; 1796, very poor, \$8.25; 1802, g. \$3.75; 1802, g. \$2.00; 1810, g. \$2.75; 1811, g. \$3.00; 1836, proof, \$11.25; 1840, proof, \$8.00; 1843, g. \$8.00; 1852, proof, \$7.00; 1855, proof, \$1.40; 1856, proof, \$1.50. Bronze medals, "Quebec Taken, &c.," proof, \$13.00. "Britain Triumphed, Hawke commanded, &c.," proof, \$10.50. Canada Token, "Leslie & Son's," \$5.00. Washington "Half-dollar," 1792, copper, g. \$11.00. "Washington, President," 1794, rev. "similar to the reverse of the early United States dollar," size 26, \$20.00. Season medal, "Summer," 1796, size 32, f. \$11.25. Washington Fune-

ral medal, "He is in Glory, &c.," silver, v. g. \$7.00; same in gold, proof, \$28.00. "Fame medal," g. \$9.50.

Printed price lists of the above sale, 13 pages, can be obtained of Charles Chaplin, 13 Linwood Place, Charlestown, Mass. Price 75 cents.

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## INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.

At the meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science, held at Portland, Maine, August 22, 1873, an interesting paper was read by Mr. E. B. Elliot upon "The Progress of International Coinage." It is generally considered that a uniform and simple basis for a metrical system in this country is to be greatly desired, and such a system should be on a gold and silver basis. Gold should be a legal tender in payment in all amounts, while silver should be subsidiary. Partial progress toward the establishment of such an international system has of late been made in Germany, in the Scandinavian States, in the Netherlands, and also in the United States. Japan has adopted a complete system of coinage on a gold and silver basis, and is the only country of which this can yet be said. The basis adopted by Japan is that recommended to Congress by this Association at its meeting at Salem in 1870. Under the late legislative action of Congress the subsidiary silver coinage is upon a strictly metric basis, and it is hoped that early legislation will put our gold upon a similar basis. The German States, Scandinavian, and the Netherlands had at a late period or date systems of coinage based on a silver standard exclusively, while the several State legislatures have either completed or have in progress a change from silver to a gold basis. It is to be regretted that the new standard coinage will not have simple relations with the gramme or metric unit of weight, although expressed in terms of the gramme. Early concerted action will doubtless soon be had, by which for exchange and other international purposes a common unit of account upon a simple metric basis will be adopted by the different commercial nations of the world.

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## COINS FOUND AT RICHMOND'S ISLAND, ME.

DR. JOHN M. CUMMINGS presented to the Maine General Hospital Fair, held at Portland, June 10, 1873, some very ancient and valuable specimens of coin, exhumed in 1855 on Richmond's Island, near Cape Elizabeth, Me. One of them, a silver sixpence, is three hundred years old, bearing date 1573. The other, a gold sovereign, represents the crowned head of the king, with a double ruff round the neck and a robe over the shoulder; the figures XX behind the head and the title, "Carolus D. G. Mag. Br. Fr. et Hib. Rex;" on the reverse a motto, "Florent Concordia regna," that is, "Nations flourish by peace." The circumstances attending the finding of these coins, their character and description, render it probable that they were buried as early as 1645, and Mr. William Willis, to whom these with others were shown, expressed the opinion that they formerly belonged to Bagnall, who was killed by the Indians October 3, 1631. [See *Journal of Numismatics*, vol. v. p. 33.]



## MEDALS OF THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.

THE Medals of the Vienna Exhibition are of five kinds, to wit: fine arts, progress, merit, taste, and workmanship. They are stamped in bronze, and are two and three-quarter inches in diameter. All five medals bear on the obverse a face, the portrait of the emperor, with the inscription in German, "Franz Joseph I., Kaiser Von Oesterreich, Koenig Von Boehmen, etc.; Apostol. Koenig Von Ungarn," meaning Francis Joseph I., emperor of Austria, king of Bohemia, etc., apostolic king of Hungary. The reverse sides of the medals contain emblems and artistic designs according to the respective classes. They also contain inscriptions in German, of which the following on the medal of merit will serve for an example:—"Welt-Austellung, 1873, Wein. Fuer Verdienste," or Universal Exhibition 1873, in Vienna. For Merit.

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## AN OLD FRENCH MEDAL.

A COLLECTOR of curious coins has succeeded in obtaining possession of a copper coin — or more properly, a medal of undoubted antiquity, and in an excellent state of preservation. On one side is a bust of Philip VI. King of France, and on the reverse the inscription — "Nee 1292. Succede 1323. Bataille de Mont Cassel 1328. Mort 1350." It is evidently a medal struck to commemorate the victory which King Philip gained over the Flemish at Mount Cassel in 1328. — *News and Courier*, Charleston, S. C.

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## HOBBIES.

WE copy from the *Boston Post* the following extracts from a notice of a work by Mr. William C. Prime, of New York City, the title of which is "I Go A-Fishing." Mr. Prime is the author of several works of travels, and a popular work on Medals, Coins, and Seals; he was at one time an enthusiastic numismatist, and formed an interesting and valuable collection:—

"Mr. Prime believes in a hobby, and though he may keep several, he likes angling, seemingly, the best of all. There is nothing like a book on the piscatorial art to proclaim what a man's hobbies are. His assumed license to ramble with his pen as he will, carries him by easy gradation from one theme to another as they lie clustered around his heart. We could almost suspect that our author had been entangled in the meshes of the Dürer memories, if we did not know that our American public owe to him the fac-simile of the larger passion of Christ, through which it has been given us to know better what sort of a creator the Nuremberg painter was; and it is quite in accordance with the friendly sympathy shown in that direction before that we find a chapter in a book on angling defending the memory of Agnes Dürer from the aspersions, which he charges in their origin entirely upon the false character and inimical gabbling of Albert's shadow, the ponderous Pirkheimer.

"When Mr. Prime claims that every hard-working man should have a hobby, he crams a great deal of philosophy into a seemingly unconsidered sentence. The overworked brain is making in these days a frightful harvest for the asylum and for the undertaker. There is, to be sure, a difference in men as to their ability at the day's close to leave their business behind them, and to find an entire change of thought in society or in a hobby. The instances in which it can be vol-

untarily done we think extremely rare, and not so effectually done as some claim for themselves. It is quite against the organization of a busy, active mind, and sluggish minds never overwork. Perhaps it may not be far from right to say that the homœopathic maxim signifies the only remedy that like cures like. Mere passive indifference and vacuous sublimation of mind is hardly possible with the temperament that we speak of. This, indeed, might give rest, but we fear it is unattainable. As we are constituted, we must have change of interest rather than abnegation of impulse. And it is here that the hobby saves us. A passion for the collection of books, more particularly on some confined scope, for the grouping of engravings, for the hunting of any one specialty, whatever it may be, if it affords scope for mental endeavor; and perhaps generally the better, too, if it takes one out of doors in the garden, in the greenhouse, or by the trout stream, is of inestimable hygienic value to the thoroughly active organizer of the affairs of life. The change gives rest of itself; and if the vocation thus interspersed in the daily bustle of business is one like angling or field sports the memories of it, when the actuality is impossible, is almost as refreshing. Who does not remember the picture which is given us of grand old leonine Christopher North in his last days; how he gathered new life as he lay propped by his pillows and pored over his fly-book, with its stores of yellow and claret and black and white, and lived again to tramp in recollection along the tangled banks of the Scottish streams, and to throw once more his marvellous curves above the bushes, and to drop his fly within a fraction of an inch of the spot he aimed at."

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### CHURCH TOKENS.

(See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. VI. pp. 71-84.)

IN *Historical Magazine*, III., i. 57-246, January, 1872, and Vol. I.; June, 1873, is an inquiry about Sacramental Tokens. A few years ago, they were in use among the Scotch-Irish, in Western North Carolina. They consisted of pieces of lead, like buck-shot, flattened down and stamped with some letter of the alphabet, a specimen of which accompanies this communication.

*Statesville, N. C.*

E. F. R.

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FROM the *Historical Magazine*, Morrisania, N. Y., April, 1873, pp. 246-248. . . . . I beg to state that, from 1784 to 1870, *tokens* were in use in my church. Our tokens were small oval pieces of lead, bearing on the one side the former name of the church—"Associate Church, N. Y."—and on the other side, the date—"1799."

I am, my dear sir, etc.,

JOHN THOMSON.

150 West 37th Street, New York.

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THESE tokens were usually flat pieces of lead, something over one half an inch square, with the initials of the name of the church stamped upon them. I have some of them in my possession. They are not now in use in any of the churches, so far as I am aware.

*Westchester, Penn.*

J. S. F.

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WHEN the writer of this was a lad, some fifty or sixty years ago, such tokens as those referred to above, were used in the old Scotch Presbyterian Church, situated at the corner of Chapel and Fox streets, in the city of Albany. Every communicant present received a token of the minister, which was a small round piece of lead, about the size of a dime or cent of the United States coinage now in use.

I remain, etc., etc.,

WM. M. CARMICHAEL.

*Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn, N. Y.*

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### MEDAL QUERY.

CAN any of your readers identify and describe for me the medal which bears on the obverse the bust of a human figure, and on the reverse, in the centre, the royal arms with supporters, surrounded by three lines of inscription? On the outer ring I can plainly distinguish the words



Minden, Guadaloupe, Niagara, Quebec, Crown Town, (?) Lagos. This medal, from circumstances needless to mention here, must belong to a period prior to 1764, and seems to me to have been struck to commemorate the foreign campaigns at the latter end of the reign of George II. Any account of this piece, or references to any works where it is engraved, would be very acceptable to  
 NUMIS.

*Notes and Queries*, July 26, 1873.

THE following is the description of the medal wanted by NUMIS: Obv. laureated bust in armor, with ribbon and star of the Order of the Garter of "GEORGIUS II. REX." Rev. —

"QUEBEC — WOLFE, MONCK<sup>N</sup>, TOWNSE<sup>D</sup>, SEP. 13 & 14.

CROWN POINT — AMHERST, AUG. 4.

LAGOS — BOSCAWEN, AUG. 19.

MINDEN — FERDINAND, AUG. 1.

GUADELOUPE — BARING<sup>N</sup>, MOORE, MAY 1.

NIAGARA — IONSON, JULY 25."

Around a shield containing a lily reversed, with the motto "PERFIDIA EVERSA" supported by the lion and unicorn: "W. PITT, AUSP. GEO. II. PR. MI.," on the scroll beneath, "MDCCLIX," size 13. The medal, not uncommon, commemorates the above-named victories gained against the French.  
 BELFAST.

*Notes and Queries*, August 16, 1873.

#### AN OLD MEDAL.

As a matter of possible interest to many of your readers, allow me to call attention to a medal in my possession which, as far as my search has extended, seems to be unique. The legend is as follows:—

"TO BERKELEY EVERY VIRTUE UNDER HEAVEN." ST. PAUL'S COLLEGE, BERMUDA.  
 INCORPORATED A. D. 1726.

And on the reverse:

GOD HATH MADE ALL MEN OF ONE BLOOD. — *Acts xvii.* 26.

It is without date of its own, and was obtained from an old colored woman during a residence in Bermuda. It is still in fine preservation, though of soft material. May I ask if its history is known; or if a duplicate is in the possession of any reader?

Truly yours,

CHARLES F. ALLEN.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, April 3, 1873.  
*College Courant.*

#### GOLD COIN OF AURUNGZEBE.

THE Benares correspondent of the *Mussoorie Season*, writes: "I have just seen a curiosity of the olden time, which, as a relic of the palmy days of Ind, I must describe to your readers. It is a hundred-mohur piece, a veritable gold coin worth 1600 rupees, of a grand and stately aspect, suited to its ancient descent and its great value. It is four inches in diameter, and half an inch thick, and its disk is covered with cabalistic-looking characters, some being bits of Persian poetry, and others, more prosaic, setting forth its date. It belongs to the reign of Aurungzebe; and bears date 1083 of the Mohammedan era, which is about 1671 of ours. One wonders in how many hands — great, noble, and famous — the old coin has been since that date was first graven on its golden face. It looks very fresh and new in spite of its 200 years, and it is not likely to have been much knocked about, as 1600 rupees is not a sum which changes hands every day."



MASSACHUSETTS CENTS.

IN October, 1786, the State of Massachusetts, being greatly in want of a specie currency, passed an act to establish a mint for the coinage of copper, silver, and gold. This was one of the powers of sovereignty which the States continued to exercise under the old "Articles of Confederation." Joshua Wetherlee was appointed Master of the Mint in May, 1787, and authorized to erect the necessary works and machinery. \$70,000 in cents and half-cents were ordered to be struck as soon as practicable. Wetherlee established his works on the Neck, in the rear of what is now Rollins Street, and at Dedham, the copper being first carted to Dedham to be rolled, and then brought back to Boston to be coined. In July, 1787, the national government established the devices of its copper coin. Early in 1788, the copper coin ordered by the State began to be issued, but only a few thousand dollars of the large amount ordered were put in circulation before the work was suspended by the State in consequence of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, which reserved the right to coin money to the general government. The emblems on the Massachusetts cent and half-cent were the same. One side bore the American eagle with a bundle of arrows in the right talon and an olive-branch in the left, with a shield on the breast, on which is the word "cent"; the word "Massachusetts" encircling the border. The reverse represents a full-length Indian grasping his bow and arrow, but, as Mr. Felt remarks, considerably improved in appearance since he appeared on the colony seal. A star appears near the head, as in the State seal, emblematic of one of the United States, and the word "Commonwealth" completes the device.

For the illustration which we present above we are indebted to Mr. Samuel A. Drake, the author of "Old Landmarks and Historic Personages of Boston," a work of much interest and containing valuable historical matter.

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#### NOTES AND QUERIES.

*For the Journal of Numismatics.*

I FIND in my cabinet a large bronze coin of the Roman Emperor, Trajanus Decius, having a reverse different from any mentioned in the interesting articles on his money in the last and a preceding number of the *Journal*. Having seen several of the base denarii of Decius with like reverses, I suppose my specimen to be not an unusual one. The legend is "Pannonia," the name of the province which gave the Emperor birth, — and in the centre is a group of two draped female figures, standing, one of whom appears to be leaning upon an ensign, the other to be holding a cornucopia. The denarius referred to is figured in Smith's *Dictionary of Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology*, Vol. I. p. 949.



I AM disposed to ask some questions respecting the article on pages 91-94, of Vol. IV. of the *Journal*, entitled, "Description of the Hard Times Tokens of '37." Why of '37? for the writer tells us truly that some of them are dated 1834, and some 1841. No. 3 of these tokens is said to be distinguished by "the boar's nostril" being "opposite the space between P in 'Perish,' and C in 'Credit.'" What space? And what reason is there for excluding from the list the well-known political token of this period, having on the obverse a female slave kneeling in chains, with the legend, "Am I not a woman and a sister:" exergue "1838:" Reverse "Liberty 1838," in a wreath surrounded with the inscription "United States of America?"

*Philadelphia.*

C. M.

WHY does the Virginia Colonial money bear the arms of Great Britain? Is the following account correct?

"The origin of the shield on the Virginia halfpenny, dated 1773, and also of the term 'Old Dominion' is thus given: 'During the Protectorate of Cromwell the Colony of Virginia refused to acknowledge his authority and declared itself independent. Shortly after, when Cromwell threatened to send an army and a fleet to reduce Virginia to subjection, the alarmed Virginians sent a message to Charles II. who was then an exile in Flanders, inviting him to return in the ship of the messenger, to be king of Virginia. Charles accepted the invitation and was on the eve of embarkation, when he was recalled to the British throne. As soon as he was fairly seated on the British throne, in gratitude to the loyalty of Virginia, he caused her arms to be quartered with those of England, Scotland, and Ireland, as an independent member of the empire, — a distinct portion of the "Old Dominion." Hence arose the term. Copper coins were issued, even as late as the reign of George III., which bore on one side the arms of Great Britain quartered.'"

E.

#### *Editors Journal of Numismatics:*

INCLOSED you will find a rubbing of a Greek copper piece. I desire to know what it is, as I have never seen one like it before, although possessing many others. By informing me through your columns of queries you will oblige,

Your obedient servant,

D. P.

*New York, July 1, 1873.*

A coin of Leo VI., Emperor of the East. — EDS.

CONFEDERATE COIN. — There is a coin in the possession of a gentleman of this city bearing the following designs:—

*Obverse:* French head of Liberty surrounded by the legend, "CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA," date in exergue, 1861.

*Reverse:* Tobacco wreath, at the lower termination of the wreath a cotton bale.

The numeral, I., in centre, the word CENT in lower portion of field.

Metal, *nickel*. — Condition, *fine*. — Size of an ordinary nickel cent.

Can any of your readers throw light upon the origin of this coin?

E. MASON, JR., *Box 1893.*

*Philadelphia, July 21, 1873.*

The head on the above mentioned piece is the same as on a business card issued in Philadelphia, and from the initial on the cotton bale, on the reverse of the piece, we should think that our correspondent would not have much difficulty in learning, from the engraver, the origin of the coin. — EDS.

#### NOTES.

THE imperial postage stamps are still used by France; but they are to be changed when the people have concluded, if they ever should conclude, what form of government they want.

AN American has offered to furnish gratuitously the bronze necessary for constructing the medals to be given to the exhibitors of pictures in the "Salon des Refusés."

HENRY PROBASCO, the antiquarian, intends to erect and give to Cincinnati a colossal art hall, filled with his collection of gems, antiquities, pictures, books, etc. He is now absent in Europe perfecting his plans.

SOME idea of the mining activity in Nevada may be formed from the fact that the United States Mint at Carson is coining about a million dollars a month.

A MEDAL has been struck to commemorate the entry of the Italians into Rome. It is to be distributed to all who have rendered meritorious services in obtaining the independence, liberty, and unity of Italy. The King is to receive the medal in gold, General Garibaldi in silver, and deputies, senators, and others in copper. Not more than one thousand are to be struck.

CHARLES C. PINCKNEY, of South Carolina was the author of "Millions for defence, but not one cent for tribute," when he was ambassador to the French Republic in 1796.

IN the gold valued at \$150,000,000 which is being gradually melted and coined in Germany there are 193,194 ounces of American eagles and 273,159 ounces of gold napoleons. The American eagles were obtained in England.

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### EDITORIAL.

WE have received from the author a copy of *McGill College and its Medals*, by Alfred Sandham. It is an elegant volume, printed at Montreal, and profusely illustrated with photographs by Mr. Notman. The author states in the preface that his object is partly to furnish the friends of the college with a trustworthy account of its origin and subsequent progress, and partly to supply additional information upon the subject of Canadian Numismatics, and he has fairly achieved these two ends. He describes the various medals given in the different departments of the college, and the descriptions are accompanied with accurate and beautiful photographs. Mr. Sandham has identified himself closely with the local history of Montreal and with the coinage of Canada, and we are gratified to know that his labors are recognized by the Numismatic Societies of this country.

THE duplicate medals and coins from the Seavey and Parmlee collections, comprising 1,202 lots, were sold by the Messrs. Leavitt, in New York, June 18th, 19th, and 20th. The prices obtained were much below their estimated value.

J. W. HASELTINE, No. 1343 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, has just issued a priced catalogue of autographs, which he will send to any address, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents.

IN the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society*, 1863-1864, page 326, is to be found the journal of the Castorland settlement, a French colony in northern New York. The "Castorland Piece," familiar to all coin collectors, was intended to commemorate the inauguration of the enterprise.

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### CURRENCY.

The counterfeiter's watchword — "Never say die."

A deal of gold may be a plum — but a dealer of lead is a plumber.

"I say, Jack, of what denomination are those bills?" "Unitarian probably, as they are all ones."

Comfortable head-quarters — Those turned out at the Treasury with the immortal George Washington's head on them.

When Lucy was told that there was no sense in playing with dolls, she triumphantly fell back on her version of the old proverb, "Look out for the dollies and the sense will take care of itself."

A Danbury boy found a pocket-book belonging to a Mill Plain man, and restored it to the owner, who gave him a five cent piece. The boy looked at the coin an instant, and then handing it reluctantly back, audibly sighed, as he said, "I can't change it."



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## ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF COINED MONEY.

IN questioning history as to the origin of coined money, we find no definite or satisfactory answer. Any writer on the subject can, and I believe every one does tell us, that it grew out of exchange and barter. So much is self-evident. Gold and silver, being used as an universal equivalent, were exchanged by weight for other commodities; and finally ingots received the form of coins. The first reason, however, for applying a figure to an ingot was that of sealing them, and giving them the same authority that a seal gave to a writing. The peculiar mark of the city, or king, certified to the weight and purity of the metal. This is still the object in the *tikal's* of E. I., where nothing but the seal of the mint is stamped upon the bullet-shaped ingot of silver. This, rather than convenience, is the idea of the coin, and was what made it a permanent institution after its first discovery. But I was not intending to investigate the theoretical origin of the subject, but to confine myself to what is known of its first appearance in various lands.

The general division which I shall pursue is into four classes, which have distinct characteristics and marked differences, though running into each other in point of time and geographical location. These classes are, Chinese, Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern. First, a few words as to Chinese numismatics. With a chronology sufficient for a small eternity, with a government unlike anything in the known world, with a social system so averse to the ideas of all other nations, with a conservatism that out-Herods Herod, and a language that violates half the rules of universal grammar, and gives ten thousand elementary characters in common use,—we might expect a peculiar system of coinage. It dates back to the Emperor Yaou, 2536 B. C., just a few years before the Deluge. Kang-he, who reigned in 1650, made a complete series, from Yaou, to his own time, of the Chinese coins. Those of Yaou I have no access to, but bring in one of a later date, B. C. 245, which is identical in shape with the earliest kind. The form changed gradually, passing through the form in the pasteboard copy, leaving off the razor part, and about A. D. 100 taking the well-known form of *cash*, which they retain to this day, with slight variations as to size and weight.

I have merely alluded to China, because it is by itself, an isolated system of coinage, having no resemblances to other nations except Japan, whose peculiar coins are well known but little understood. I pass on now to the second class, Ancient Coins.

This class admits of a quadruple division. I. Greek; including those struck in Greece and her colonies and in other lands with Grecian inscriptions. II. Roman, including all coins with Latin inscriptions, and some few others, from the time of the kings to Justinian, who commences the III. class, Byzantine Coins. IV. Oriental or Mohammedan Coins, to be known by the Arabic or other Oriental language in which the inscriptions are written.

Of these in order. The Greek are undoubtedly the oldest coins now extant. Gold seems to have been first thought worthy of being coined. Herodotus claims for the Lydians, a people of Asia Minor, of the same race as the Greeks, the honor of introducing the invention, and there are still extant coins of a very rude type, from that place. This seems to have happened about 800 B. C., and to have gradually spread through the world. About twenty years after, the inhabitants of Ægina commenced the coining of silver.

This is a little island off the west coast of Asia Minor, having the appropriate symbol of the tortoise for its crest, as we might call it now. This appears on the tetradrachm, which I exhibit. On the reverse there is the mark of the punch which was used to force the planchet into the die. This is the type of all the oldest coins extant, but it speedily changed; and the next piece I show, from Metapontum, a city of Italy, shows the next change.

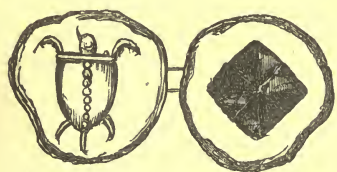


Fig. 1.

obverse, in this case an ear of wheat. The use of inscriptions had at this time, 600 B. C., become quite common, and they increase in length and verbosity for some time.

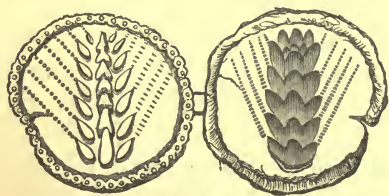


Fig. 2.

Improvements of various kinds, and among them the raised reverse, were gradually introduced into coins between 500 and 400 B. C. The golden age of Greece in this respect dates from 420-200 B. C., when the most perfect gems were issued;

and from that time the merit gradually disappears, until they yield to the new styles that were taking their place, and disappear about 300 A. D. The country occupied by them was of great extent. Its fountain-head was in Greece and Italy, where the coins of Alexander of Macedon, and Syracuse in Sicily, yield the palm to none of their contemporaries, though many of them are of high merit. From Gaul, and perhaps Britain, on the north, Spain on the west, to Persia on the east, and Egypt on the south, these pieces held undisputed sway. Wherever commerce went, it carried the stater and daric, and often the silver and even copper pieces. Eckhel, who is the great authority on this class, has given an arrangement of them in four large quarto volumes. I shall not attempt even to glance over his divisions, but, following them, shall note one or two points of interest. His plan, I may notice, is geographical, Europe, Asia, and Africa forming the grand divisions. The coins of Britain are hardly fairly to be classed here, and are of no particular value. Italy furnishes some of the very finest specimens of ancient coins; and perhaps the tetradrachm



of Syracuse is as fine a coin as can be found. I have nothing to show but the piece of Metapontum.

Macedonia early commenced the coinage of money. From 500 till the time of Philip there was a gradual improvement, and then a multitude of staters and tetradrachms were issued by him and his son Alexander. The latter, report says, would allow none but the best artists to execute his portrait. It was placed upon his coins clothed with the lion-skin of Hercules, which has led some to suppose it to be the head of that hero. Upon the reverse is the figure of Jupiter. The copy I present is not nearly as fine as many, the finish of which is truly remarkable.



Fig. 3.

We might come to Athens, the city of art, with the hope of finding more beautiful coins than elsewhere, but in vain. They have a certain elegance of finish, but the head of Minerva is a slander on the goddess, and the owl looks as if carved from wood. Art was too noble to stoop to such base employment

in Athens. Corinth, however, presents a few fine coins. The head of Pallas, and the Pegasus on the reverse, are both well executed.

Of Asiatic coins, I bring in one from Cappadocia, and one from Side in Pamphylia, which will serve to illustrate the general style of copper coinage. One of Seleucis, and another of Aradus, an island near Phœnicia, will illustrate still further types of these coins.

A word as to Jewish Coins. We have no certain account in the Bible of the use of coined money before the Captivity. Joash, indeed, once caused a hole to be bored in the lid of a chest for the reception of contributions; but doubtless coin were not among them, this being eight hundred years before Christ. Simon Maccabæus, about 200 B. C., commenced a series which his successors, and among them Herod the Great, perpetuated. The copper piece is one of this series, while the silver, dating about the time of Christ, is the "shekel of the sanctuary," and probably one of those "pieces of silver" for thirty of which Judas turned traitor. Upon one side is Aaron's rod; the other bears a censer, or a pot of manna.

Persia from the far east sends her contribution to swell the catalogue of Greek coins. Egypt is the most celebrated of the African provinces. Ptolemy Soter founded a series of coins, as well as a line of kings, though both deteriorated sadly. They are all very similar in design, and a silver coin that I bring illustrates the whole.

Carthage deserves a moment's notice. In the horse's head is preserved an old legend of the city. When Dido landed with her followers, and dug the foundation of the city, the head of a horse was discovered, and esteemed a happy omen, — and here the story is perpetuated by this bit of silver more than two thousand years thereafter. Such associations cluster thick around these pieces, had they but voices to tell us of them.

This closes the subject, as far as I can speak of particulars. One or two general items may not be amiss. There are two great classes of Greek coins: Autonomous, or those issued by free cities; and Regal, or those issued by kings. There are about sixteen hundred cities that are included in the limits above mentioned, and perhaps five hundred kings who have issued coins. This gives

about two thousand specimens necessary to form a collection of one from each city and prince; and if all the varieties of metal, size, and device are taken into account, perhaps fifty thousand pieces would not more than complete a perfect collection of the coins of ancient Greece.

The Roman series next claims our attention. The first coins, instead of being gold as in Greece, were of copper, or rather bronze, and were massive ingots with the seal of state upon them. They were first struck about 400 B. C., and about 385 obtained the circular form. Copper was the sole currency till 250, when silver was introduced, and fifty years later followed by gold. Thus it will be noticed that the highest perfection of Grecian coinage witnessed the rise of the system that was destined in a great measure to supersede it. Doubtless the Greek coins during this time circulated freely in Rome and its dependencies, but they do not seem to have excited the ambition of the Roman mint-masters, or even to have furnished models for coinage. The *as*, a huge piece of copper some three inches in diameter, was the unit of value, and with its multiples and divisions, furnished the copper currency; the *as* was equivalent to twelve ounces and was divided into twelve pieces. I bring in a quadrans or four ounces bearing a head of Janus on one side and the prow of a ship on the other. With such pieces as these, 2,000 years ago the Roman children "pitched pennies," crying, "Capita aut navim," "heads or ship," as they tossed them into the air. The early silver coins mostly take the form of consular denarii, or coins struck by persons who took the charge of the various mints and placed their names upon the coins. As illustrations of this class, I



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.

offer one from the Pompeian gens, representing Romulus and Remus nursed by the wolf; and another of the Julian gens representing Æneas, the founder of the family, carrying his father and household gods from Troy. These coins lasted until the Empire, together with a large issue of gold coins, which it is not my purpose to speak

much of.

Just about the Christian era, Augustus Cæsar commenced the imperial series, of gold, silver, and copper, which lasted nearly 500 years, including about 300 emperors with their wives and children.

Colonial coins were also struck by many; and we have coins issued in nearly the same lands as those of the Greek class, with the exception of the remote East. I pass around several of the earlier pieces of this series. They are very similar in design, and too well known to need further remark. As to their number, I may say that perhaps 1,000 would serve to give a specimen of each family, prince, and town that struck coins; while fifty times that, would fail to give a complete series, even avoiding the minor variations.

The Eastern Empire which survived the ruin of the Roman dominion furnishes us with our third class, — Byzantine coins. Commencing with Anastasius, about 500, and extending to the fall of the Empire and its subjugation by Mohammed II. in 1453, it furnishes a class of coins distinguished by many peculiarities.

About eighty sovereigns reigned over the land in this period, and the number of distinct varieties of coin may be estimated at perhaps 5,000.

The gold coins are the most noted of the series, and, under the name of bezants, — from Byzantium, the Greek name of Constantinople, — formed a



great part of the currency of the Middle Ages. The copper pieces are ungainly and of little interest, but I bring in a couple. One of Anastasius, the first in the series of Byzantine emperors, which bears his portrait in front face, instead of profile as usual, and on the other side the letter M, the monetary sign, denoting 40, the piece being of the value of forty noumia; a small copper piece of the later Roman emperors. The second piece is one of John Zimisces, A. D. 970, bearing a picture of Christ on the obverse, and the Greek words, Iesu Christos, Basileus Basileon [King of kings], on the reverse.

The successors of Mohammed really commenced the series of Oriental coins. At Bagdad and Damascus they struck such coins as the one herewith exhibited, from 632 to 1242 A. D. At present I cannot go into particulars about them, and had I the time I must confess to ignorance. The range of these pieces is from Persia and Hindostan on the east, to Spain, by way of Egypt and Morocco, on the west. They include a period of over 1,000 years, coming down really to the present time, though I have found it convenient to divide them into ancient and modern.

Three or four specimens are offered. The first, as has been said, is a fels of the successors of Mohammed, — date about 700 A. D. The second is a piece struck by one of the Turcoman race, who reigned in Syria from 1100–1300. The next is a gold dinar of Spain, struck under the Moorish dominion there, which lasted from 750–1027. I also pass a Hindu coin of about 700 A. D.

These Oriental coins belonged to many dynasties, and are very numerous. I have no means whatever of estimating the number, but exercising my Yankee privilege of guessing where calculation is at fault, I believe that 10,000 pieces would not include many duplicates.

The mediæval coins have a well marked limit at their commencement, but shade off so gradually into modern that it is difficult to tell exactly where to divide them. The Barbarians, in their descent on Rome, put a stop to all coinage, as well as other arts, and it was not till they had become settled in their new homes, that they turned their attention to providing themselves with money. The eight centuries, from 600 to 1400, will include most of them. I have no specimens of them to offer, and must confine myself to a general account. Italy, after being without coined money of her own for 200 years, was supplied in 780 by Charlemagne. His coins bear a monogram of Carolus on one side, and a cross upon the other. The dukes and counts and popes speedily followed his example. Silver pennies were the coin that was generally made. Two hundred years later silver coin was a common thing and gold was beginning to be introduced. Florence issued a very fine series of gold coins and has given the name of florins to one kind of coin. Venice coined silver in 1190 and gold in 1280, commencing the series of sequins, a once famous gold coin.

Spain coined the universal penny of silver in 900, and a few other series belong here, not of great value, however. The Moorish pieces have before been referred to under the head of Oriental. France, in 481, issued a very remarkable series of coins, the oldest of the mediæval types, and far superior to equally primitive attempts. These gold pieces were struck for 300 years, but Pepin and his successors were unable to carry on the work, and gold was cast aside, the coins for some time being of copper, and wretchedly executed; but in course of time it was again introduced and bid fair to rival its former

beauty, when civil war again disturbed the state, and the modern series commenced in 1350 under great disadvantages. Germany is a confusion of cities, counts, states, emperors, dukes, bishops, etc., that I shall not attempt here to unravel. Their mediæval coins, as well as those in Holland and Bohemia, commenced about 900 A. D., and the series close with the fifteenth century. I exhibit here one piece of peculiar character, called a Bracteate coin. The word is derived from a Greek term denoting a leaf, or thin plate. They were coined in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, by Otho of Germany and others, and in most of the states of Germany. Denmark and Sweden commenced the work about 1050, while Russia struck no money until so late that they may better be classed with modern coins. It is difficult to form any idea of the number of the pieces that form this class. From what I know of them I am persuaded that 10,000 would hardly give a complete collection of the various kinds.

We now come to our "*lastly*," Modern coins. I will not linger long over them. The British first claim our attention with a continuous series of coins, far longer than any country — unless we count China, — running back as it does to the seventh century, and maintaining certain characteristics through the whole of the long line. Scotland and Ireland may be spoken of in passing as having begun about together the use of coined money, but a history of its rise in England will show the course it took in those lands. The *skeattæ*, the first rudiments of coins that the native Britons issued, were very rude and uncouth. Hardly legible, they have puzzled coin collectors exceedingly. They belong to an uncertain period between 400 and 600, and were followed in 670 by a new style called the *styca*, one of which of Eanred, in the eighth century, is exhibited. These were coined mainly in Northumberland, while Kent and the other counties more happily hit on the penny, which has come down to the present day. The penny of Athelstane, which I have here, is of a little later date, about 800. At this time numberless bishops and other persons had the privilege of striking coins, and add not a little to the intricacies of the study by their different issues. They were, however, deprived of this privilege a century later. Egbert, who conquered the other kingdoms of the heptarchy about 800, commenced the regular British series, the former being more properly denominated Saxon coins.

It is not my design to trace up this series through its improvements. I pass around a penny of William the Conqueror with one of Victoria, to show the changes 800 years can produce, and close with the usual estimation of the regal series; one of each king would form a pretty cabinet of 100 coins, while if all the varieties were included, 5,000 would scarcely fill up the requisite number. Victoria issues 30 different denominations of gold, silver, and copper. The private tokens almost defy computation. Of Europe I have but little to say. The coins were mostly derived from mediæval series. I exhibit, however, one of Spain, of Ferdinand and Isabella, and one of the Grand Masters of Malta, about 1500. In the whole continent coinage has gradually been improving up to the present day. Russia is the only place that has commenced her coins within the modern era, of any note, and they were mostly copied from advanced types, so that few of them bear the archaic form noticeable in most first attempts. The modern coins of Turkey, Asia, and Egypt, are direct descendants of the Orientals before spoken of, and need no further notice from me. As to the number — when it is remembered that of the three metals there



are rarely less than ten denominations of coin, and that every petty prince and city, and often private men, had the power of coining; and that the modern series includes 400 years of the most abundant issues, — it may not be surprising that I estimate the sum of anything like a perfect collection from Europe and Asia at 300,000.

American coins need few remarks. I exhibit the earliest coin of this hemisphere in a N. E. shilling. It is the only piece that bears the archaic character that is so evident on all other beginnings. We commenced our coinage under more favorable circumstances. Much was done for the Colonies by England, and we had a highly perfected style of coin as models. We can furnish by no means so large a cabinet as other lands. I suppose 2,000 will be amply sufficient, tokens and all, to fill a cabinet of American coins.

Thus I have tried to exhibit the origin and rise of coinage in the world as well as I could in the short time I had. It may have given some new ideas to some members of the Society in regard to coins, and if so I am satisfied. Let us all take at least this comfort; that while there are some 500,000 varieties of coins in the world, the differences between any collections that private persons can collect is of not much account, and let us try rather to collect wisely than to have many things. — *MS. of the late Henry Champion, New Haven, Conn.*

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## NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS.

A VERY curious, if not valuable paper might be made up from the many little items concerning numismatics, which have appeared in the newspapers of late years. I propose to try something of the kind, to preserve in the *Journal* various facts, which have never yet been printed there.

OLD COINS. — Mr. John M. Brown, of Pluckamin, Somerset County, N. J., has in his possession a silver dollar of 1804. There were only five silver dollars coined in that year, and two of them were recently sold at Newark, one for \$450, and the other for \$864. Mary Brown also has a silver dollar of the date of 1802, and one of 1800; also a ten-dollar gold coin of 1801, with the American eagle and thirteen stars on the same. — *Trenton State Gazette.*

This brought out a long communication to the *Boston Transcript* signed C., giving a true account of the dollars of 1804, similar to that printed in the *Journal* for June, 1867.

Mr. St. Maur, of the Boston Theatre, is the possessor of some ancient coins and medals that are rarely seen by numismatists. One of these is an ancient Jewish piece, dateless, but corresponding with the medal described in the "Thomo Bartholini de Unicornio," and said to have been made at the time of the return of the Jews from their Babylonish captivity, five hundred years before Christ. On one side is a bas-relief of Moses, with the emblematic horn represented on his head, his name in Hebrew about his neck. On the opposite side the first commandment, in ancient Hebrew: "Thou shalt have no other god before Me." It is venerable in appearance, but well preserved. It is composed of silver and gold, and is about the size of a dollar. Another is a bas-relief of Julius Cæsar, in bronze, as sharp in its lines as though it were struck but yesterday. Lovers of antique coins should call upon Mr. St. Maur and see them.

The *Journal* for October, 1868, contained an article, in which the evident falsity of this medal of Moses was shown. The piece is, of course, of much later date, but quite curious. Can any reader give an account of Mr. St. Maur's collection?

A very remarkable coin has recently been brought to England, observes the *Athenæum*, from India. Its value and importance appear in a few words of description communicated by General A. Cunningham. "But what," he writes, "is a double gold mohur compared to the great gold Eucratides which has just been brought from Bokhara by Aga Zebalun Bokhâri? It is two inches and a half in diameter, and weighs *ten staters*, or *eleven guineas*! It has the usual helmeted head on one side, with the horsemen and inscription on the reverse. The owner has refused seven hundred pounds for it. It is genuine, and beats all the Greek coins hitherto discovered."

The coin mentioned in this article certainly caused one of the real numismatic sensations of this century. The coin was brought to Europe about 1837, and was finally bought for the collection attached to the *Bibliothèque Impériale*, now *Nationale*, at Paris, at the price of 12,000 francs.

The only gold medal ever voted by Congress to General Washington is offered for sale in Philadelphia. It was given in honor of the evacuation of Boston by the British. On one side is a fine medallion profile of Washington, and on the reverse he and his staff are grouped on Bunker's Hill, while the British fleet is seen moving down the bay. It contains \$180 worth of gold. It is said that it is in good preservation, and that five thousand dollars have been already offered for it.

This medal, certainly the most interesting and valuable in the American series, was for sale a few years since, being, if I recollect, the property of John A. Washington. Does any reader know of its present whereabouts?

One of the Utah legislators has an old copper coin, with hieroglyphics, Hebrew characters and Arabic numerals stamped thereon, said to have been stumbled upon by some hunter or traveler on the Colorado. The precious relic is submitted to the judgment of "Professor Phelps," one of the wise men of Mormondom, who says that on one side appears, when translated,—

"The King, Hagagadonihah, over the Kingdom near the sea west, sends to all greeting: one senine."

On the other side,—

"In the 95th year of the Kingdom of Christ, 9th year of my reign: Peace and life."

MOTTOES — "Weapon for weapon, Life for life."

"The coin is 1765 years old, and is evidently a Nephite senine, or farthing, as mentioned in the fifth chapter of second Nephi, in the book of Mormon, English edition, page 517. It is about the size of an English farthing. The numerals are plain, Arabic figures."

What is the explanation of this paragraph? Is it a hoax on the general public, or only on the Mormons? We know very well that no coin 1765 years old has Arabic figures on it, but as to this piece it is not safe to hazard a guess.

ANCIENT COIN. — A wealthy Jew residing near Selma, Arkansas, has in his possession a shekel which was struck in the mint of Judea, seventeen hundred and fifty years ago. It is about the size of a half dollar, but the silver is so impure, that its intrinsic value is but fifteen cents. The owner would hardly part with the relic for as many hundred dollars. It has been in his family five hundred and sixty years.

I quote this simply for the remarkable statement that the coin has been handed down in one family for five hundred and sixty years. The owner is fortunate in being able to trace his pedigree so far back, and fifteen hundred dollars would be a paltry sum in comparison with such a relic.

S. W. Atwood, of Littleton, has a fine collection of rare coins, comprising over four hundred pieces, the oldest being dated 1652. Among the collection are thirty silver dollars, representing as many different nations. Of American silver dollars he has one of each year from 1795 to 1800, inclusive, and he also has all the dates of pennies from 1794 to 1872, inclusive, except 1806, 1809, and 1815, — none being coined the latter year.

W. N. Thompson, of Abington, has a set of United States cents of every year since the organization of the government, except 1815, when none were coined. He has also quite an extensive collection of colonial, foreign, and ancient coins, including one of the date of 1267.

Mr. Arthur Burdick, of Middletown, has one of the finest and most perfect collection of cents of the United States coinage in the country. He has been fourteen years picking them up, and



has got them nearly all in trade. They extend from 1793 to 1871, inclusive, and there is not an imperfect date among them.

These gentlemen are, I fear, not known to the numismatic world as prominent collectors.

Alfred S. Robinson, of Hartford, a few days since, sold a half dollar of the year 1797, for \$36. Thos. W. Fox, of Norwich, has a "Higley penny," for which he has been offered \$50 in cash and \$25 in "barter." There are only three of these coins known to be in existence.

The *Salem Observer* reports that a gentleman in that city, who is in the "old coin" line, recently sold to a collector in Hartford a copper cent for seventy-five dollars. It was the coin known as the "Higley copper," the first copper cent of Connecticut, dated 1737, and struck by a blacksmith named Higley. But three specimens of this ancient coin are known to be in existence, and being thus rare it readily commands the high price paid for this one of the three.

These statements are as wild as any ever made about the dollar of 1804. Instead of only three specimens of this coin in existence there are certainly five quite different varieties of the Higley coppers. They are all rare, and for some of them the price of seventy-five dollars has been exceeded.

**SINGULAR DISCOVERY.** — On Saturday last a lad nine years of age, a son of George P. Reed, of Roxbury, went to May's Woods to pick berries. In climbing over a ledge of rocks, near Warren Street, on the road to Dorchester, he put his hand into a cavity under a flat rock for the purpose of drawing himself up, when accidentally looking into the cavity, he saw something bright. He picked it up and found that it was a curious piece of silver money. Upon seeking further and removing the dirt he succeeded, to his great delight, in finding twenty-five pieces more. The money proved to be of the Pine Tree coinage of Massachusetts, 1652, being of the denominations of shillings, sixpences, threepences, and twopences. Most of them are in good condition. They are now in the collection of W. E. Woodward, of Roxbury. — *Herald*.

This discovery took place in 1863, and the pieces were offered for sale at the time of the dispersion of the McCoy collection; but no notice of the discovery was ever printed in the *Journal*.

**A RARE COIN.** — A little son of Mr. George L. Hart, while at play in the garden in the rear of his father's house in Fayette Street, on Saturday afternoon last, dug up a coin which, upon examination, proved to be an English guinea of the time of Charles the Second. It is in a perfect state of preservation, every line sharp and distinct, and bears the date 1676. On one side is a vignette of Charles II., surrounded by the motto, "Carolvs. II. Dei. Gratia." On the obverse side are four sceptres and four crowns, with the coats of arms of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, with the remainder of the motto, "Mag. Br. Fra. Et Hib. Rex," and the date. This is a very rare coin, as there are probably not a dozen extant in the world. Here is a good chance for connoisseurs in coins, or numismatic societies, to secure a valuable addition to their collections. It is impossible to say how the coin came to be in the place where it was found. A large sum has already been refused for the curiosity.

The finding of this coin caused some talk at the time, and I believe it is a fact that many dollars were offered for it. But really it is far from rare, and instead of "a dozen extant in the world," specimens can be bought at any time in London for twenty-five or thirty shillings.

The Annapolis (Md.) *Republican* gives the following description of an old coin recently found at that place: On the face, in the outer circle, is the word "Masathvsetts," and three half-destroyed letters, one resembling "M"; in the inner circle a leafless tree with partly visible roots. On the reverse the outer circle bears the words "New England, An. Dom"; in the centre are the figures "1652." This ancient silver coin is about the size of an old English shilling; the edge of the rim is worn in three places about the sixteenth part of an inch, and with this exception it is in a fine state of preservation, which fact gives weight to the supposition that it had been coined but a brief time previous to its loss or burial.

**AN OLD COIN.** — An old copper penny of the date of 1723, and known as the "Rosa Americana," was found lately on the David Buffinton farm in Somerset, R. I. In removing a portion of an old stone wall, the coin was found embedded in the earth under the foundation stone, and was perfect with the exception of being thickly pitted. On one side there is a representation of an



American rose surmounted with the English crown, and the words, "Rosa Americana Utile Dulci." On the reverse side a portrait of George the First, with the following inscription around the rim: Georgius D. G. Mag. Bri: Fra. et Hib. Rex.

While workmen were digging recently for the foundation of the old Portsmouth Savings Bank, several copper coins were found. One of them bears the date of 1757, and has the same symbol as the old "pine-tree shilling."

In this last case the date is undoubtedly a misprint for 1776, and if so, the coin was exhibited at the meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society in June, 1870, and thought to be a great curiosity.

ANCIENT SILVER COIN FOUND. — A few days since, some workmen, in digging on the bank of the Kenduskeag stream, about two miles from the city, turned out a deposit of silver coin, amounting to about forty dollars in value. These coins are of the size of a ninepence and a common cent. On one side is a head, and on the other an Indian with bow and arrows and one star. The letters on one side appear to make the word "Victoria," with three letters additional. The lettering on the other side we could not decipher. The money is quite thick and very imperfectly trimmed, having no finish on the edge. The head and the Indian are well done. How this money came in its deposit is, of course, a mystery, but it is undoubtedly old Spanish, Peruvian, or Mexican coin. — *Bangor Journal*.

W. H. Newhall, of Manchester, a few days since found an ancient copper coin while searching for Indian relics in a field near Amoskeag Falls, which had just been ploughed for the first time in twenty-five years. Upon one side of the coin appears the date 559 in Arabic numerals and a small crown. Upon the other side there is the number six in Roman numerals and four small parallel pillars. The coin is much corroded and worn, and no one is able to decide as to the government which issued it.

S. L. A., Holton, Ind., asks, "What is the value of a copper coin that bears the following subscription in Roman letters: 'Hibernia, 825,' and in the centre an engraving between that of an Italian harp and that of a shield. On the other side, 'Georgius IV., D. G. R. X.' with an engraving looking something like a Roman, yet the costume is something like that of an American Indian. The piece is not quite as large as the United States copper cent. I can give you the history of it as it is known here. It was ploughed out of the ground where it had never been ploughed before, and it was about ten inches under ground." — You cannot fix the value of relics, and it is useless to ask such questions.

This relic is one of the most remarkable from a comic point of view. That an Irish halfpenny of George IV. should become subject of real inquiry seems too absurd. It is always a little rash to say that ground had never been ploughed before, and it certainly seems that this particular piece of land must have been turned up not very long before. The following miscellaneous extracts hardly need any notes:

RARE COIN. — Mr. John Pierce, of this city, has in his possession two of the original "Washington cents," coined in 1783, having upon one side the head of Washington, with the words "Washington and Independence," and upon the other the words "Unity States of America — one cent." It is well known that as soon as the fact of the manufacture of this coin came to the knowledge of Washington, he caused it to be stopped, and forbid its issue. But a very limited number got into circulation, and it is now held in high estimation by collectors of coin. Those which Mr. Pierce has were found by him among coppers taken in trade about twenty-five years ago.

FOR COIN FANCIERS. — The Washington cent of 1783 is not very rare or valuable, as they make them in England now. The Washington cent of 1791 is quite rare, and is worth from \$3 to \$25, according to the state of preservation the specimen is in; but the copper Washington coin of 1792 is more valuable than all, and is of great rarity.

Mr. Festus Campbell of the Western Railroad, says the *Pittsfield Eagle*, who by the by is exceedingly zealous as a collector of old coins, recently sold a genuine "Washington Penny" for \$10.50.

COUNTERFEIT COIN. — A large number of counterfeit cents of 1793 and 1799, Massachusetts half cents of 1787 and 1788, Washington cents, etc., are in the market for sale. They can readily be detected, as they are made by the electrotype process, and when dropped on a hard surface do not have the clear ring of the genuine.



BRASS VS. COPPER. — *Mr. Editor*: I have observed some queries in regard to the cents of 1815, in your paper. An old antiquarian friend used to tell me in my youth, this story, which may account for the tradition of their containing gold: A wag, knowing that no cents were coined that year, offered a high price for any cents marked 1815, — and enjoyed the excitement produced among all classes of persons, who searched diligently for them, supposing that the advertiser had secret information of their containing a portion of gold. A.

I had thought this article ended here, till the following astounding item appeared in the *Daily Evening Traveller* for November 18, 1873:

At the desk of C. Robinson, Esq., in the rotunda of the Custom House, may be seen a silver medal, presented by George III. to an Indian chief, for services rendered in the French and Indian war, more than a century ago. Four others were struck off at the same time for other chiefs, but this is the only one known to be extant. It is three inches in diameter, and weighs three ounces. On one side is seen the British coat of arms in bas-relief, and upon the other the bust of the king. It was presented more than fifty years ago to a white lady in the Northwest Territory by a dying Indian chief. It is now owned by Mr. I. D. Stoddard, of Vermont. It is understood that he is negotiating for its sale to an English Historical Society for one thousand pounds.

Mr. Robinson informed me that Mr. Stoddard really attaches to this medal the value of one thousand pounds. I have a specimen of the same medal in perfect preservation, and do not consider it worth more than ten pounds. It is certainly somewhat rare, but not remarkably so. I do not think any one can possibly have the certain knowledge that only five were struck.

W. S. APPLETON.

## COIN IN CHINA.

A SHANGHAI letter to the *London Daily Telegraph* contains the following: "The subject of coinage is again becoming generally discussed, for really coppers and bad dollars are a dreadful, indeed a disgraceful, nuisance. All civilized countries from time immemorial have had a coinage for the purpose of barter. The only real coinage belonging to the great Chinese Empire is copper cash, about twelve hundred of which go to a dollar, and these, having a hole in the centre, are strung together like beads. History tells us of an ancient emperor, who had an iron coinage made in order to check avarice among his people, and certainly this ultra-barbaric method of exchange is very nearly as inconvenient. To carry any quantity of Chinese cash is a physical impossibility; wheelbarrows are constantly seen going through the settlement heavily laden with strings of copper cash. In consequence of this cumbersome method of exchange foreigners have had to introduce the Spanish dollar, which have subsequently been for the most part replaced by the Mexican dollar, and as these are not legal or current coin of the realm, as sovereigns are in England, a host of villains have manufactured dollars, some only slightly less in value to the Mexican; but other makers, with india-rubber-like consciences, have made some of iron with a coating of silver, some of brass, copper, and a judicious admixture of different metals; to say nothing of an extensive system of electro-plating that is carried on by certain rascals. A feeble attempt on the part of the Colonial Government of Hong Kong to introduce a better coinage was made, and an extensive mint erected in the colony; but strange to say, from mismanagement and incompetency on the part of somebody or other, the establishment did not work well, and was finally closed and sold to the Japanese, who, it must be added, soon erected a beautiful mint at Osaka, and placed a competent staff of native and foreign officials to work it, and now the Japanese are turning out their dollars by the thousand. The annoyance and inconvenience caused by having dollars in circulation of different value is indescribable, to say nothing of the loss it occasions many local traders, and not the least of the evils is, that it necessitates every payment being examined by a native skilled in the touch and value of dollars. This individual we call a *shroff* and the rascality and villainy carried on by them and by *compradores*, who have to disburse money to sailors and others who are not in a position to keep a skilled official to receive their dollars for them, is enormous. Poor Jack's hundred dollars are not really worth more than eighty. Heavy payments are made in lumps of silver; this, again, is in the hands of experts; woe to the foreigner who attempts to handle what is known as sycee or lump silver. It

has been wisely urged, in order to get rid of this very unsatisfactory state of affairs, that when the treaty is next revised, it should be made compulsory for the Chinese Government to issue a reliable coinage, which 'certainly would materially facilitate many commercial transactions, for the loss in exchange now forms a very considerable item in many establishments. I have used the expression 'made compulsory,' because no one who knew anything of the Celestial character would dream for a moment that the Chinese would better the coinage of their own accord. Copper cash has sufficed them for two thousand or three thousand years, and it might just as well continue to do so for another similar period. It is contrary to native instinct and tradition to alter or improve anything. Therefore, in our own interest, as well as in theirs, the matter of a new coinage should be insisted on."

## EARLY COPPER COIN FOR MASSACHUSETTS.

[From the Records of the Council of the Province, 1703.]

*17 March.* A Memorial of William Chalkhill, One of the Moneyers of Her Majesties Mint in the Tower of London now resident in Boston proposing That if the Government think fitt, He would undertake to bring over hither Ten Thousand Pounds in Copper Money, at such prises and Values as shall be agreed upon, was sent up from the House of Representatives, and read.

*19 March.* Proposals Offered by William Chalkhill, One of the Moneyers of her Maj<sup>ties</sup> Mint in the Tower of London to furnish the province from England with Small Money of Copper to the Value of Ten Thousand pounds sent up from the Representatives were read And Resolved, That John Walley, Penn Townsend, and Andrew Belcher Esq<sup>rs</sup> be a Committee of the Board to joine with such as shall be named by the House of Representatives to consider of the said proposals, And to make their report thereupon. Which Resolve being sent to that House for their Concurrence, was returned Agreed to And M<sup>r</sup> Nehemiah Jewett, Capt Samuel Checkley, and Capt Samuel Phips named to be of the Committee for that Affair.

*26 March.* The Report of the Committee upon the proposals offered by M<sup>r</sup> William Chalkhill, was brought in by John Walley Esq<sup>r</sup> Chairman and read, and laid upon the Table, The said report being in favour of an Agreement for £5000 only and y<sup>t</sup> in pence.

*27 March.* The Report of the Committee upon the Proposals offered by M<sup>r</sup> William Chalkhill for Furnishing of the Province with small Money of Copper was sent down to the Representatives at their Desire, & return'd again from that House with their Resolve thereupon, Viz.,

That the Report of the Committee be Accepted, And John Walley, Andrew Belcher & Samuel Legg Esq<sup>rs</sup> & Cpt. Samuel Checkley be appointed & empowered a Committee forthwith to draw Articles of Agreement with the said M<sup>r</sup> Chalkhill accordingly, And the Covenants & Engagements of the said Comm<sup>tee</sup> in this Affair shall be ratified and made good by this Court;

W<sup>ch</sup> Resolve being read at the Board, & the Question put for Concurrence, It was not Consented to, But refer'd to Consideration at the next Court, if then Offered.



## COMPOSITION OF ROMAN COINS.

THE composition of ancient Roman coins and medals has been examined by M. Commaillé, who has published a memoir on the subject, giving the composition of thirty-seven different medals, in the *Journal de Pharmacie*. The basis of the metal employed by the Romans was pure copper, alloyed with different proportions of tin, lead, zinc, silver, etc. Formerly numismatists were agreed in believing that the ancients never employed pure copper in the manufacture of their coins, and Mongez asserts that no antique coin of pure copper has ever been found; but Pelouze now states that he has not only met with Roman medals with very small quantities of a foreign metal combined with copper, but that he has analyzed several coins of copper so pure that the reagents could not reveal the smallest trace of another metal. M. Commaillé gives the description and analysis of the following among other Roman coins found in Algeria: Augustus—copper, with traces of tin and lead; another—pure copper; Claudius I.—pure copper; Vespasian and Marcus Aurelius—copper, with traces of tin; Titus—copper 96.6, zinc 2.71, iron 0.85, traces of antimony; the Roman *as*,—copper 69.65, lead 24.37, tin 5.98; a coin of Constantine—copper 83.55, lead 14.76, tin 1.42, iron 0.27, traces of cobalt. The comparison of the analyses of M. Commaillé shows that the metal employed varied from pure copper to ten per cent. of tin, and nearly twenty-eight per cent. of lead. In twenty-eight coins the three metals were found combined. In some the lead and tin were certainly present by accident. M. Pelouze found cadmium in some medals, and M. Commaillé found gold in the medals of two princes, who occupied the imperial throne about the same time. In one coin he found traces of cobalt, in another of antimony, and in a third of a metal which he believed to be bismuth. His memoir will, undoubtedly, be of much interest to scientific antiquaries.

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 ASSYRIAN DISCOVERIES.

AMONG the numerous minor clay documents and objects in the collection there are, of course, several others of interest.

Two of these are lumps of clay, which have evidently been moulded on a string attached to a linen roll, and the under side of the lumps still bears the impression of the texture of the material. These pieces of clay are stamped with the impression of a circular seal, representing a king slaying a lion; and round the edge of the impression I have read the legend:

“Assur-bani-pal, King of Assyria, son of Esarhaddon, King of Assyria, grandson of Sennacherib, King of Assyria.”

So that this is the veritable Royal Seal of Assur-banipal, the great Sardanapalus of the Greeks. Such clay impressions were probably attached to treaties, or other diplomatic documents, by a cord tied round the roll, and passing through the clay.—*Smith's Discoveries in Assyria*.

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 MEDAL OF THE PRETENDER.

*Eds. Journal of Numismatics:*

In a rare little book which I have, I find a description of a medal which may perhaps be of interest to some of your readers. The book is an account of the adventures of the young Pretender. It is entitled, “Ascanius, or the Young Adventurer; a True History. Translated from a Manuscript privately handed about at the Court of *Versailles*; Containing A particular account of

all that happened to a *certain person* during his wandering in the *north*, from his first arrival there *August* 1745, to his final escape on *September* 19th, in the following year." etc. . . . "Edinburgh Printed for the company of Stationers and *R. F.* in *Dublin* 1779." Pp. 180. Lowndes does not mention this edition, but mentions an earlier one which sold for £1.

The prince arrived in France on the 29th of September, 1746.

It was apparently within the year after his arrival that the following occurred, which I quote from pp. 127 and 128:

"During this time, he neither went so frequently nor stay'd so long at *Versailles*, as he had been accustomed to do; and rather avoided than sought any private conference with the king. The first publick indication he gave of his disgust, was to cause a great number of medals, both of silver and copper, to be cast with his head and this inscription,

CAROLUS WALLIÆ PRINCEPS,

And on the reverse, *Britannia* and shipping, with this motto:

AMOR ET SPES

BRITANNIÆ.

Everybody was surprised at the device, as *France* was reduced to the condition of making peace, entirely by the bravery and successes of the *British* fleet: the device gave great offence to the *French* ministry and to several of the nobility and others."

This medal seems to have greatly aggravated the feeling against him, if it was not the cause of his arrest and final removal from France shortly after, in December, 1748.

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.

*Camden, New Jersey, Nov. 25, 1873.*

## THE COINING PRESS FOR THE NEW TRADE DOLLAR.

WE were shown yesterday at the works of Messrs. Morgan & Orr, No. 1219 Callowhill Street, the new coining press, just built by them for the purpose of coining at the San Francisco Mint all denominations of silver and gold coinage, but especially the new silver trade dollar ordered by the Department of the Mint.

This new machine weighs eighteen thousand pounds, and is made entirely of the best steel, iron, and brass produced in Philadelphia. The steel plate above the coinage stamp is home-made, and equal, if not superior, to the finest English, a fact that speaks well for our Philadelphia steel industry. The beautiful heavy brass beam was cast seven times over to secure its accuracy and exactness, as well as finish and strength. The large fly-wheel is cast hollow, and loaded with base metal so as to give it additional weight to counterbalance the heavy brass beam. This fly-wheel was cast in sections and securely united. In the front of the machine is a finely made brass cylinder to hold the unstamped coin, which, as the wheel revolves, slip down one at a time upon the sliding bed-plate of iron with apertures made to receive a single coin, then drawn into the machine, the stamp descends, and the new trade dollar is



carried out complete by an interior inclined plane. The heavy brass beam referred to of course controls the stamp. Perfect simplicity characterizes the machine, which is two and a half times beyond the capacity of any other coining machine that the firm ever made for the government. It is capable of striking eighty twenty-dollar gold pieces, equal to \$1,600, per minute, or twenty silver trade dollars in a minute.—*Philadelphia North American*, October 16, 1873.

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### THE SEWARD MEDAL.

GEORGE F. ROBINSON yesterday received the medal awarded to him by Congress in 1871 for saving the life of Secretary Seward, when attacked by the assassin Payne, on the night of the 14th of April, 1865. The medal was made at the United States Mint in Philadelphia, at a cost of fourteen hundred dollars. On the obverse side of the medal, Mr. Seward is represented lying in his bed, with the curtains drawn. Standing at the side of the bed is Payne, with an uplifted dagger in one hand, and with the other clutching the throat of Robinson. On the reverse side of the medal is a bust of Robinson; above his head a wreath of flowers, and on each side the following inscription: "For his heroic conduct on the 14th day of April, 1865, in saving the life of the Hon. W. H. Seward, then Secretary of State of the United States."—*Washington Chronicle*, November 17, 1873.

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### COINS IN FOUNDATIONS.

THE following passage shows this practice to have prevailed as early as 1658, though it may probably be traced to an earlier date:

"But the ancient custome of placing coyns in considerable urns, and the present practice of burying medals in the noble foundations of Europe, are laudable ways of historical discoveries in actions, persons, chronologies; and posterity will applaud them."—Browne's *Hydriotaphia*, ch. iv.

*From London Notes and Queries*, No. 159, Nov. 13, 1852, p. 470.

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### CONNECTICUT COUNTERFEITING AND COINING COPPERS.

ABEL BUELL, an uncommonly ingenious mechanic, was a native of this town [Killingworth, Conn.]; he was apprenticed to Ebenezer Chittenden, a gold and silver smith in this place, previous to the Revolution. Buell was married at the age of nineteen years, and at the age of twenty, altered a five-shilling colony note to five pounds. His neighbors had suspected that something was going on in his house which was wrong, as a light had been seen in his chamber at unusual hours of the night. He was discovered by some person, who, mounting a ladder, looked in at the window, and saw him in the act of altering the bills. So ingeniously was it done, that it could only

be discovered by comparing the stumps of the letters with those left in the book from which all the colony bills were issued. Matthew Griswold, the King's attorney, afterwards governor, conducted the prosecution against Buell. As it was his first offence, and he otherwise sustained a good character, Mr. Griswold granted him every indulgence which he could consistently with his duty as a public officer. Buell's punishment appears to have consisted of imprisonment, *cropping*, and *branding*. The tip only of Buell's ear was cropped off: it was held on his tongue to keep it warm till it was put on the ear again, where it grew on. He was branded on the forehead as high up as possible. This was usually done by a hot iron, in the form of a letter designating the crime, which was held on the forehead of the criminal till he could say the words

"God save the King."

Upon the conclusion of the Revolutionary war, Mr. Buell and some others were employed by the State in coining coppers. Mr. Buell constructed all the apparatus for this purpose; and to such perfection did he bring it, that he was able to coin 120 in a minute. Soon after, he went to England, for the ostensible purpose of procuring copper for coining, but in reality to gain some knowledge of the machinery used for the manufacturing of cloths of various kinds. — Barber's *Connecticut Historical Collections*, pp. 531, 532.

## EASTERN COINS.

*Eds. Journal of Numismatics :*

THE London *Athenæum* has a letter from Mr. Eugene Schuyler, dated "Bokhara," in which, after iterating his belief of the existence of Timour's Library, he says he has "picked up some very rare works on Bokharan history, as also good specimens of the coins of Demetrius, Euthydemus, and Antiochus, also of subsequent Bactrian dynasties of Sultan, Sandjar, Tamerlane, and recent Emirs. The market has been spoiled by the Russians, and prices are very high."

Apropos of the above, three very interesting papers on Bactrian Coins, by Edward Thomas, of the London Numismatic Society (and formerly of the Bengal Civil Service), describing many of the above mentioned coins, will be found in a volume entitled "Collection of Miscellaneous Essays on Oriental Subjects, by Edward Thomas, Esq.," printed by Trübner. The Essays were papers read at different times before the Numismatic Society, and published in brief in the *Numismatic Chronicle*, etc. The volume is illustrated with plates from the *Chronicle*, and contains articles on "Indo-Parthian Coins," "Early Mohammedan Coinage," "Ancient Indian Weights," "Coins of the Gupta Dynasty," etc., etc.

I. F. W.

To make money — Get an appointment in the mint.



## THE UNITED STATES MINT CABINET.

"VERY many of the coins were obtained at bullion value, by the (then) Assistant Assayer, watching deposits, and rescuing pieces of great value and scarcity from being melted up. An equal number, perhaps more, were procured at market prices; sometimes singly, and sometimes by the lump. Coins of the United States (except in a few instances) cost us merely their intrinsic value; and medals struck here cost nothing.

"We can, however, give the cost of the whole, coins, medals, ores, etc., which, I am happy to say, would probably bring almost double, in the present market.

"The whole number of coins and medals at this time is 6,484; and the whole cost of these, and of the minerals, gems, ores, nuggets, etc., is \$12,443."

*Eds. American Journal of Numismatics:*

I can, with entire propriety, give you the foregoing extract from a letter of the Superintendent of this Mint, in reply to a call from the Director at Washington. It appears to be of sufficient interest to appear in your Magazine.

The collection was begun in 1838, shortly after the accession of Dr. Patterson to the Directorship. The business was confided to me, as having an antiquarian taste, although I had plenty of ordinary official work to attend to. It has been a great pleasure, and a means of gaining and fastening information of various kinds.

I would like to know whether any large or general collection, in this country, had an earlier beginning.

W. E. D.,

*United States Mint, Philadelphia.*

October 25, 1873.

## PREVENTION OF A FRAUD UPON OUR GOLD COINS.

THE Hon. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, has just presented an admirable report on the condition and work of the institution under his charge. It will attract attention from numismatists throughout our country, and is a valuable contribution to our knowledge on the subject of the coinage. Dr. Linderman requested the assayer, Mr. Wm. E. DuBois, to supply him with information as to certain experiments made at the Mint, several years ago, having for their object the better protection of the gold coin, by making them thinner and concave. In response to that request, Mr. DuBois submitted the following interesting paper:

UNITED STATES MINT AT PHILADELPHIA,  
*Assayer's Office, October 15, 1873.*

I take pleasure in responding to the inquiry contained in a letter from the Director, on the steps that were taken here, some years ago, toward a prevention of the fraud of "filling" our gold coins.

These examinations and experiments were made September to November, 1860, thirteen years ago. I may state that it mainly fell to my lot to conduct them, but I had the indispensable counsel and coöperation of Mr. Eckfeldt, the late assayer, and Mr. Longacre, the late engraver.

They were brought about by the startling discovery, at the treasury of the United States in New York, of our gold eagles (ten-dollar pieces) having their interior taken out and replaced with a disk of platinum, a heavy and high-priced metal, of about one third the value of standard gold.

This was neatly covered in by a soldered rim of gold, the whole presenting a genuine surface, and without fault as to weight, diameter, thickness, or sonority. Along with these pieces we had the benefit of experiments by Dr. Torrey, the late assayer of the United States assay office at New York, so far as determining the composition of the pieces, and afterward we conferred with him personally as to the best means of prevention and detection.

Before stating our results and conclusions at that time, allow me here to insert that, just now, I am engaged in the examination of other filled pieces of larger and smaller denominations lately sent to me by the able and vigilant chief of the coin department in the United States treasury at New York, George Ashley, Esq., along with other pieces of fraudulent make, but of a different sort. This was the first time that I was aware that the platinum filling had been practised upon any other size than the eagle, although we had found silver fillings in the half-eagle and quarter-eagle many years ago.

The platinum-filled pieces now on hand are the double-eagle, the eagle, and the half-eagle. The first-named was detected at the Bank of England and thence sent over. Another double-eagle comes from the New York treasury and was detected there. Mr. Ashley remarks, "this is the worst fraud we have to contend with."

It seems this trouble is not confined to our coins. Some of the British sovereigns, it is stated, have been filled in the same way. That the large, thick double-eagles should be thus tampered with is not surprising, but we are compelled to wonder at their operating on half-eagles and sovereigns.

Now, without spreading abroad the way in which this thing is done (for that would serve no good purpose), let us look at the make-up of one of these filled coins. What with the two genuine outsides, the false inside, the new ribbed rim, and the solder, there are present no less than four separate pieces and five distinct metals, all put together with such nicety that none but an expert can tell the bad coin from the true.

Not to alarm the government, or the public, we have good evidence, so far, that the fraud is not much practised, and does not ordinarily go long undetected.

First, it is a slow way of making money, even for a consummate workman, and no second-rate man can do it; and, secondly, most of our coins soon find their way to the government treasuries, and there they have experts who can throw these pieces out at a glance or a touch, without being fully aware of the reason why. This remarkable faculty, possessed by Mr. Tandy of the New York treasury, more than by any other man we know of, reminds me of what was said of a money-changer in ancient Rome, that "he could see brass through silver." And it is some comfort to know that this over-laying art is not a new thing. Even the barbarous Germans, among whom



the Roman denarii were current, were so suspicious of it that they made notches all around the coin to see what was inside ; and some of these pieces, looking much like a circular saw on a small scale, have been handed down to our day and may be seen in rare collections. The Roman or Greek counterfeiter, however, was not to be named, in point of skill, with the rascals of modern times.

I should also mention that, with all the vigilance of Mr. Ashley and Mr. Tandy in New York, of similar officers in Philadelphia and elsewhere, so few of these altered pieces have yet appeared as to justify us in concluding, as above remarked, that the fraud is not extensively practised. Still it is very mischievous and injurious, and every means should be used to protect the treasury and the community from these losses of several dollars on a single piece of money.

Before proceeding to offer some suggestions in regard to the best mode of prevention, I would say a few words as to the best mode of detection. When, as already remarked, it is found that these filled pieces are right, or very nearly so, in weight, size, and sound, and have a genuine exterior, it must be apparent that our resources are very much cut down. There is usually, however, a slight discoloration, probably arising from heat during the soldering process. This cannot be much relied on, for a good piece may be discolored in the same way.

The test of specific gravity is one which they have not been able, and perhaps have not tried, to set at naught. Filling with plates of silver was abandoned by these artists because that metal is not much more than half as heavy as gold, and so the reformed coin was either too light or else too thick. Platinum is a little heavier than gold, and although a scarce and dear metal, and hard to work, it was found to answer the purpose. However, this addition invariably makes the specific gravity of the coin too great, and that by a difference so considerable that the fact of filling can be assured without laying the piece open or impairing it in any way.

To come to figures: a genuine gold coin of the United States (of any size, of course), will show the specific gravity about 17.20; or, if somewhat paled with silver alloy, as they were many years ago, perhaps as high as 17.30; that is to say, by way of explanation to those who have forgotten how specific gravity is found, between the weight of the coin in air and its weight in water there is a difference, which, as a divisor for the first weight, gives a dividend as above.

But we find that the double-eagle when filled shows a specific gravity 18.76, while the eagle and the half-eagle show specific gravity about 17.75 to 17.95. These differences are to be expected. We have no suggestions to make for the use of the criminals who are thus employed; they know very well that to attempt to adjust the specific gravity along with all the other points would increase their work and render it unprofitable.

Still, this sure method calls for very good apparatus, some skill and practice, and a little time, say five minutes, more time than a teller can spare. So that, in a public office, it is extremely desirable to have such a man as Mr. Tandy, or our Mr. Cobb. (No doubt a larger acquaintance would enable us to give other names, if needful.)

While I am on this point, allow me to repeat what was said in a former

communication, that we find the difference of specific gravity quite as wide in the case of the new class of counterfeits, the five-dollar piece of 1872, regularly made and struck, but debased about six per cent. These pieces show specific gravity about 16.46; say, in round terms, 16.50. Thus, while the filled piece is too high, this is as much too low. It would be a very difficult matter indeed to elude this test.

Now, in regard to the *prevention* of the *fraud* of *filling*, only *two* modes seem to be worth considering.

First, the door to this business is at the rim or periphery of the coin; the place where the reeding stands as a sort of *chevaux-de-frise* to keep out intruders. It would be a good thing to strengthen the defences at this circumvallation; in plainer terms, to fashion the rim so that it cannot be tampered with or imitated without easy detection. Formerly we milled a legend, in sunken letters, on this part of our silver half-dollars.

In France and Belgium, and recently in Spain, the gold coins are protected in the same way, but with raised letters; while in the German Empire, and some other countries, the thing is done as we used to do it.

Undoubtedly, it would be far more difficult to imitate or renew this lettering, whether raised or sunken, than the rib or reeding. They do that by making a new band, and going over it by the mechanical operation of a "nurling machine." Men of great skill *may* make the lettered edge, so as to be a fac-simile, according to the truism, "What one man can do, another man may do;" but I am strongly of the opinion that it would take too much time and labor to pay well. At any rate it seems worth while to make the experiment.

The *other mode* to be considered, is to return to *thin* gold coins, and cease (or nearly cease) from issuing any of a larger denomination than ten dollars.

This may displease those who deal in large sums, and like to count by twenties. But if gold is ever to be a real currency it must be made to suit the man of one piece, no less than the man of a million. And with a cheap counting machine, such as we have in the Mint, the great objection will vanish.

I speak of it as a *return*. Formerly our gold coins were thin pieces; so were those of England, and the European continent generally. The ducat, or sequin, a small, thin piece, was for ages the current coin of civilized and barbarous nations. The fourfold ducat of Austria is so thin as to be out of proportion to its broad diameter; yet it is a coin of great beauty, and well struck up.

There is, it is true, a slightly and scientific proportion in the diameter and thicknesses of our gold coin since the remodelling in 1834, and especially in 1837. But this proportion has been twice set aside without offending good taste. The gold dollar had to be made thinner, to escape popular complaint; and the three-dollar piece had to be spread out to make it distinctive.

A very thin coin would be easily bent and abused; but that is an extreme not contemplated. The coin should only be thin enough to make it troublesome and unprofitable to be sawed through (on edge), to insert a plate. In fine, instead of attempting to get up an artistic impossibility, the writer would take advantage of an economic inexpediency, and there find the remedy.

A few words and figures as to dimensions. How thin should our gold coin be, and what should be the largest?



They should be made thinner at or about the centre, than they are at the edge. To a slight degree this is done already, but not enough; and this concavity should be double: that is, on both sides of the coin. Of course, it will be understood that this is to be produced by convexity of the dies.

It has long been the usage here to measure or regulate coins by twentieths of an inch for diameter, and by thousandths of an inch for thickness. Then it is proposed, —

1. The ten-dollar piece, or eagle, to be of the diameter of 29 twentieths (1.45), which is one-twentieth less than the silver dollar, and two-twentieths more than the double-eagle; to be 35 thousandths thick at the edge, curving down to 25 toward the centre. At 25 we have the thickness of the old gold dollar.

No *wider* gold coin than this would be admissible, or desirable; but to comply with the law, and for special purposes, we might strike pieces of \$20, as they are now; the holders to run the risk of the evil we are fighting against.

2. Five-dollar piece, or half-eagle, diameter 21 twentieths (1.05), which is the same as the present eagle. Double concave, 30 thousandths at edge, 25 at centre.

3. Three-dollar piece, diameter 18 twentieths, at present 16; thickness, 25 thousandths, at present 34. This coin, and the lesser ones, need not be of the dishing-shape.

4. Quarter-eagle, diameter, 16; thickness, 25.

5. Gold dollar as at present.

It is further suggested, that this extension of diameter should not be in lieu of lettering on the edge, but that the latter should also be used, or tried, as far as thickness will admit.

It may be objected, that increase of surface exposes to increased abrasion. Numerous experiments here, not necessary to detail, prove that this is not the fact. It is also opposed to the philosophy of the case. As was stated by Mr. Longacre, formerly our engraver, a thin steel plate for bank-note engraving outlasts a thick one, from the fact that it has received a greater compression and condensation in preparing it. More than that, a compact, thick coin falls more heavily, and rubs more intensely, than an expanded, thin coin of the same weight. It is the far more frequent *use* of small coins which makes them wear more than large ones.

At the time we were experimenting, a five-dollar pattern was made, in copper, according to the shape proposed.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. E. DUBOIS,  
Assayer.

P. S. — Since the foregoing was in print, I have been asked by Mr. Ashley, "Would the *concavity* of a coin injure its *sonority*? The latter quality is an almost indispensable consideration. I should prefer to resort to almost any other expedient, rather than impair this quality. It is the first test usually applied, when a piece is in doubt."

In view of this just remark, it gives me much satisfaction to add, that we made some planchets of standard gold, of different sizes, and of the *dish*

shape ; and found their sonority more marked, than in pieces of the flat form. Indeed, the ring was beautiful, somewhat resembling that of a bell ; and for the reason that this shape is slightly similar, although hardly observable.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*July 3.* A monthly meeting was held this day. In the absence of the President, Mr. Sprague was called to the chair. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Crosby exhibited a Spanish bronze medal on the restoration of Ferdinand VII. The Secretary exhibited a large lead medal of Washington, struck on the occasion of the "Metropolitan Carnival" at Washington, February 20 and 21, 1871. The Society adjourned at 4 3-4 P. M. WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

*October 2.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President read a letter from Judge Putnam, communicating to the Society a silver medal of Edwin Forrest, a donation from Mr. David R. Whitney. Mr. Crosby exhibited a very good specimen belonging to Hon. N. B. Shurtleff, of the rare medal of William Pitt, with the inscription BRITANNIA ET AMERICA JUNCTÆ. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

*November 6.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Messrs. Thomas Wilson of Manchester, N. H., and Lorin G. Parmelee of Boston, were elected Resident Members. The Secretary was ordered to ascertain if Mr. Phinehas Adams of Manchester, N. H., accepts the membership to which he was elected some time ago. In consequence of the ill health of the Treasurer, Mr. Pratt was requested to take charge of that officer's accounts. Mr. Crosby exhibited an impression of an old steel die of the State Treasurer of Rhode Island for a stamp of \$2.00. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

*December 4.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Mr. Thomas Cleneay of Cincinnati, of four tin medals of the Cincinnati Exposition of 1873, for which the thanks of the Society were ordered. Messrs. Pratt and Green were appointed a committee to nominate, at the annual meeting in January, officers for 1874. On motion of the Secretary, it was voted that the Society subscribe for a copy of the work on American coins, which Mr. Crosby is publishing on behalf of the New England Numismatic and Archæological Society. Mr. Parmelee exhibited three curious little pieces : a German jetton, a copper coin of Cartagena, and a silver coin, probably of Christian IV. of Denmark. Mr. Crosby



exhibited two Italian bronze medals, one of Cardinal Francis de Medici, the other of a Barnabite friar. The Secretary alluded to a paragraph in the Boston papers a few days back concerning a medal of George III., for which the owner expected to get £1,000, and exhibited a better specimen of the same medal, the value of which is at most £10. The Society adjourned at 4 3-4 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

#### EDITORIAL.

*A Descriptive Catalogue of the Seavey Collection of American Coins, the property of* LORIN G. PARMELEE, *of Boston.* University Press, Cambridge: WELCH, BIGELOW, & Co., 1873.

We obtained a copy of this volume at the owner's price of three dollars, and have seldom felt as if we had received less for our money. The work is well printed, except for the exceeding irregularity in the use of small capitals in the legends of the coins, probably not a fault of the printer. We wish we could add something more of praise, but so far as concerns the contents, criticism can hardly be anything but adverse.

We must first take exception to the words in the introduction, "This incomparable cabinet of national coins," which may be true, but which certainly will not be thought so by some other owners of valuable collections. The catalogue contains several pieces which have no place in it, as a catalogue of *American coins*. Among them are Nos. 54 and 55, the small medal of William Pitt, 67, the small Dutch medal of Rhode Island, which is made to point a joke, wholly out of place in such a catalogue, and others having no connection whatever with America. The Virginia cent, No. 61, would be a piece of rare interest, if it were not, as we feel sure, the usual halfpenny struck on a larger planchet. No. 404 is a piece, to the rarity of which especial attention should have been called; a *cent* of 1815, the Otho in first bronze of the American series. Verily, if genuine, here is a hitherto unknown gem. What shall we say of No. 836, the description of which we must quote at full length? "DOLLAR. A pattern from design made by Benj. Franklin, and familiar from impressions in tin, struck from the dies for distribution among the patriotic friends of the first Congress; the only one known in *silver*." Truly this is *descriptive* with a vengeance. The piece is undoubtedly that known as the "Continental Currency," and in silver is a treasure; but if a pattern, Nos. 63-66, should be placed with it, or if they are really coins (which can hardly be assumed from their metal), surely the fact of this one being in silver is not enough to place it in the rank of patterns. We have indeed great fault to find with the use of the word *pattern* in this catalogue. In what sense can Nos. 849, 850, 851, 853, 875, 876, 894, 909, 932, 933, 934, and some others be called patterns? They are at best trial-pieces of dies, certainly not of designs, and many of them were probably struck simply as curiosities. We are astonished at the absence of historical notes as to the origin and ownership of the rarer coins, which would have given great value to the catalogue, even after the publication of the large work which is now in press, under the auspices of the New England Numismatic and Archæological Society, and which leaves nothing to be desired in the matter of fulness. We cannot yet review that work, but promise to do so at its completion, with many regrets for the delays attending the appearance of the successive parts.

*Light in Masonry. A monthly journal of sixteen pages. Published at one dollar per annum: strictly in advance.* Rob. Morris, Editor and Proprietor. Office 626 Broadway, New York: July, 1873. Nos. 1, 2, 3.

We have received the first three numbers of the above journal. Each issue is to contain an illustrated article on Ancient Coins, in addition to the subject for which the publication is spe-

cially devoted. The editor has been a generous contributor to our journal, and we wish him much success in this undertaking. In a recent number he makes the following comments on ancient bronze coins :

"The enormous number of bronze coins washed out of ruined cities in the old world, will not surprise any one if he will estimate how much of the cheap copper money is used at the present day in Europe, and still more in such densely populated countries as China. Some facts in the history of modern copper coinage go to illustrate this matter. For instance, when the copper coinage of England was made by contract, at Birmingham, a few years since, the coining mill worked eight machines, which were capable of making 8,000 pieces an hour, equal to 192,000 per day!"

THE second number of the *Journal of the Liverpool Numismatic Society* has been received. It is issued in Liverpool and London, July, 1873; edited by J. Harris Gibson, well printed on good paper, and the articles are carefully prepared. It treats of the following topics, namely: Silver Tickets of the Theatre Royal; Actors' Checks; Theatre Royal Copper Checks, or Medallets; Local Numismatic Waifs and Strays; Sefton Park Medal; Medal awarded to Deputy-Superintendent Moore; Isle of Man Token; Shah of Persia,—Medallets. ILLUSTRATIONS: Proprietors' Ticket, Theatre Royal; Arms of the Blackburnes and Mores; Map of North Meols Coast; Vertical Section of the Sea Beach of Cheshire, showing its Archæological Contents.

The leading articles in this number will be found exceedingly interesting to the historical as well as the numismatic student.

MR. ISAAC F. WOOD, of New York City, has just issued the following Medal, the fourth of the series. *Obverse*: Within two circles, a fac-simile of the Seal of the Boston Numismatic Society, [on which is represented the rare New England; Three-pence, a Pine Tree, the early Symbol of Massachusetts, and the three hills representing those on which Boston was built: Fort Hill; Beacon Hill, and Copp's Hill, and, Instituted 1860.] On the outer circle "Presidency of Ulysses S. Grant, 1873;" on the inner, "Boston Numismatic Society. Incorporated 1870." *Reverse*: Fac-simile of the Seal of the New England Historic, Genealogical Society,—a Shield on which is a Pine Tree, representing New England, surrounded by a belt bearing the motto, "In Memoriam Majorum;" at the sides "Inc. 1845;" above, a hand issuing from clouds holding a volume of Records; the whole encircled by the name of the Society. On the outer edge, "Twin Delvers in the Garden of History;" below, (Isaac F. Wood's Memorial Series). Brass and Copper. Size 20.

For sale by Edward Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and J. W. Haseltine, 1343 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, at sixty cents each, or one dollar in both metals.

MR. JOHN ROBINSON, of Salem, informs us that a Pine Tree Shilling in fine condition was found in the spring of 1871, in the garden of Mrs. Slueman of Salem, who lives at No. 17 Cambridge Street, in that city. Another specimen, which was of a larger size, was found the year previous on the estate of the Plummer Farm School by one of the boys.

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### CURRENCY.

THE boy who had been taught that time is money appeared at the bank, the other day, and remarked that he had had an hour given him, and he would like to spend a quarter of an hour and would take the change for the other three-quarters.

JUST because a young man in Evansville coughed up a gold dollar, recently, that he swallowed some time ago, the citizens of that place speak boastfully of their "coughers of gold."

A DUBUQUE banker dropped a two-cent piece in the contribution box, and took out a cent for "discount."



# A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

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## THE COPPER COINAGE OF THE EARL OF STIRLING.

BY THE REV. EDMUND F. SLAFTER, A. M.

THE coining of copper in England, at a very early period, was farmed out to private persons under a royal grant or charter. If we are rightly informed, this coinage is still conducted in that country in a somewhat similar manner. The coining of small pieces by the Earl of Stirling was in some sense, as will appear in the sequel, a private enterprise, authorized nevertheless by royal mandate and limited by the usual restrictions.

But before entering upon the historical account of that coinage, as proposed in this paper, it will be necessary for the better understanding of the subject to pause in the outset, and answer the inquiry, which the numismatic student has a right to make, for some general outline of the life and character of the Earl of Stirling. Our statement shall be as brief and compact as possible.

The Earl of Stirling was a Scotch nobleman, born in 1580, at Menstrie, an unimportant hamlet a few miles east of Stirling, of which his father was the fifth laird or baron. The family name was Alexander, and, as the earl came to the peerage late in life, he is more familiarly known in history as Sir William Alexander.

He early developed scholarly tastes, and to a wide familiarity with the Greek and Latin languages, he added a knowledge of the more important European tongues, as the French, Italian, and Spanish. After spending some time in foreign travel, at the age of twenty-three he attracted the attention of the literary world by the publication of a small volume of poetry, and volumes continued to appear from his pen almost yearly for more than a decade. He was the most voluminous Scotch poet of his period, and one of the first who discarded the rough dialect of Scotland for the more highly cultivated and refined English.

His tastes and learning and other attractive qualities made him a great favorite of James I., as likewise of his successor, the unfortunate Charles.

By the royal favor he was advanced to many important official stations, and among others was appointed Master of Requests for Scotland, in which

office it became his duty to see that all Scottish petitions were suitable in matter and couched in proper language, before they were brought to the ear of the sovereign. He was likewise for many years Secretary of State for Scotland; in this office he was responsible for the legality of all documents relating to Scotland, which were to pass under either the privy or the great seal.

It will be seen that in the former office he was the adviser of the people, and in the latter the counsellor of the king.

As early as 1620 he became actively interested in American colonization. His influence at court rendered it not difficult for him to obtain all the privileges, in any enterprise of this sort, which the royal bounty could bestow. He accordingly obtained a charter, under the great seal, of what he called New Scotland, a vast domain embracing the present Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and the territory lying immediately north of the last named province, and south of the river St. Lawrence. At a later period, when the French were expelled, in 1628, for a short time from Canada, then known as New France, he obtained another charter, covering a belt of land three hundred miles wide, lying on both sides of the St. Lawrence, and extending from its mouth to the Pacific Ocean. And lastly, he received a grant from the Council for New England, of which he was a member, of Long Island, and a part of the present State of Maine.

He made several attempts to plant colonies in his New Scotland. In 1628 he established a Scotch settlement at Annapolis, in Nova Scotia, but after three or four years this colony, greatly to his disappointment, was removed, agreeably to the terms of a treaty entered into by Charles I. with the King of France. In 1639 he sent an agent to Boston, to encourage settlements on Long Island, and many of the early planters on the eastern part of the island obtained the title to their lands from the Earl of Stirling.

He was elevated to the Scottish peerage in 1630, as Viscount of Stirling, and in 1633 was advanced to the Earldom of Stirling. He died in London in February, 1641.

While there is much in the history and character of this nobleman attractive to the general reader, that part of his career connected with American colonization will always be studied with a special interest on this side of the Atlantic.

From this brief outline we shall not fail to see that he was a man of extraordinary energy and enterprise, and that he possessed a great personal influence, certainly in regard to Scottish affairs, at the court of Charles I.

Near the beginning of the year 1631, a proposition was made from Scotland, favored by the Earl of Stirling if not originating with him, that small copper coins should be struck for circulation in that kingdom; and it was especially urged on account of the scarcity of money at that time, and the great convenience of small coin for the poor, and for the payment of small sums.

The petition of the Scots was favorably entertained by the King and the Privy Council, and the requisite order having been issued, Charles addressed a note, on the 30th of June, 1631, to Nicholas Briot, directing him to prepare the dies and other instruments necessary for coining copper farthings, and to send them, under the direction of the Earl of Stirling, to the royal Mint at Edinburgh, and to repair thither himself to establish and superintend the works.



Nicholas Briot, to whom this order was given, was at that time the chief graver of coins and medals in England, having held the same office in France. He was esteemed the most distinguished artist of his time in this department. He left France in 1628 in disgust, and repaired to England, where he was cordially received, and where his skill was duly appreciated. He was thereupon immediately advanced to the high position to which we have referred. We are informed by Martin Folkes that he was the first who exhibited in Britain the *specimen* of a piece with letters upon the edge. This was a medal in gold, struck on the occasion of the King's coronation at Edinburgh, on the 18th June, 1633.

On the edge of the medal the following inscription was "most elegantly impressed" : —

EX. AVRO. VT. IN. SCOTIA. REPERITVR. BRIOT. FECIT. EDINBVRGI. 1633.

On the 10th of July, 1631, the King directed the Treasurer of Scotland to pay over to the Earl of Stirling, in acknowledgment of the good and faithful service rendered by him, the royalty, or what properly belonged to the king, in the coinage of the copper coins.

On the 13th of December following, the King, in a note to the Privy Council of Scotland, gave directions that the coins to be issued should be in three different pieces, specifying the weight and title of each; and he also laid down the mottoes and devices which they were to bear. The original project of coining farthings was abandoned, on the ground that coins of the same denomination, but varying in weight and value, would be more "convenient for exchange and reckoning," in which we seem to see the germ of the decimal system, but which has remained latent in Great Britain even down to the present day. The Council were directed to take such order in regard to the change of the weight of the pieces, as they might think fit, or as the necessities of the country should require.

The royalty on these coins was granted by the King to the Earl of Stirling, for the space of nine years, and longer if necessary, in payment of a precept for 6,000 pounds sterling granted to him by James I., and another of 10,000 pounds by Charles I., upon very good considerations.

The precept for 10,000 pounds sterling granted by Charles, was in remuneration for losses sustained in the removal of the Scotch colony, already referred to, planted by the Earl in 1628, on the present site of Annapolis in Nova Scotia. It is interesting to the student of American history to observe, that this coinage is thus intimately connected with the public recognition of the great indebtedness of the Scots to the enterprise of Stirling in attempting an American colony, two years before Winthrop founded the town of Boston, the present metropolis of New England, and when the Episcopal clergyman, the Rev. William Blaxton, was the sole proprietor as well as the sole inhabitant of the peninsula of Shawmut.

Authority was at first given for the coining of 1,500 stone-weight. After the work had been in progress two years, this amount having been apparently nearly exhausted, authority was given for 6,000 stone-weight in addition, and as much more as should be needed to discharge the royal indebtedness, issuing from year to year about the same quantity as during the first two, until the expiration of his patent at the end of nine years.



Whether all or the bulk of the 16,000 pounds sterling due to the Earl was finally discharged by this enterprise, history is silent.

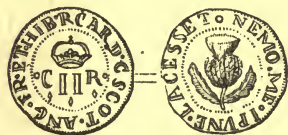
The work was commenced in 1632, but we have no complete evidence as to when it terminated, or the exact quantity of coin struck. We shall refer to these two points, however, in the sequel.

No treatise upon numismatics, either Scotch or English, with which we are acquainted, has given any account of the Earl of Stirling's connection with this coinage. It is, however, proper to add that this omission is not remarkable, since the contractors for the coining of copper are not usually mentioned by writers on this subject, except in an incidental way. We have seen several engraved representations of these coins in illustrated works, but in no case identified as of the Stirling coinage.

Mr. Henry F. Brown of the Numismatic Society of Liverpool, England, very kindly forwarded to the writer, by mail, in 1872, through the Secretary of that Society, Mr. Heywood Chapman, several of the small copper coins of Scotland, of the period of Charles I., belonging to his private collection. Two of them we were able to identify as of the Stirling coinage.



For the accurate engravings of them, which we here present, we are indebted to the courtesy of the Prince Society, at whose expense they were made to illustrate a brief notice of this coinage in a memoir of the Earl, prepared by the present writer, and recently published by that Society, under the title "Sir William Alexander and American Colonization." The original drawings are from the delicate and skilful pencil of Miss Louise M. Hill, of Boston.



The devices and mottoes ordered by the King in a communication to the Privy Council of Scotland, December 13, 1631, were as follows:—

On one side a figure to indicate the value, under an imperial crown, with the royal inscription.

On the other the thistle with the motto,—

NEMO. ME. IMPUNE. LACESSET.

The coins were to be of three denominations. One weighing thirty-two grains, another weighing sixteen grains, and a third weighing eight grains; the latter, the King adds, "being the weight formerlie allowed by yow to the farthings."

The smaller of Mr. Brown's coins, above represented, weighs exactly eight grains, and the II under the imperial crown indicates its value to be two farthings. The larger weighs precisely thirty-two grains, and the value is indicated to be two pennies, or four times that of the smallest coin.

The reader will observe that they conform in type and weight strictly to the King's direction, and their identity, as of the Stirling coinage, could hardly be more completely established, although the value enstamped upon them appears to be but half that originally intended.

It will here be proper to remark that when the investigation for the purpose of identifying the Stirling coinage was in progress in 1872, and a correspondence with the officers of the Liverpool Numismatic Society was



solicited and cordially granted, Mr. William S. Appleton, the Secretary of the Boston Numismatic Society, was absent in Europe, and his rich collection was not accessible at that time, as it usually is for all historical purposes. On Mr. Appleton's return, he at once placed in the hands of the writer two specimens of the Stirling coins of exactly the same type as those belonging to Mr. Brown's private collection, already described. Both of them were found to be somewhat heavier than the royal license required, the larger weighing thirty-seven grains instead of thirty-two, and the smaller weighing nine grains instead of eight. At that early period little care was taken to secure exactness, the chief concern being that they should not fall below the required weight, and the excess in this case was, undoubtedly, accidental. The smaller one is in fine preservation, scarcely less perfect than when it came from the mint, abbreviated by the occasional suppression of a letter, or by causing two to occupy the same space, one being struck over another in several instances.

Of the intermediate coin, weighing sixteen grains, ordered to be struck, we have seen no specimen, nor any engraved illustration of it, in any work which we have examined relating to the coinage of Scotland.

The Stirling coins were undoubtedly struck at the old Scotch mint, or *Cunyie House*, still standing in the little court at the foot of Gray's Close, in Edinburgh, where are also the more spacious buildings in which were the offices of the Scottish mint before the Union; but now for a long time appropriated to other uses.

In the common parlance of the people they were called Turners, from Tournois, a term originally applied by the French to coins struck at *Tours*.

For several years the Earl of Stirling's coins appear to have been acceptable to the people of Scotland, and were circulated throughout the kingdom, nearly to the exclusion of other small coins. But at length circumstances arose which developed serious objections to them, the popular indignation was aroused, and they were denounced with acrimony and bitterness.

While the weight was apparently precisely that established by the government, and in this respect there was no violation of law, a change had nevertheless been introduced, which could not be easily reconciled with the habits, customs, and associations of the people.

The farthing no longer found its place in the coinage, and a piece of the same weight as the farthing was legalized to pass as two farthings, and the change extended, in the same ratio, to all the pieces issued. Whether the commercial value of the material had increased in the same proportion, so as to render the change necessary, it is not easy, at this distance of time, to determine; perhaps it had, and perhaps it had not. But however this may have been, the change was inconvenient and disagreeable; it interfered with old associations, and caused a visible ripple in the small currents of trade. Even under the most popular government and in the most peaceful times, a change in the nomenclature of the coinage, or moneys of account, especially if it break in upon associated values, inevitably meets with resistance, and is submitted to only with hesitation and reluctance. Whatever gets out of the grooves of cherished habit and established custom among men, must wait long and patiently, and be subjected to many a strain, before it can move on smoothly and without friction. For more than forty years after the United States adopted the decimal system in our coinage and moneys of account,



*shillings* and *pence*, with all their inconveniences, could not be forced out of use, and even now are terms sometimes heard among the small traders and shopkeepers.

The Earl of Stirling's coinage had at least the infelicity of employing old terms with a new meaning; the change was irritating and vexatious, far more so than would be possible at the present time, reaching as it did, every person in the kingdom, who had the means of buying a loaf of bread or a horn of beer. This alone could not fail to render these coins distasteful and obnoxious to the whole population.

But the more active cause of their unpopularity may be found in the hostility of the Scotch people generally to the arbitrary and despotic government of Charles I., under whose authority they were emitted.

The year 1637 was the crisis in Scotland of this monarch's fate. He had attempted, under the inspiring influence of the narrow and bigoted Laud, to impose upon the Scotch, without their consent, a mode of worship, that should be uniform, or nearly so, with that of England. A book of common prayer for Scotland was accordingly prepared, attached to which was a version of the Psalms into metre, which had been partly executed by King James, but revised and completed by the Earl of Stirling, and as a remuneration of his services, as editor and author, a copyright was granted to him for twenty-one years. His pecuniary interests and his ambition as a poet, were accordingly both involved in the successful introduction of this Service-book. And when the King sent out a proclamation resting solely on the authority of his royal prerogative, requiring the use of the book in all the churches of Scotland, if by the magic of his kingly power he had kindled volcanic fires beneath the surface of that entire kingdom, he could hardly have thrown the whole population into a more violent state of excitement. The public worship was interrupted, the clergy were assaulted, even missiles were hurled at them when performing their most sacred offices, and nowhere was the new service permitted to be used. From this time onward, the King and all associated with him, were hated and mistrusted by the bulk of the Scottish people. It was not possible for anything that fell within the domain of the royal prerogative, to be regarded with friendliness or indulgence. The Earl of Stirling's connection with the Service-book and the coinage, was of this character, and he shared the popular distrust and disapprobation. The wits of the day were ready with their keenest weapons; and burlesques and satires and lampoons were employed to exhilarate the hearts of the people, and mould them at the same time into a permanent hatred of the royal cause. The Earl of Stirling had placed upon his palatial house, erected in 1632, at Stirling, and still standing, a monument both of his ambition and of his taste, his family arms, with the motto, *Per mare per terras*. This was travestied into *Per metres per turners*, with the implication, that the house had been erected from the anticipated proceeds of the coinage and the metrical version of the Psalms, both of which, as we have seen, were, directly or indirectly, subjects of popular complaint.

An old chronicler of the times records that, in November, 1639, two years after the imposed Service-book had been successfully resisted, King Charles's turners, struck by the Earl of Stirling, were, by proclamation at the Cross of Edinburgh, cried down from "two pennies to ane penny." The



effect of this was to withdraw the obnoxious coins from circulation, indicating very clearly that prices had already, in the seven years that had elapsed since their introduction, adapted themselves, in some degree at least, to the new coinage. This proclamation was shortly recalled, "because," says the same authority, "there was no other money passing to make change."

But the irritation of the people had not yet reached its height, but was destined to go on, gathering new impulses and additional strength, until it came to its ultimate intensity in the King's tragical death.

In a few weeks after the recall of the proclamation "crying" down its value, the indignation of the people became so intense that they determined utterly to abandon the new coinage, and to have nothing to do with it whatever. "Now," says the annalist, "they would give nothing, penny nor half-penny for King Charles's turners; but King James's turners only should pass. Whereby all change and trade was taken away through want of current money, because their slight turners was the only money almost passing through all Scotland:" This absolute and total rejection of the legal coinage of the country at any value whatever, renders it obvious, that the naturally warm blood of the Scots was now at a boiling heat, that reason was no longer on the throne, that passion had seized the sceptre, and was in triumphant and despotic command.

How long this restraint continued, we have not been able to determine; perhaps no record exists which can throw any light upon this point. Doubtless this coinage was not looked upon with favor for the next twenty years, or until the restoration of Charles II.

The issue of the Earl of Stirling's coins from the mint must have ceased in 1637, when the hostility of the Scots was aroused against the King by the imposition of the Service-book, which was about five years from the beginning of the issue in 1632. In 1634 an order was granted by the King for the coinage of 6,000 stone-weight of copper, as we have already stated, from which it may be inferred that the 1,500 stone-weight previously ordered, had been nearly exhausted in the two years which had then elapsed, and it was proposed to continue the coinage at about the same rate annually. If then not far from 700 stone-weight was coined annually for five years, it would amount to about 49,000 pounds of copper. If this estimate approximates the truth, it will be easy to imagine the vast number of these coins that were thus thrown into circulation.

Specimens of the Stirling coinage are not at the present day common, nor indeed are they on the other hand of the greatest rarity. By the original order it was provided that only one fifteenth part of the copper should be made into the smallest pieces, and consequently, if this order was carried out, a much smaller number of the piece of eight grains was struck than of the others, but this would not probably, at this distance of time, affect their rarity to any perceptible degree. That the largest coin or the two penny piece was struck in the greatest number, may also be inferred from the proclamation at the Cross of Edinburgh, which cried down the "twa pennies to ane penny," while the smaller coins were not mentioned at all. Those that have come down to us are probably of the number that were laid aside, near the time of their issue, by antiquaries, and more especially by the loyalists, who preserved and cherished these coins as mementoes of Charles I. The royal inscription

and the imperial crown reminded the cavalier of the King whom he venerated and loved as his sovereign by a divine right, whose memory was more dear to him and more tenderly cherished because he had been snatched from the throne by a violent and tragical death.

### GOLD PENNY OF HENRY III.

"UNTIL the commencement of the last century, it was the generally received opinion that Edward III. was the first English monarch who coined gold money in this kingdom. About 1730, however, attention was drawn to a passage in a manuscript chronicle of the city of London, which states that in 1257 this king coined a penny of fine gold, of the weight of two sterlings (silver pennies of the time), and ordered that it should pass for twenty pence.

"These coins, nevertheless, do not seem to have been popular, as Mr. Carte, in his *History of England*, says that the citizens of London made a representation against them on the 24th November, in the same year, and that 'the king was so willing to oblige them, that he published a proclamation, declaring that nobody was obliged to take it (the gold penny), and whoever did, might bring it to his exchange, and receive there the value at which it had been made current, an half-penny only being deducted, probably for the coinage.'

"By a proclamation of his 54th year, quoted by Snelling, the value of this coin was raised from twenty pence to twenty-four pence, or two shillings.

"These gold pennies are extremely rare, two or three specimens only being known. One of the two in the British Museum was purchased for £41 10s. Another sold for £140 at Captain Murchison's sale, in June 1864. They bear, *obv.*, the king crowned, seated on his throne in royal robes, and holding in his right hand a sceptre, and in his left the orb. HENRIC'. REX III., *Rev.* a long double cross or cross voided, extending nearly to the edge of the coin; with a rose between three pellets in each angle. WILLEM. ON LVND., LVDNE., or, LVNDEN. The workmanship is much superior to that of the silver coins of the same period.

"*Weight.* — 45 1-5 grains.

"*Fineness.* — Pure or fine gold, without alloy.

"Between the issue of this gold penny in 1257, and the first issue of Edward III. in 1344, an interval of nearly ninety years, no coinage of gold money is known to have taken place." — Henfrey's *English Coins*, London, 1870.

### CIVILIZATION OF THE INCAS.

"THE subjects of the Incas . . . with all their patient perseverance, did little more than penetrate below the crust, the outer rind, as it were, formed over those golden caverns which lie hidden in the dark depths of the Andes. Yet what they gleaned from the surface was more than adequate for all their demands, for they were not a commercial people, and had no knowledge of money. In this they differed from the ancient Mexicans, who had an established



currency of a determinate value. In one respect, however, they were superior to their American rivals, since they made use of weights to determine the quantity of their commodities, a thing wholly unknown to the Aztecs. This fact is ascertained by the discovery of silver balances, adjusted with perfect accuracy, in some of the tombs of the Incas." — Prescott's *Conquest of Peru*, Vol. I. pp. 154, 155.

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### HIGLEY COPPERS.

A COIN made from this ore, called "Higley's Coppers," was at one time in some circulation in the vicinity of the mines. It is said to have passed for two and sixpence (forty-two cents), in paper currency it is presumed, though composed chiefly, if not entirely, of copper.

One of these coins, dated 1737, is in the cabinet of the Connecticut Historical Society. Its inscription on one side is, "I am good copper;" on the other, "Value me as you please." These coppers were much used for melting up with gold in the manufacture of jewelry, and for this purpose were considered vastly preferable to ordinary copper coin. They were not in circulation as a currency after the peace of 1783. The inventor and maker is supposed to have been Doctor Samuel Higley, who a few years before this had attempted to manufacture steel, and was somewhat distinguished for enterprises of this character. — *From the History of Simsbury, Granby, and Canton [Conn.], by Noah A. Phelps. Hartford, 1845.*

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### AN INDIAN MEDAL.

ONE of these four Mozeemleks had a medal hanging around his neck of a kind of reddish copper, something like the figure which you see on the map. I had it melted by Mr. de Tonti's gunsmith, who had some knowledge of the metals; but it became heavier and more deeply colored than before and withal somewhat tractable. I desired them to give me a circumstantial account of these medals. They told me that the Tahuglauks, who are their artisans, put a great value on them. Besides this, I could learn nothing of the country, commerce, or customs of these distant people. — *From Baron La Hontan's Travels in North America, made in 1689. Hague edition, 1703, chapter 16.*

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### BOSTON IN YE OLD TIME.

THERE is less paper money in this colony [Massachusetts Bay] than in any other of America; the current coin is chiefly gold and silver; and Boston is the only place, I believe, where there ever was a mint to coin money.

*From Burnaby's Travels in North America, in 1759 and 1760.*

## CHURCH MEDAL.

MR. GEORGE H. LOVETT, die-sinker, of 181 Broadway, N. Y., has recently issued a very neat medal for the "American Church Missionary Society." It is intended for distribution among members of their branch in Mexico.

*Obv.* Within a circle, and surrounded by rays of light, an open Bible on which lies the Cross. Around this, outside the circle, the legend "American-Church-Missionary-Society.\*"

*Rev.* A dove, with wings spread, holding in its beak a sprig of olive, and sustaining an irregular convoluted scroll covering the field, on which rests an open volume, marked "Biblia Sacrada;" rays of light from the dove's beak cross the scroll and underlie the volume. Legend, "Cree-en-el-Señor-Jesus-y-Seras-Salvo" — "Iglesia-de-Jesus-Mexico."

Size 25. White metal.

W.

## GREEK COINS.

THE collection of coins deposited in the Medal Room of the British Museum is the finest, if not the largest, in Europe. Kept there as in the national strong-box, and filtered through the adjacent or so-called Ornament Room by the display of a typical set of electrotypes or the march past of a few trays of real coins at a time, its beauty, size, and importance can scarcely be appreciated by the visitor to its casual ward. The access to the collection, or rather the iron-doored room in which it is preserved, is limited to a few, and to them a portion only is shown at a time under a glass tray; yet this grand collection continues to grow unseen, and the glimpse of a fraction of it through the pages of a catalogue is like the revelation of a mystery to the general public. The grants for its enlargement have been on the most liberal scale, the accessions to its cabinets of the choicest and finest specimens. The strength of the Greek section lies in the autonomous coins struck by the free towns and petty republics of Greece, Asia Minor, the Isles, and the Colonies. The cabinets of the Rue Richelieu had more examples and rarer types of the Kings and Tyrants, yet even in this branch they are now equalled, if not excelled, by the suits in Bloomsbury.

The Lydian or Argive, who first stamped gold or silver, was a genius. — Clay and leather and other plastic substances had been stamped before, but it was the hand of a giant mind which first impressed on a lump of metal its weight, its origin, and its responsibility. It converted the uncertain ingot into the decided coin, and the man of the Old World no longer required the scale, like the pedantic Chinese, to measure every ounce he paid. Greece and Asia contended for the honor of the invention. The difference lay in the metal. Asia issued gold, Greece silver. Croesus, B. C. 560, struck gold, and Pheidon of Argos silver, according to the Parian chronicle, three centuries before. Later, Asia coined silver also; declining Greece gold; and when Philip of Macedon found the gold mines of Mount Pangæum and issued gold staters, their seductive influence corrupted the orators of Athens and the statesmen of Greece.

Once invented, the improvement was rapid. At first, the device of an animal was seen on one side, the other had the irregular indentation, apparently the impress of the projection of the lower die to hold the gland-shaped lump while struck; for the Greeks were aware how the coin slipped under the hammer, although they could not invent either the ring or the collar to clutch the piece. This little trick was one of the last discoveries of the modern mint. By degrees, however, the irregular indentation became the regular square, and a device within it completed the reverse. Nor were the pieces regular in shape or exact in weight; they were sometimes double struck or cracked at the edge. The high relief of their devices, which gave them artistic beauty, impaired their public utility. They could not be piled or stacked, but could only be heaped, while the friction of daily use rapidly deteriorated their value. Hence coins like them are unsuited for modern civilization. They have no more relation to it than the arrangements of Greek temples have to the requirements of churches or other public buildings. They were



the counters of a nation of artists, in whose mind was deeply impressed the love of the beautiful, occasionally to the neglect of the useful. To the modern die engraver they have proved an invaluable aid to his art, and guided his taste as soon as it had emancipated itself from the thralldom of the imitation of Byzantine coinage.

For about eight hundred years, from the first coin of Greece or Asia to the days of the Roman Emperor Gallienus, the states of Greece enjoyed the right of coinage, while free, in all metals; after their subjection to the Imperial eagles of Rome, in brass and copper only. Coinage in the precious metals, an Imperial privilege, was the badge of a centralized sovereignty; the contemptible copper was left to the control of the local municipality. The conquests of Alexander the Great had before this partly suppressed the civic devices, as in the principal towns of Europe and Asia, one type, his own regal one, was adopted, and the place of issue indicated by a device, a letter, or a monogram. His Greek successors continued the system as far as their power extended, and the Romans followed up the plan. The Greek series exhibits during the eight hundred years coins of more than 1,000 towns and republics, and above 300 kings, and of each of those many varieties, supposed to amount to 60,000 pieces.

The monetary system, too, had its difficulties, as each town had its local issue; rarely does a countermark attest the adoption of the coinage of a city by its neighbor or its rival. The ancient traveller must in the course of a short journey have passed a small collection through his hand, and constantly applied to the money changer, unless, as in some states of Europe, the change was given in miscellaneous pieces which were taken at their nominal value. The principal denominations were the drachm, didrachm, and tetradrachm, with a rarer oktodrachm and dekadrachm, and their subdivisions. The drachm of the Ægean standard weighed 96 grains, its didrachm about 192. The Attic drachm was 67.5 grains, its didrachm 135, and tetradrachm 270 grains. The kings of Macedon used a drachm of 58 grains, and a tetradrachm of 232 grains. These are the principal monetary systems.

The coins principally found in cabinets are the didrachms and tetradrachms; the drachms are rarer; the smaller denominations, the obolos and its multiples, are still more so. Some are so small that they have been preserved with difficulty, or have escaped the eye. The devices of the mints were the heads of deities or heroes, sacred animals, arms, and weapons. They often had relation to each other. In the silver coinage the skill of the artist was best shown in the tetradrachm, which is about the size of a florin or half-crown; but it is wonderful what merit the Greek engraver evinced in Asiatic coins of electrum not larger than a sixpence. The name of the town always, of the annual magistrate often, of the artist seldom, appeared on the coins of the free states. When the space became too narrow, monograms were used, and at a later period, and exceptionally, dates. Kings, indeed, allowed the names of magistrates and cities on their coins, but artists were carefully excluded, and few have left their names behind them. Their names can be counted on the fingers, and one only, Theodotos of Clazomenæ, asserts his character. Yet they must have been as well known as the engravers of gems or hard stones, long lists of whom appear in classic authors and on works of ancient art. The Greek, occupied in political struggles and metaphysical discussions, cared little for the history of the processes of the art, and the mint in particular was forgotten; a few scattered notices about coins are to be found in Hellenic literature, but no treatise on the subject.

Artists and their dies have alike passed into oblivion; for, although tens of thousands of these appliances must have been engraved, no certain ancient Greek die is known. Allowing that the same public authority which made them also as certainly cancelled them, and admitting that they were easily broken and constantly renewed, yet the problem of their absence still remains unsolved. Iron, indeed, might perish through the oxidization of time, but bronze survives. Accident, fire, vicissitudes, and public calamities must have often buried the matrix and the mould as well as the coin in the depths of the earth.

Every small republic and principal town had its circulation, and the state of the whole Greek coinage was like that of the copper issue of England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, when any tradesman might be his own mint master and issue his peculiar token. To this is due the infinite variety of beautiful Hellenic coins, which, regarded as works of art, are metallic camei of a high order of merit; not so indestructible as engraved stones, but public and authentic productions of ancient art produced by rival artists.

The revival of the arts in Europe brought with it the desire of collecting. Petrarch, in the fourteenth century, had collected a few Roman coins, which he presented to the Emperor Charles IV. Later the De Medici collected the museum and cabinets of Florence. The passion extended to kings and princes, and rich persons followed the fashion. In the middle of the sixteenth century there were 1,000 known collections in Europe. The first important cabinet in England was that of Charles I., but the civil war dispersed or melted it. There were several



collections in the seventeenth century, but the eighteenth was the period when the largest were formed.

The principal collectors were physicians. Meade had a celebrated collection, which went to the hammer; Sir Hans Sloane another, which was absorbed by the British Museum; William Hunter a third, now at Glasgow. Besides these the Pembroke and Devonshire collections were of later growth and less importance. In the present century the national collections were enriched by the additions of the coins of Cracherode and Payne Knight, distinguished for their fine condition, selections from those of Lord Northwick and Burgon, recently from that of Wigan, and the slow, but continuous, purchases at public sales, to which all the older collections have succumbed. If the taste for coins has not declined, the fashion of collecting them has, and the last of important private collections is that of the late General Fox. Cabinets may be as numerous, but their contents are less complete. Public museums ultimately attract all the unique and finer specimens. The private collector feels he cannot contend against national exchequers, and the pride of accumulating is thus extinguished. The coin once pigeon-holed never reappears in the market, and the collector might as well hope to obtain a lost Pleiad.

The study of Greek numismatics began with the publication of Goltzius in the sixteenth century, but it was not till 1762 that Pellerin engraved the first plate, in which the size, flaws, and condition of the coin were indicated. Subsequent writers followed the example of this numismatist. Catalogues of the principal cabinets were also published—that of Dr. William Hunter, in 1782, with excellent engravings and descriptions by C. Combe; that of the national collections, in 1814, by Taylor Combe, his son, the plates drawn by Corbould and engraved by Moses. The collection bequeathed by Payne Knight was published from his own descriptions in Latin in 1830, since which time no catalogue has appeared from the Museum till the present year. Similar in plan, but with more critical remarks interspersed, Leake gave in 1854 his “*Numismata Hellenica*,” an account of his coin and electrotypes unaccompanied by engravings.

The catalogue of his coins of Italy of the Greek series of the Museum, published by Mr. Poole, follows the same general method of arrangement as the older catalogues, with the exception of outline wood-cuts of the coins, introduced into the text. These are fairly executed, but are certainly not finer as works of art than the figures of the coins of the Syrian kings, by Bartolozzi, or the engravings of the older catalogue by Moses. It seems to have been agreed among numismatists that the literature of the subject should be neglected, the compiler being content with describing each coin without tracing the history of the assignment, or the works in which each specimen has been successively published or engraved. It is to be regretted that numismatists have not followed the example of naturalists in this respect, as mere skeleton descriptions afford no clue to the learned labyrinth of the study. Another important point is the condition of a coin indicated in some catalogues by letters imperfectly seen, being marked by fainter lines.

In this country the refinement of collectors has attached great value to condition, and increases the price of those in a beautiful state of preservation from pence to pounds. The sixteen volumes of Mionnet, published from 1806–1837, are, notwithstanding the disparaging observations passed on them, the best guide to the collector. This work, originally compiled to aid the sale of sulphur impressions, although not so highly scientific, contained all that was required—the style, the size, the rarity, and the market value. In this the author was assisted by Rollin, the celebrated French coin dealer of the Rue Vivienne, at Paris.

Undoubtedly the most beautiful of the Greek series are the coins of Italy, especially those of Southern Italy, where the Greek colonist founded a new Hellas in the seventh century B. C. There are noble specimens of art in the Peloponnesian coinage, and exquisite gems in those of Asia Minor, but the series of Italy and Sicily excel both. The standard of the currency was Attic, the art of the finest Greek, the tone the softest Italian. The earlier coins are remarkable. A thick bracteate kind of didrachm prevailed at the earliest period at Crotona, Metapontum, Sybaris, Posidonia or Pæstum, and Tarentum. The type on one side was in relief, and the same in cuse or in intaglio on the other. The latter coins rapidly improved, and their art was only rivalled, if excelled, by that of Sicily. A series of numerous didrachms, no two alike, was issued in the third and fourth centuries B. C., from the mint of Tarentum. Taras, son of Neptune, and founder of the state, is represented by sea and land, riding on a dolphin or mounted on a horse in several attitudes. The gold staters are also remarkably fine, and that on which the young Taras runs out of the sea to his father Neptune is as beautiful as it is rare. The didrachms of Heraclea, with the head of Pallas and Hercules strangling the Nemæan lion, are fine in style and wonderful in execution. Thurium, which succeeded Sybaris, and was founded by Athens, B. C. 444, struck didrachms of exquisite beauty, with Scylla on the helm of Minerva's head, and a bull rushing to butt.



Charming examples of the engraver's art are also found on the didrachms of Terrina, where Iris or Nike appears in many devices. The copper coins of Neapolis or Naples are remarkable for the beauty of their blue patina, produced by a volcanic soil. The coins of Northern Italy, Etruria, Latium, Umbria, are unwieldy masses of brass or copper, cast, not struck. The historical As of Servius Tullius is not found; it is a myth of the Lays of Rome. The heavy and inconvenient copper of Etruria and the surrounding territory is, after all, not much older than the third century B. C. Silver is limited to the town of Populonia; the rest is doubtful; Greek language disappears from the coins; the Etruscan appears. The coins of Samnium, issued during the Social or Marsic war, are silver, with Oscan legends, and belong to another system. There was no unity. The coins of Italy have been well engraved and amply illustrated. The Italians Borghesi, Carelli, Cavedoni, and Tessieri, were excellent numismatists, while the English Millingen has illustrated the history and types, and the German Mommsen the Etruscan, Oscan, and Roman monetary systems.

The science of numismatics has been so far explored that great discoveries are exhausted, but the labor of cataloguing coins has not diminished. Catalogues are chiefly useful as subsidiary to the labors of the master minds, like Eckhel or Mommsen, who generalize such subjects and group together the meaning of the devices and other minor points of these microscopic objects of antiquity. Surrounded by an apparently eternal civilization, it is too often forgotten that so much of it is perishable. A coin may represent a reign, a space in time, or a people; it is buried, forgotten, and reappears. Not explaining itself, history, science, and literature are required for its illustration. It may add the name of an obscure town or an unknown prince to our knowledge, but no more. It satisfies curiosity with a portrait. In art, however, it is a little jewel. Its value has attracted the attention of forgers, and the discrimination of the difference between the true old specimen and its fictitious substitute demands a special gift of mind or a long experience. — *London Times*.

## THE TREASURE TROVE

DISCOVERED at the Bay of Fundy is briefly mentioned by telegraph, but the finders refuse to reveal the spot where the buried treasure was discovered. The *St. John Daily Telegraph* gives a long account of the affair, although omitting names and localities.

The finder and his associates tell of marks found on large rocks now on the shore, which were deciphered, and pointed to the fact that treasure was buried in the vicinity. Old excavations in a bank which had been partially washed away by the waters were quite numerous. Further from the shore and near the edge of a fir and spruce thicket, on the side of a rock which is some ten feet high, is the following, cut with a chisel, but nearly obliterated:

L ORE I      INE,      VE AND WA      HA      SEC      AND  
YE      DE.

The above was interpreted as follows:

LABORE IS VAINÉ, YE GRAVE AND WATERS HAVE TAKEN YE SECRETE  
AND YE GOLDE.

Not long ago the son of the man and woman who offered the coins for sale was out gunning, and as he passed along the shore he observed that the high clay bank, in which the excavations had been made, had caved away considerably.

His joy may, perhaps, be imagined when he discovered a piece of broken pottery, and scattered near it a quantity of coin. The vessel, which had evi-

dently contained the gold, had lain mouth downward. A piece of copper had been fitted to the bottom, inside, and on a piece of vellum, inclosed in a wrapper of the same material, and placed between the copper and the bottom, was the following, written quite evenly :

Ye men of ye goode shippe Royal Harrie took ye Spaniard Ferdinande in ye maine sea near to Hispaniola with much treasure. She hadde an anker of silver, which we buried in ye banke twelve pikes' lengthes due northe, and a goldene heade like to a manne's buried fortie pikes' lengthes to the northe. Thys treasure is putte here bye Johnne Morgane, ye captaine of syd Harrie, ye Spanyard's beinge in ye Baie.

The writing and vellum were in a remarkable state of preservation, presenting the appearance of being not more than twenty years old.

The coins are of two kinds, both of which are quite ancient, and of a pattern not in use at the present day. Several of them are evidently Hindoostanee. The majority of the pieces are Spanish pistoles and half pistoles; the date of their issue being thought to be about 1556. The tradition has been handed down from father to son, that in olden times an English pirate, having plundered and burned a Spanish galleon, was chased up the Bay of Fundy, and buried money on the spot where the coins in question were found.

[We should be glad to hear something more of this remarkable discovery. The story reads as if from the *Daily Telegraph* of April 1. — Eds.]

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*January 1.* The annual meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and two letters from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, accompanying donations of medals from Mr. Wood himself, and of the rare and beautiful French bronze medal of President Lincoln from M. E. Caylus; for both of these gifts thanks were voted. The Secretary also read a short notice of Mr. John Y. Akerman of England, an Honorary Member, whose death had come to our knowledge since the last meeting. Mr. Henry W. Holland of Cambridge was elected a Resident Member. Mr. Pratt from the committee appointed to nominate officers for the present year, reported as follows: For President, Jeremiah Colburn; Vice-President and Curator, Henry Davenport; Treasurer, John Robinson; Secretary, William S. Appleton. The report was accepted, and the persons named were voted to be officers of the Society for 1874. Mr. Crosby exhibited the copy belonging to Mr. Jules Marcou of the French-American coin with inscription "DOUBLE DE L'AMERIQUE FRANÇOISE." The Secretary exhibited a plated medal of Washington, struck in anticipation of the Centennial Celebration, and dated 1876; he spoke in terms of strong condemnation of the practice of placing a false date on coins or medals, as overthrowing one of the most faithful evidences of history. The Society adjourned at 4 3-4 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*



*February 5.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Henry W. Holland, accepting membership. Mr. William F. Johnson of Newton was elected a Resident Member. Dr. Green read a memoir of Mr. James Parker of Springfield, a Resident Member, who had died since the last meeting. Mr. Crosby exhibited an engraved copper piece of 1776, belonging to Mr. C. M. Hodge of Newburyport, and supposed to be a pattern for a coin of New Hampshire. Mr. Parmelee exhibited several choice pieces, including the token of Richard Dawson of Gloucester Co., Virginia, the "CONTINENTAL CURRENCY" in silver, rare Washingtons, etc. The President exhibited some pieces belonging to Mr. C. P. Nichols of Springfield, among which were the two French-American medalets, described in report of meeting of November, 1869, and some curious tickets or checks for theatres. Mr. Pratt communicated the set of six patterns for the trade dollar, bought for the Society at their standard value instead of the market price of fifteen dollars. The Secretary read an extract from a *Massachusetts Spy* of 1784, containing suggestions for making the coins of the United States serve also as memorial medals. Mr. Slafter read a paper on the connection of Sir William Alexander, Lord Stirling, with the coinage of Scotland, and exhibited specimens of two of the coins belonging to the Secretary. It was voted by the Society that Mr. Slafter be requested to prepare the paper for publication in the Journal of Numismatics. The Society adjourned at 5 1-4 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

*March 5.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. George C. Creamer of Salem was nominated for membership, and under a suspension of the sixth by-law was immediately elected a Resident Member. Mr. Crosby exhibited one of the Washington Season Medals in silver, and the "IMMUNE COLUMBIA" with head of George III. Mr. Parmelee showed several rare pieces, the curious little "NEW YORKE IN AMERICA" in brass in beautiful preservation, two specimens of the token of Richard Dawson of Gloucester Co., Virginia, one of which was just bought, a very fine "IMMUNIS COLUMBIA" with New Jersey shield, two Washingtons, etc. Mr. Holland exhibited a specimen in bronze of the medal presented to G. W. Robinson, for saving the life of Secretary Seward, and a curious copper medal of 1589, with Dutch inscription and some men shooting arrows at a woman who is bound to a tree; the men are by Mr. Holland thought to be Indians, showing that the medal has some connection either with the East or West Indies. The Secretary showed a curious silver medal, concerning which information is much desired. It has on one side an Indian standing near a wigwam, over which flies a dove with olive-branch toward the Indian; inscription, "TYRANIS IN PERPETUUM ABET TERRA"; rev. "JUVENUS CONFEDERATIO AMERICANA"; in the centre a G in a circle of fifteen stars, around which are fifteen rays, pointing inwards. It is not certainly known to be more than a few years old, and the number of stars and rays have suggested a possible connection with the Southern Confederacy. The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

## LOST POSSIBILITIES OF AMERICAN COINAGE.

To the PRINTER.

THE custom of the Greeks and Romans, in perpetuating the great achievements of their patriots and heroes, by significant inscriptions on their current coin, was a policy very worthy of imitation. Perhaps the hints here suggested, may not be altogether useless, when Congress think proper to establish an American coinage.

The piece of greatest value, might have on one side, General Washington, in armour, with a wreath around his head: His right hand pointing to a globe, supported by liberty with her spear and cap; and on the globe, the continent of North-America. Circular inscription; WASHINGTON, THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. — On the reverse a shepherd reclined under a pine, playing on a reed, with oxen before a plough, and sheep near him. Circular inscription — PEACE, THE FRUIT OF GLORIOUS WAR. — 1783.

On another coin, may be depicted an escalade of a city. — A hero in the principal light, advancing to the walls. Inscription. — MONTGOMERY SOUGHT and FOUND THE GOAL of HONOUR. On the reverse; a cottage, &c. a hero in armour, between Liberty and Justice, looking back as he is leaving it. Inscription — GLORY AND MY COUNTRY CALLS. — 1775.

It is said that General Warren was sensible of the perilous situation of the party on Bunker's Hill, when contending with a superiour British army; yet thought there was a propriety at the commencement of hostilities, that the foes to his country, should feel and dread the American resistance; and he fell a sacrifice to that sentiment.

A warrior with his sword drawn, standing near a slight fortification, from which might rise clouds of smoke; just before it, the enemy flying, and some lying dead. Inscription. WARREN, AMERICA'S FIRST MARTYR. — On the reverse; the hero's bust, and over it FAME, with her trumpet in one hand, and a wreath in the other. Inscription, HE LIVES IN COLUMBIA'S WARM REMEMBRANCE. — 1775.

The important event at Saratoga, may be delineated by a General surrendering his sword into his conqueror's hands. Inscription, GATES VICTORIOUS. — On the reverse; Columbia encircling the brows of her soldier with laurel. Inscription — AMERICA IS GRATEFUL. — 1777.

General Greene's very important services to the southward, might be represented by a leader pointing with his sword to a flying enemy, their standard under his feet. Inscription — GREENE, THE TERROUR OF HIS COUNTRY'S FOES. — On the reverse; a warrior entering the temple of fame. Inscription — COLUMBIA EXULTS IN SUCH SONS. — 1782.

Thus the noble fall of Mercer, the gallantry of Wayne, and the intrepidity of Jones, might be handed down to posterity, in the most diffusive and permanent manner. Current coin is more or less in the hands of all; and endures when statues of marble lie prostrate in the dust.

The foregoing paragraphs were printed in the *Massachusetts Spy* for 5 February, 1784, being copied from *The New York Journal*. The "hints



here suggested " were of course derived from the Romans, with whom every coin was a medal. The coins of many emperors therefore celebrate the events of his reign, the members of his family, and the whole array of Gods and Goddesses. The same plan has been somewhat followed in modern times, notably by the Popes, successors to the home of the Emperors. After them, a long series of medal-coins was issued by Louis I., the art and antiquity loving king of Bavaria; other countries have also struck occasional exceptional pieces answering the double purpose, and many of the German states have commemorated the last war by a victory-thaler.

But this article from the *Spy* particularly suggests to us the loss of the opportunity of a coinage, which might have rivalled in interest that of Rome, though it is perhaps hardly safe to say that it would have equalled hers in beauty. Even this, however, might have been, and the neglected geniuses, who are only known by a few medals, especially Furst and Gobrecht, might have found a wider field in life, and left greater names in death. Poor and inartistic as our coinage has been, our series of medals contains some exquisite ones, mostly the work of the two men just named. But had this medallic plan been adopted, what a historic succession of coins we should certainly have. The heroes and statesmen of the Revolution would have been followed by the adoption of the Constitution, bringing with it the succession of Presidents inaugurated and States admitted. The victories of the War of 1812-15 would be celebrated in a shape familiar to all, instead of only by the medals now known to a few. The visit of Lafayette, the introduction of the telegraph, and the Mexican War, would have brought the series nearly to the date when the necessary issue of national paper would have caused a suspension in another sense than that of most importance. The commemoration in this method of the deaths of men thought worthy of it, would have given us a familiar memorial of all the great, such as we may well regret, even with the risk of finding among them some whom History would have declared unworthy of such prominence. As it is, we can only weep over our lost possibilities, for no true American and numismatist would wish to see the work begun under such men as now rule, and among such events as now distinguish the course of affairs of the United States of America.

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### ABORIGINES OF CALIFORNIA.

IN the southern provinces of China, the grave is generally made in the shape of the Greek letter  $\Omega$ ; the Indians usually dig it round. In the Province of Fuhkien in South China (from which part the ancestors of the Indians appear to have come), a piece of silver is placed in the mouth of the corpse. Not long ago, on the occasion of the death of a rich Sanèl chief, two gold coins were put in his mouth as he lay on the funeral pyre (this is given on the testimony of a worthy farmer, Mr. Willard, who witnessed it), and other smaller coins were placed in his ears, in his hands, on his breast, etc., which, together with the other property burned, were estimated at \$500 value. The California Indians are worthy of their State in one regard at least; they are no niggards. And it is this extraordinary regard for the dead, coupled

with their indifference and even cruelty to the living, which stamps them so strongly as of Chinese origin.

*From the March number of the Atlantic Monthly, p. 320.*

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## LARGE BOOTY.

THE business of melting down the plate was intrusted to the Indian goldsmiths, who were thus required to undo the work of their own hands. They toiled day and night, but such was the quantity to be recast, that it consumed a full month. When the whole was reduced to bars of a uniform standard, they were nicely weighed, under the superintendence of the royal inspectors. The total amount of the gold was found to be one million three hundred and twenty-six thousand five hundred and thirty-nine *pesos de oro*, which, allowing for the greater value of money in the sixteenth century, would be equivalent, probably, at the present time, to near *three million and a half of pounds sterling*, or somewhat less than *fifteen millions and a half of dollars*. The quantity of silver was estimated at fifty-one thousand six hundred and ten marks.

History affords no parallel of such a booty, and that, too, in the most convertible form, in ready money, as it were — having fallen to the lot of a little band of military adventurers, like the Conquerors of Peru. — Prescott's *Conquest of Peru*, vol. I. pp. 466-468.

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## NEWSPAPER CUTTINGS.

THE following was cut out just too late to be printed on page 59 of this volume. It is almost needless to say that there are no coins of a date 1000 B. C., except perhaps Chinese.

Under circumstances not related there has been discovered in Columbus, Ga., a shekel coined in King Solomon's time, one thousand years before the Christian era. On one side is a representation of a vase, or probably a sacrificial altar, and the inscription in Hebrew, "Shekel of Israel." On the reverse side is a representation of a tree, and the inscription, "Holiness of Jerusalem." It is about the size and weight of what we have known as the "Spanish" or "Mexican quarter."

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## TIME.

BY TEMPUS.

"Time is money," the economist cries,  
Take care of the precious minutes,  
Lose not a golden second as it flies,  
For an age is made of minutes.

"Time is money," the prodigal replies,  
And then he scatters what he gets.  
To care for expense is unwise,  
We will take *time* to pay our debts.



## A WORD ON NUMISMATICS.

HITHERTO, our American collectors, especially young men, have devoted themselves almost exclusively to the coins and medals which relate to American history. The natural consequence of such special attention to a very narrow field of study and investigation, has been the enormous advance of prices for rare specimens, possessing little or no historical interest, and only sought because of their rarity, or to fill vacancies in long series. The sale of a dollar of 1794 a few weeks ago, at a price twenty times its value for any collection, was but the natural effect of the operating cause. The list of American coins may well be a subject of moderate interest to the young collector, and some specimens are worth large prices. But the genuine lover of the science of numismatics understands that it is a world-wide subject, and its greatest points of interest are in connection with the grand historic events which are recorded only in bronze or in marble, as well as with those of which men have written in the few books that survive to us from ancient times. It certainly seems ridiculous that at a sale in New York two pieces of silver should be offered, one a shekel of Jerusalem, of the time of the Maccabees, and the other a dollar of the United States of America, and the dollar bring more than ten times as much as the shekel. Yet, just this occurred at the last great sale held by Bangs, Merwin, & Co.

There is a common apprehension in relation to ancient coins that they may be counterfeits. This fear need not deter any collector from entering on the field. There are not as many counterfeits of ancient coins as of modern. The fact that such enormous prices are paid for modern coins has led to the manufacture of many. But such prices are not paid for ancient coins, except of the extremest rarity, and on these the judgment of the best numismatist can always be obtained before purchasing. The young person who desires to make a collection of ancient coins should limit his field to one series at a time, and perfect that as well as he can. The silver *denarii* of Rome would alone be sufficient to engross his spare time for years. The ordinary specimens can be purchased at prices varying from fifty cents to a dollar each, in fine condition and of undoubted genuineness. The English dealers supply them in quantities, and they are there so regular a matter of trade that prices are fixed and do not vary for years. A series of silver coins of the Emperors is one of the most interesting that can be made, and without going into sub-varieties, can be made up with ease and without too great expenditure. There is of course a very large variety of the coins of each Emperor, and it is frequently necessary to pay a very high price to secure a particular variety. — *New York Journal of Commerce, December 14, 1863.*

## WORK AT THE MINT.

THE officers of the Philadelphia Mint have been instructed to use two thirds of its entire capacity in the coinage of silver, until otherwise ordered. Under this arrangement the Mint can turn out from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000 per month.

## NEW NICKEL COINAGE.

THE German Mint, as we learn from a recent English paper, has issued five and ten penny pieces composed of nickel, some of which are already circulating in Mecklenburg. Much interest has been excited by an account given by Dr. Flight of the British Museum, of some experiments made by him on coins of the Indo-Greek Kings, Enthydamus (200 B. C.), Pantaleon (135 B. C.), and Agathokles (120 B. C.). The analysis of the coins of these three reigns gave the same result. They contained 20 per cent. of nickel, 77 per cent. of copper, and 3 per cent. of iron, tin, cobalt, and sulphur. Dr. Flight then analyzed the new Belgian nickel coins. These contained 70.4 copper, 25.55 nickel, and 4.41 iron, etc., the difference in the mixture being, therefore, but slight. The Chinese have, according to the same authority, long used a metal which they call white copper. It is composed of 79.4 copper, 16.02 nickel, and 4.58 tin. Nickel was not, however, known in Europe till 1751, when it was discovered by Cronstedt. This metal has for some time past been coined in North America, Peru, Belgium, and Switzerland, and the introduction of nickel coinage into Brazil and Honduras is now contemplated.

This appears to show a far more extensive use of this metal in ancient coinage than has heretofore been suspected.

## THE TRADE DOLLAR THE STANDARD IN CHINA.

THE Treasury Department have received advices from Pekin, China, that the new trade dollar of the United States has been assayed by the commissioner of the Chinese empire, and reported to be of more intrinsic value than the Mexican or Dutch dollars, which have been the standard coin among the Chinese for more than a century, and an imperial edict has consequently been issued making the United States silver dollar a dollar for all the Chinese. The demand in this country for Mexican silver dollars to use in the China trade has sometimes been so great that they have sold higher than gold, and are now at par and a little better in San Francisco, being exported to China and Japan by every steamer. — *Boston Daily Advertiser*.

## SACRAMENTAL TOKENS.

I TAKE the following note in reference to these tokens mentioned on page 44 of this volume, from a pamphlet, "Communication of Samuel Hazard, Esq., to the Board of Trustees of the Second Presbyterian Church, Phila. John G. Clarke & Son, Printers, &c., 1864. Pp. 16." On page 7, Mr. Hazard says, giving an account of his recollections of the Church, "On the Saturday evening preceding the Sacramental occasions, the minister and elders distributed from the circle around the pulpit to communicants small pieces of metal called 'tokens,' the object of which was to prevent persons from improperly



communing ; on one side of these tokens was impressed a heart ; the reverse side was plain or impressed with the name of the congregation ; the use of these tokens was, however, in a few years dispensed with." W. J. P.

*Camden, New Jersey, March 24, 1874.*

## NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

THE following interesting items have been kindly furnished us by Mr. William John Potts, of Camden, N. J., an enthusiastic student in numismatics. — EDS.

*Mass. Mag. for May, 1789.* — "His Excellency the Governour and His Honour the Lieutenant Governour, when they appeared to take the oaths of office, were in complete suits of American manufactured Broadcloth. The buttons on the coat of his Excellency were of silver, and of American manufacture. Device a shepherd shearing his sheep — Motto, 'You gain more by our lives than by our deaths.'

"The Secretary and Treasurer of the Commonwealth, and a number of the members of the Legislature, have also evinced their patriotism by encouraging the manufactures of their country."

*Mass. Mag. for March, 1790.* — *The Boston News* has the following under the title of "The Arts": "Nothing gives us more satisfaction than to note the happy advancement of the Arts and Sciences in our Country. At present we have the peculiar pleasure of announcing to the citizens of America, the completion, by Mr. Gullager, of an elegant bust of the President of the United States, in Plaster of Paris, as large as life — in which the beholder, at first view, recognizes the Great Deliverer of our Country. The Connoisseurs who have visited Mr. Gullager's room to examine this beautiful piece of Statuary, are unanimous in pronouncing its merits, and the merits of the ingenious artist who has produced it.

"Medals of the President of the United States are now a striking at Philadelphia which are said to convey great likenesses of our illustrious chief."

*Mass. Mag. for May, 1791.* "France. The national assembly have decreed, that the judges of the tribunal of appeal, shall enjoy salaries of 8,000 livres per annum. They are to be dressed in black, to wear a black coat faced with the same, and a ribbon at the button hole, formed of the three national colours, to which shall be pendant a medal, with this inscription 'La Loi.'"

*Mass. Mag. for June, 1791.* "His Majesty's effigies is to appear on all the gold coin of the kingdom, surrounded by the motto *Louis 16th, King of Frenchmen*. The reverse is to be adorned with a figure representing the Genius of France, standing before an Altar, and engraving the new Constitution on it by means of the Sceptre of Reason, which is particularized by an eye at its extremity. At one side of the altar a cock is to appear as the symbol of vigilance and on the other a bundle of Rods, in the manner of the Roman Fasces, as an emblem of the union of an armed republic. The legend surrounding this is *the reign of the Law*, and on the edge '*the Nation, the Law, and the King.*'"

*Mass. Mag. for Feb., 1793.* "Medals. We have authority to inform the publick, that in the month of January, the school committee distributed 21 silver medals, with suitable inscriptions and devices, to the most deserving boys in the upper classes of the Free Schools in Boston. These medals are the amount of the annual income of the donation made by the late Dr. Franklin ; and were bestowed agreeably to his direction, as honorary rewards for the encouragement of scholarship in free schools."

THE dollars issued by General Morelos, of the Mexican revolution, 1812 and 1813, on one side of which is a bow and the word *Sud*, and on the other "M<sup>o</sup>., 8 R.," are seldom found.

EARLY French crowns, in fine condition, are quite scarce ; they contain a small amount of gold which has been parted profitably in years past.

PLATINUM was discovered by Wood, an assayer in Jamaica, in the year 1741.

PALLADIUM was discovered by Wollaston, in 1803 ; it is found with platinum and in combination with gold.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

*Editors American Journal Numismatics:*

If any reader of the *Journal* is cognizant of any medal or token relating to the "Martyr-Spy" of the Revolution, as he is often called, Captain Nathan Hale, I should be greatly obliged for a full and accurate description through your columns, or reference to any such description if already published.

Yours,

ISAAC F. WOOD.

*New York, March 18, 1874.*

"Am I not a man and a brother?" From a medallion, by Wedgwood (1768), representing a negro in chains, with one knee on the ground, and both hands lifted up to heaven. This was adopted as a characteristic seal by the Anti-slavery Society of London. — Bartlett's *Familiar Quotations*.

While partially removing the old building at the corner of Washington and Warren streets, Boston Highlands (once the residence of Governor Sumner), a coin was found between the floors of a rare and curious workmanship. It was of copper, and bore on one side the inscription, "A Norwich farthing, 1668." On the reverse, a crown, underneath which was a fox.

The total coinage of the United States mints for the last fiscal year amounted to 32,523,670 coins, and to \$38,689,183 in value.

American educational authorship has been honored at the Vienna Exposition by the award of a Medal of Progress to Professor Arnold Guyot, of the College of New Jersey, at Princeton, for his geographical works. This medal is the highest medal awarded. It ranks next to the "Grand Diploma of Honor," and above the "Medal of Merit."

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WOOD'S MEMORIAL MEDAL.

Of the Memorial Medal, issued by Mr. I. E. Wood, of New York City, which was noticed in the January number of the *Journal*, *twenty-five only* were struck in silver, price \$2.00 each. For sale by Edward Cogan, 408 State St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The dies of the above medal are to be cancelled:—the obverse to be deposited with the Boston Numismatic Society, and the reverse with the New England Historic, Genealogical Society.

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COMING COIN SALES.

THE sale of the "Groux Collection," containing many interesting ancient medals and coins, announced some time since, will take place in New York, April 7th, 8th, and 9th, at the rooms of Messrs. Leavitt, auctioneers, in Clinton Hall.

Mr. Edward Cogan, of Brooklyn, will sell the Collection of the late James Parker, of Springfield, Mass., about the first of May.

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SHREVEPORT MEDALS.

A VERY interesting ceremony took place at the Board of Trade Rooms in Shreveport, on the occasion of the presentation of medals by the Howard Association to the ladies who distinguished themselves during the late epidemic by their noble and self-sacrificing conduct. On one side of the medals was engraved the name of the lady, and "From the Howards of Shreveport, La." On the reverse, "For Christian Kindness and Heroic Conduct. Epidemic, 1873."



## OBITUARY.

MR. JAMES PARKER of Springfield, a member of the Boston Numismatic Society, died at his residence on the second day of last January, at the age of 58 years. Few men in Western Massachusetts were known more widely, or had a larger circle of friends. He was born in Hollis, New Hampshire, and was descended from one of the earliest settlers of Groton, Massachusetts. In early life he was a stage-driver for a short time, after which he became connected, as a conductor, with the new railroad then building between Worcester and Albany. In this capacity he accompanied the first passenger train that ever entered Springfield. This proved the beginning of a long and honorable service, lasting continuously through a period of thirty years. He resigned this position in 1869 to take the superintendency of the sleeping cars between Boston and New York, and in 1872 he became the superintendent of the express line on the same road with the entire charge of all the cars. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1872, and at the election in November last was again chosen to the Legislature now in session.

The simple statement of these facts gives, however, no full idea of Mr. Parker's character as he was known to his friends. A man of genial disposition, he possessed the happy faculty of attracting others around him, and winning in no common degree their confidence and friendship. He had refined tastes, and was always an earnest student in American history. During many years, and from many sources, he had been collecting a remarkable library illustrating the subjects in which he was most interested. He was never so happy as when under his own roof he was showing his friends the rare editions, the fine engravings, or the autographs, in which his library abounded. While yet a young man he took a decided interest in Numismatics, and began to make a collection of coins and medals. His zeal in the subject never tired, and he was adding to the collection during his whole life. Mr. Parker was chosen a member of this Society, February 2, 1865. On account of his business engagements his attendance at the meetings has not been frequent. He often expressed his regret that this was the case. In his death many friends mourn the loss of one who was always true to the better and finer feelings of his nature. James Parker will not soon be forgotten.

JOHN YONGE AKERMAN, F. S. A., died at Abingdon, Berkshire, 18th November, 1873. He was born in 1806, and from his early youth began to pay attention to Numismatics, for the knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon and English branch of which he acquired a just reputation. In 1836 he started mainly at his own cost the first Numismatic Journal, and on the institution of the Numismatic Society in the following year became its Secretary, and till 1860 Editor of the Journal of the Society. 1848-60 he was Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries. He was the author of many valuable works, and papers relating to numismatics and archæology, among which may be noticed *Descriptive Catalogue of Rare and Unedited Roman Coins*, 2 vols. 1834, *Observations on the Coinage of the Ancient Britons*, 1837, *A Numismatic Manual*, 1840, *Tradesmen's Tokens struck in London and Vicinity 1648-1671*, 1843, *Coins of the Romans relating to Britain*, 1844, *Ancient Coins of Cities and Princes, comprising those of Spain, France, and Britain*, 1846, *Numismatic Illustrations of the New Testament*, 1846, *Examples of Coffee-House, Tavern, and Tradesmen's Tokens*, 1847, *Introduction to the Study of Ancient and Modern Coins*, 1848, *List of Tokens issued by Wiltshire Tradesmen in the Seventeenth Century*. For his *Coins of the Romans relating to Britain*, Mr. Akerman received the medal of the French Institute, and his services generally to different branches of Archæology were acknowledged by his election as an honorary member into many foreign societies. He was chosen an honorary member of the Boston Numismatic Society, 4th April, 1862.

## EDITORIAL.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New York Times*, suggests that the government strike a commemorative dollar, with a suitable inscription, to mark the first step taken toward a resumption of specie payment by the exchange of silver for greenbacks.

THE well-known collector, Mr. M. Moore, of Trenton Falls, N. Y., writes us that he has one of the George III. medals described on page 59 of our January number, in superb condition.

WE should have mentioned in our last number that the article by the late Mr. Champion and the illustrations, were kindly furnished by Dr. Jona. Edwards, Jr., of New Haven, Conn.

*Coffee: Its History, Cultivation, and Uses.* By Robert Hewitt, Jr. Illustrated with original designs, etc., etc. New York: D. Appleton & Co. 1872. Sm. 8vo. pp. 102.

The author of the above work was at one time an enthusiastic collector of Medals and Coins, and although at present engaged in business pursuits he has not lost his interest in Numismatics, believing with a celebrated writer, that "relaxation from worldly occupation, both bodily and intellectual, so that it be rational in its object and reasonable in its duration, is essential to man's existence." He has given an interesting account of the Coffee-plant, its cultivation in Arabia, East Indies, and South America, and the various methods of its preparation as a beverage, from its introduction in 1554 to the latest Parisian mode. The binding is emblematical of the plant, and the illustrations and map of the coffee growing countries add much to the value of the book.

WHILE making some repairs in the Broadway House, Cambridgeport, Mass., a short time since, on taking down an old chimney, there were found in it, in good condition, a Spanish dollar of 1811, an American cent of 1798, and bills of various denominations to the nominal value of five hundred dollars.

WE are informed that from 1822 up to 1827 the following gentlemen were the prominent collectors in the city of New York: Mr. Philip Hone, Mr. John Allan, Mr. Pierre Flandin, Mr. James Thornton, and Messrs. A. D. and M. Moore; the last named gentleman still continues the pursuit. American coins were but little sought for at that time.

## CURRENCY.

FINANCIAL writers say there is no currency so elastic as gold, for it passes as money in all countries.

MANY young Americans will not believe that silver coin is money, so accustomed are they to scrip and nickels.

THE Potosi silver mine, in the Andes of Peru, is eleven thousand three hundred and seventy-five feet above the level of the sea.

I THINK there is a great affinity between coins and poetry, and that your medallist and critic are much nearer related than the world generally imagines. — *Addison*.

ONE of our exchanges speaks of "a gentleman who was arrested on the charge of counterfeiting nickels." It is impossible to believe that any "gentleman," in possession of his five cents, would engage in so base a business.

A GENERATION of school-children are on the stage, to whom an American silver coin is about as great a curiosity as an English sovereign.

THE early dollars of Peru coined at the mint at *Cusco*, which name they bear, are scarce.

CAST coins or medals have a blurred and coarse appearance; they are deficient in the smoothness and sharpness of the stamped coin.

HALF dollars of Mexican coinage are scarce. In 1824 dollars and parts were struck, on which the head of the eagle was turned downward.







A. O. Zell. sc.

QUEBEC MEDAL OF LOUIS XIV.



AMERICAN  
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

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*QUARTERLY.*

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# A M E R I C A N JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

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No. 1.

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## HISTORIC MEDALS OF CANADA.

BY W. S. APPLETON.

UNDER this title in 1873, Mr. Alfred Sandham, of Montréal, printed a very interesting pamphlet, which I shall make the basis of an article for the Journal, quoting freely from it the dates and facts of history, and the original thoughts of the intelligent critic, the author. "The popular idea," says Mr. Sandham, "of a numismatist is that of a man who very foolishly wastes both time and money in gathering a quantity of old coins or medals merely for the satisfaction of being able to say that he 'has a collection.' . . . The study of numismatics appears under a different aspect to those who know it only by name, and to lovers of biography and history, who are familiar with its lucid and yet ever suggestive guidance. . . . Aside from their value as *incentives* to historical research, there remains the fact that medals and coins have *preserved* more than any other monuments the history of the past. . . . Medals in particular must ever afford delight to collectors." And this certainly ought to be; but I am afraid that only the collector, who is at the same time a student, has at all a proper appreciation of the importance of medals. Few collections are absolutely without them, but often, I think, they are considered as of merely secondary interest in comparison with the coins.

The first medal mentioned by Mr. Sandham is also in my collection, and is thus described: FR. CHRIST. DE. LEVI. D. DAMPVILLE. P. FRANC. PROREX. AMERICÆ.; bust of the duke with long, flowing hair, and in richly decorated armor, facing the right; below the bust, I. HARDY..F. 1658. REV. EX TE. ENIM. EXIET. DVX. QVI. REGAT. POPVLVM. MEVM.; a shield with a quartered coat of arms on a mantle of ermine, and crowned by a ducal coronet. Bronze, size 31. François Christophe de Lévi, Duc de Dampville, was appointed Viceroy of America in 1644. The irreverent quotation on the medal must refer to the family name, and derives its point from the absurd claims to antiquity made by the French family of Lévis.

The next medal, the first of the proper historic series, celebrates the repulse from before Quebec in 1690, of the force intended for the conquest of Canada, under Sir William Phips. The French government very justly

commemorated this event — one of the most disastrous in the history of New England. There are two varieties of the medal, differing very slightly. On each is the inscription, LUDOVICUS MAGNUS REX CHRISTIANISSIMUS; head of Louis XIV., with curling hair, facing the right; the medals differ in the arrangement of the hair, and one has below the bust DOLLIN. F. and the other I. MAUGER. F. Rev. FRANCIA IN NOVO ORBE VICTRIX.; in exergue KEBECA LIBERATA M. DC. XC.; a crowned woman, personifying the city of Quebec, seated on a rock, resting her left arm on the shield of France, and pressing her right foot on a shield, which seems to bear stars; behind are English flags and pine-trees, at her feet a beaver, and at one side the river god St. Lawrence. Bronze, size 26.

The next medal mentioned by Mr. Sandham is wanting in my collection. It commemorates the founding of Louisburg in 1720, and bears the head of Louis XV.

Following this, we have the series of medals struck in honor of English victories, beginning with the second siege of Louisburg, with which, says Mr. Sandham, "commenced an era in the history of Canada which has been largely commemorated by the issue of medals, some of which are very beautiful, and each specimen possessing great attractions to the Canadian numismatist." He divides these medals into three classes: "1st, those which commemorate the capture of Louisburg only; 2nd, the capture of Quebec and Montreal; and 3rd, medals which, while commemorating both of these events, also refer to engagements in other parts of the world." Of these I shall describe only those in my collection.

First series. I. A rock, and over it a globe, inscribed in the proper parts CANADA. AMERICA, resting on a prostrate naked female figure, who has just dropped a fleur-de-lis; at the left is a British grenadier in uniform, and at the right a New-England sailor waving his hat, and between them, on a scroll, PARITER. IN. BELLA; behind the globe is the British flag, and above Fame is flying, her right hand holding a long trumpet to her lips, and in her left two wreaths of laurel; in the distance are several boats and a high rock; on the rock in the foreground, T. PINGO. F. Rev. LOVISBOVRG. TAKEN. MDCCLVIII; a view of the attack on Louisburg, taken from inside a battery with soldiers and guns, from one of which a ball just fired is seen in the air, leaving a long track; at the right is a fortified city, and at the left a lighthouse; on the ocean are several ships, one of which is in flames, and a number of boats. Silver, size 28. II. O. FAIR. BRITANNIA. HAIL; a female head facing the left; before, a Phrygian cap; behind, a trident; below, I. KIRK. F. Rev. LOVISBOVRG. TAKEN. MDCCLVIII; in exergue, I. KIRK. F.; Victory marching to the right, holding in her right hand a large codfish, with several small ones tied to the mouth, and in her left a pole passing over her shoulder and supporting an antique cuirass, a shield with a fleur-de-lis, and a palm branch. On edge, WILLIAM PITT ADMINISTRING. Silver, size 26. III. ADM<sup>L</sup>. BOSCAWEN. TOOK. CAPE. BRETON; bust of the Admiral in armor facing the right. Rev. LOUISBOURG; in exergue, IUL 26 1758; in the foreground the ocean with five ships, and beyond, a very curious view of the attack on the city, with a cannon-ball just striking a high tower on a hill. Of mixed metal, size 25. IV, Same inscription; the Admiral in naval uniform at half length facing the right, in right hand a baton. Rev. Same inscription; a similar scene, but reversed, and no cannon-ball; there are seven vessels. Copper, size 23. V. Same inscription and same design, differ-



ently executed. Rev. LOUISBURG HARBOUR; in exergue, IUL 26 1758; a scene very like the last, but with only five vessels. Copper, size 23. VI. TO BRAVE ADM<sup>L</sup>. BOSCAWEN; bust of the Admiral in armor facing the right. Rev. I SURRENDER PRISONER; in exergue 1758; at the left an officer kneeling and surrendering his sword to another officer standing at the right, and waving a sword in his right hand. Copper, size 16 1-2.

Second series. I. IACOBUS WOLFE ANGLUS; bust of the General in armor facing the left; below, GOSSET. M. KIRK. F. Rev. IN VICTORIA CÆSUS; in exergue, QUEBECÆ SEPT. XIII MDCCLIX; a funeral urn standing on a high pedestal inscribed, PRO PATRIA; above the urn is a wreath of laurel; before and around the pedestal are military trophies, flags, cannon, balls, a shield, a helmet, a sword, a drum, a trumpet, a powder-barrel, etc. Copper, size 23. II. BRITANNIA; in the field to right, WOLFE; to left, SAVNDERS; a female head facing the left, and below a wreath of laurel, through which are crossed an antique standard and a trident. Rev. QUEBEC. TAKEN. MDCCLIX; in exergue SOC. P. A. C.; Victory, with a palm in her left hand, with her right places a wreath of laurel on an antique military trophy, in which appears the shield of France, and at its foot sits a captive bound to its base; beyond is seen the prow of a galley. Silver, size 25. III. THE CONQUEST OF CANADA COMPLETED; a laureated male figure seated on the ground, resting his right arm on the prow of a galley, holding in his left hand an oar, a beaver running up his left leg; beyond is an antique standard, with the name AMHERST inscribed in a wreath of laurel, surmounted by a lion; in exergue, the shield of France, a bow, quiver and axe. Rev. MONTREAL TAKEN MDCCLX; in exergue, SOC. PROMOTING ARTS AND COMMERCE; a female figure seated weeping under a pine-tree; before her the shield of France, a sword and axe, and behind her an eagle on a rock. Silver, size 26. This reverse is imitated from the famous "Judæa Capta" of the Romans, and both this and the preceding medal were of course struck by the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce to celebrate the events recorded on them.

Third series. I. GEORGIUS. II. REX.; bust of the King, in armor, crowned with laurel, and wearing the ribbon and star of the Garter, facing the left. Rev. In outer circle, SENEGAL. MAI. 2. S<sup>T</sup> MALO<sup>S</sup>. IUN. 16. CHERBOURG. AU. 16. LOUISBOURG. IUL. 27. FRONTI. AUG. 27. DUQUESNE. NOV. 24. GOREE. DE. 29; in inner circle, MARSH MASON. MARLBRO. HOW. BOSCAWEN — AMHERST. BRADSTREET. FORBES. KEPPEL.; Britannia seated in a chariot drawn by a lion nearly to the front; the ground is sprinkled with fleurs-de-lis; at her right hand walks Justice, and at her left Liberty; above them, on a label, FÆDUS-INVICTUM.; below, MDCCLVIII. Brass, size 27. II. Same obverse. Rev. In groups from the edge inwards,

GUADALOUPE	NIAGARA	QUEBEC	CROWN POINT	LAGOS	MINDEN;
BARINGT <sup>N</sup> . MOORE	JOHNSON	WOLFE	AMHERST	BOSCAWEN	FERDINAND
MAY. 1	JULY. 25	MONCK <sup>N</sup> . TOWNS <sup>P</sup> .	AUG. 4	AUG. 19	AUG. 1
		SEP. 15 & 18			

a shield charged with a reversed fleur-de-lis, around it a label inscribed PERFIDIA EVERSA; at the sides, the lion and unicorn as supporters; on a ribbon is the motto, W. PITT PR. MI. AUSP. GEO. II; above the shield, HAWKE QUIBERON NOV. 20, in three lines, and below the motto, MDCCLIX. Brass, size 27. III. The reverses of the last two joined together. Brass, size 27.

Our own especial interest in the medals of Canada stops here, but Mr.

Sandham's article is continued to the present time, including the medal of the "Dominion of Canada," and several struck on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. I must correct myself so far as to say that among these later ones is certainly one which closely concerns us, and is very rare, of which I have no specimen. This is the medal of the Loyal and Patriotic Society of Upper Canada, at the time of the invasion in 1812, with inscription, "UPPER CANADA PRESERVED."

## LAFAYETTE MEDALS.

### *Editors Journal of Numismatics :*

I FIND in my collection of Lafayette medals the following pieces not described in the list published by you (Vol. VI. pp. 1, 30, and 59; and Vol. VII. pp. 52 and 84).

XL I. Heads of Washington and Lafayette facing each other with a wreath of two branches of olive; below, W & B. (this is the same obverse as that numbered XXXV). Rev. PAR NOBILE FRATRUM in three lines, within a wreath of two branches of olive; above the inscription a rose, and below it a rose with two leaves (the reverse is the same as the Franklin No. XXIII. described in Vol. VII. p. 51). White metal, size 17.

XLII. The head of Lafayette from the above obverse stamped on a U. S. cent for 1836. (I have some reason to think that the head of Washington from the same medal was similarly stamped on a cent, but have never seen it.)

XLIII. The obverse and reverse of No. XII. stamped on a U. S. cent for 1816, the head of Washington being on the obverse of the cent, and the head of Lafayette on the opposite side.

XLIV. The obverse of No. XII., with reverse blank. Silver.

XLV. LAFAYETTE VÉTÉRAN DE LA LIBERTÉ, in four lines; below, three wreaths intertwined; and 1789-1830, in a curved line, underneath. Rev. AUX INTREPIDES CITOYENS DE PARIS, in a curve; below, BARRICADES, in a straight line, and, under it, DES 27 28 29 JUILLET 1830, in a curved line. In the field a barricade of trees and rocks, a flag flying to the right, having, on its folds, 1789, and (under it) 1830, and a tree erect with a wreath on it. (It will be observed that the reverse of this medal is like the reverse of No. XXXIII., but differs from it slightly.) Brass, with a ring, size 18.

I note also in my collection No. XVI. in silver.

H. W. H.

Cambridge, May 10.

## FRANKLIN MEDALS.

### *Editors Journal of Numismatics :*

I FIND in my collection of Franklin medals the following pieces not described in the list published by you (Vol. VII. p. 49).

XL. The obverse same as No. VII. Rev. AWARDED TO — SECOND PREMIUM, in a circle. Bronze, same size as No. VII. — 32 — except that it is thicker.



XLII. Obv. BENJAMINUS FRANKLIN GODEL F; bust of Franklin facing left. Rev. same as No. X. (It will be seen that the obverse differs but slightly from that piece.) Size 26.

XLIII. Heads of Washington and Franklin to the left. Rev. same as in No. I. Bronze, size 26.

XLIV. Same obverse. Rev. same as in No. III. Bronze, size 26.

XLV. Obverse same as No. XXXVI. (Brimelow's card.) Rev. GEO WASHINGTON PRESIDENT, curved. In the field, the head of Washington to the right, four stars on each side. Silver, size 15.

XLVI. Obv. same as No. XXXVI. Rev. GOOD FOR ONE GLASS OF SODA, in three lines, surrounded by thirty-one stars. Size 15.

XLVII. Same as No. XXXVII., except that the date on the reverse is changed to 1869, and the piece is struck in silvery alloy.

XLVIII. THE GIFT OF FRANKLIN, in two curved lines; below, two pens crossed over an open book. Rev. ADJUDGED BY THE SCHOOL COMMITTEE AS A REWARD OF MERIT TO, in six lines. Silver, size 22.

XLIX. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. Head of Franklin to the left in the field. Rev. Head of Washington, three-quarters face; BORN FEB. 22 1732. DIED DEC. 14 1799. Brass, size 11 1-2.

I note, besides, No. IX. in silver, Nos. II., VI., XVI. in bronze, No. XXIX. in copper, and No. XXIV. in white metal.

H. W. H.

Cambridge, May 12.

## UNITED STATES NAVAL MEDALS.

### *Editors Journal of Numismatics:*

ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND, May 26, 1874.

SEARCHING the old records of the Navy Department for another and an official purpose, I chanced upon the accompanying letter, ordering the naval medals of 1812-14, and, thinking you would like it for your journal, I copied it. This letter is followed on the records by quite a number of letters on the same subject, directing Mr. Harrison about the devices, approving of devices forwarded, or instructing him as to the number and quality of the medals to be struck, whether in gold, silver, or bronze, and to whom they were to be delivered. Among the other recipients, I notice that a complete set was forwarded to the governors of each of the States of the Union.

Very respectfully yours,

GEO. HENRY PREBLE.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 4, 1814.

GEORGE HARRISON, ESQ., *Navy Agent, Philadelphia:*

Sir, — In order to have made the swords and medals contemplated by the enclosed resolutions of Congress, I have to request that you will engage artists for that purpose whose abilities and taste will ensure their being executed in the best manner. You will perceive by the resolution that the device for the medal for Captains Perry and Elliott must be emblematical of the action on Lake Erie; and, it appears to me, that representations of the several engagements are the most suitable devices for the others. The best representations of those engagements yet engraved may be seen, I understand, in the Academy of Arts at Philadelphia, where the artists and amateurs might readily determine on the devices. The numbers of *dies* for the medals will be as follows, viz:

Capture of the Guerriere by the Constitution . . . . .	I
do do Macedonian by the United States . . . . .	I
do do Frolic by the Wasp . . . . .	I
do do Java by the Constitution . . . . .	I
do do Peacock by the Hornet . . . . .	I
do do Boxer by the Enterprise . . . . .	I
Victory on Lake Erie . . . . .	I
Dies . . . . .	7

The reverse of the medals will be properly appropriated to the respective portraits of the several commanders, which, I believe, have all been published, — these, however, ought to be correct likenesses. Of the number of medals of each kind to be struck, you will be informed in due time.

As it will scarcely be possible to represent distinctly the deeply interesting scenes of the memorable victory of Erie on one face of *the medal*, it may be well to omit the portrait of Com<sup>o</sup>. Perry, and divide the representation of the action into the two prominent and distinct parts which mark the crisis of the battle, in the first terminating with the abandonment of the Lawrence, and the passage of the Hero in his gig, with his flag, from that ship to the Niagara. Second, the bringing up of the gunboats and small vessels by Captain Elliott, and the subsequent breaking through the enemy's line and capture of his whole fleet. Thus the entire action may be distinctly and beautifully represented.

Herewith you will receive one of the medals struck for Commodore Preble, which is tolerably well executed and of good size. The emblematical figures ought to be bold and distinct, rather than minutely delineated, which renders the effect less striking and enhances the labour and cost. With respect to the cost it must be regulated by a due attention to the views of the Legislature and to economy without parsimony.

The number is considerable, and will require all the artists who are qualified for the execution.

It is very desirable to have them completed as soon as possible, and particularly before the next meeting of Congress. If the number of artists in Philad<sup>a</sup> shall not be sufficient, you will employ those of New York or elsewhere. I submit this business to your care with confidence and pleasure, because I know that your own discriminating tastes and judgment in these matters will be combined with your admiration of the men, and the scenes to be commemorated, in producing the best and most speedy execution.

The sword for Capt. Elliott will be an elegant dress sword — a cut and thrust, with belt, &c., such in form as is prescribed for a dress sword of a captain in the navy, but decorated with devices and inscriptions suitable to the occasion, and finished in the best style the sum of \$800 will procure. The swords of the warrant officers, twelve in number, will be of the same form and with proper belts, &c., will be finished in the best style that \$250 each will procure. These you will please have finished as soon as possible.

The medals should be finished in succession according to the order of the dates of the events, unless the whole can be put in hand at once, which is very desirable.

I am respectfully, &c.,

W. JONES, *Secretary of the Navy.*

## POSTHUMOUS PORTRAITS ON COINS.

BY W. S. APPLETON.

"ONE thousand Prussian thalers are to be struck off at the Mint at Berlin, in commemoration of the decease of the late king. They will bear the head of that sovereign, as modelled after his death, and the date of 1861."

FREDERICK WILLIAM IV. of Prussia, died 2d January, 1861, so that, of course but few, if any coins could have been struck in that year during his life. The purpose noticed in the paragraph above, however, was carried out, and thalers with the portrait of the dead king were struck in 1861, of which



I have one. I do not know if the number was limited to one thousand. A long and curious paper might be written on this subject of coins (not medals) struck in commemoration and bearing the features of the dead. Among the Romans, whose Emperors, as well as many other members of the imperial family, were raised at death to the rank of Divinities, it was the usual custom; and their coins are common with the inscription "Divus" or "Diva," and the head of a deceased Emperor or Cæsar, or the wife, brother or sister, son or daughter of one. The reverse generally expresses the fact of deification, and the usual legend is "Consecratio" or "Æternitas," with a funeral-pile or a peacock. This custom has been somewhat followed in modern times, notably in the Republic of Bolivia, which has always placed on its coins the head of the "Liberator." An interesting and agreeable custom prevails in Denmark, where, at the accession of each new monarch, coins are struck bearing his head on one side, and on the other that of his dead predecessor. I have specimens of the last two, each a large silver piece. The former has on one side the head of Christian VIII. crowned with oak; inscription, CHRISTIAN VIII., KONGE AF DANMARK DOD DEN 20 JANUAR, 1848. 1 SPECIES. Rev. Head of Frederick VII. uncrowned; inscription, FREDERIK VII. KONGE AF DANMARK. FOLKETS KJÆRLIGHED MIN STYRKE. 1848. The other has on one side the head of Frederick VII. crowned with oak; inscription, FREDERIK VII. KONGE AF DANMARK DOD DEN 15 NOVEMBER 1863. 2 RIGSDALER. Rev. Head of Christian IX. uncrowned; inscription, CHRISTIAN IX. KONGE AF DANMARK MED GUD FOR ÆRE OG RET. 1863. From the whole range of numismatics many more examples might probably be taken, but these few instantly suggested themselves to my mind, as occurring in my own collection. Perhaps some of our readers may recall and communicate other instances of equal or greater importance.

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## INDIAN PEACE MEDALS.

### *Editors Journal of Numismatics:*

I GLADLY comply with your request for a fuller description of the Indian Peace Medals in my collection. I was not aware of their rarity. As I wrote you in my previous letter, there is an engraved copy of the medal published in an octavo volume of the "History of the Massacre of Wyoming," by whom I know not.

The medals in my possession were found in 1859 on the banks of the Ohio River, at Point Pleasant, Va. — the scene of the battle between the Indians under Cornstalk and the Virginia troops under General Andrew Lewis in 1774. The washing away of the banks by the high waters of the Ohio brought to light a great many Indian relics of those days, and, among other things thus discovered, were the medals in my possession, and also a silver or pewter plate bearing an inscription in French, relating to the encampment of the French at that point on their first voyage up the Ohio River. This plate is supposed to be now in the possession of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. The medals were found by Dr. S. G. Shaw of Point Pleasant, and presented to me. The largest of these is black with corrosion.

No. 1. Obv. Bust of George I., draped and laureated, facing right; legend, GEORGE KING OF GREAT BRITAIN. Rev. Large Indian to the right drawing his bow in the act of shooting a deer, which stands on a hill to the left behind a short tree; flowers and bushes in the back-ground and sun at the top; exergue, blank. Brass, looped, size 26.

No. 2. Obv., bust of George —, laureated, facing left; legend, GEORGIUS — MAG. BR. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. Rev., Indian to right, nearly erect, leaning forward under a tree, which follows the curve of the medal, holding a bow at arms' length in left hand, right hand slightly extended beyond his body; to the left, on slightly more elevated ground than the Indian, and under a tree which follows the curve of the medal, a deer is running at full speed; in foreground, a shrub. Brass, looped, size 16.

Very truly yours,

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., *May 9, 1874.*

## THE WEBSTER MEDALS.

MASSACHUSETTS HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

HON. R. C. WINTHROP, the president of this society, being about to leave with his family for a short European visit, invited the members to his house, for a social meeting, last Thursday evening. The occasion was one of great interest. These social meetings of the society, held at the houses of members, are additional to the regular monthly meetings held in the society's halls, and while there is less formality attending them, there is always matter of business appropriate to the objects of the society. The host may use his privilege of inviting a few additional guests not members, and such were present on this occasion. Among these was Hon. Peter Harvey, whose presence proved to be of especial importance.

The published proceedings of the society will, in due time, give a full account, with details of what may here be noticed only in general terms. Mr. Harvey has for some time been the possessor of a case of valuable medals, composing a series, which, by order of Congress, were struck in Paris, under the superintendence of Lafayette, to be presented to General Washington. The gift, a rich, beautiful, and instructive historic memorial of a nation's gratitude, remained treasured in the hands of the chief till his death, when, in the partition of his property among his kindred, they fell, in a subsequent generation, into the possession of one not able or wise enough to retain them. The medals came, by purchase or redemption, into the hands of Hon. Daniel Webster, and descended to his heirs. By a process which needs not to be related here, they came next into the hands of Mr. Harvey. The recent completion of the fire-proof building of the society inspired him, as it has many others of its benefactors, to make it the depository of treasures which were subject to so many risks in private ownership. He availed himself of the opportunity of this meeting to offer these medals to it as a gift, promising to accompany it with some valuable documents of an illustrative character, to appear in the



proceedings. Mr. Harvey's modest and hearty remarks, communicating some of the facts connected with the fortunes of the medals, were listened to with profound attention. The precious gift was most gratefully received by the society, and after a few words of interest from Messrs. Charles Francis Adams and Leverett Saltonstall, the case was committed to the trust of the cabinet keeper, Mr. William S. Appleton, with instructions to have prepared for it a silver plate recognizing the contents and the name of the generous donor from whom it was received.

The president also presented to the society some old coins and a considerable package of *currency*, of an ancient date, that failed of keeping *current*. The cabinet keeper was instructed to keep it carefully as "a reserve," and not to allow it to get into circulation again. — *Evening Transcript*, April 23, 1874.

[The above medals were shown to the Boston Numismatic Society at their meeting in May, 1870, by Mr. George W. Pratt, through the courtesy of Mr. Peter Harvey. They comprised the following: that presented to Washington, commemorating the evacuation of Boston (the most prominent), those given to William Washington, Nathanael Greene, Anthony Wayne, Horatio Gates, John Eager Howard, Daniel Morgan, De Fleury, John Stewart, Benjamin Franklin (1786), and the "Libertas Americana," all in silver. — ED.]

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### DOLLAR OF 1794.

UNITED STATES COINAGE. — Some of the dollars *now* coining at the Mint of the United States, have found their way to this town. A correspondent put one into the editor's hands yesterday. Its weight is equal to that of a Spanish dollar, but the metal appears finer. One side bears a head, with flowing tresses, encircled by *Fifteen Stars*, and has the word "Liberty" at the top, and the date, 1794, at the bottom. On the reverse is the *Bald Eagle*, inclosed in an *Olive Branch*, round which are the words "United States of America." The edge is well indented, in which are the words "One Dollar, or Unit. *Hundred Cents*." The *tout ensemble* has a pleasing effect to a connoisseur; but the touches of the graver are too delicate, and there is a want of that boldness of execution which is necessary to durability and currency. — *N. H. Gazette*, Dec. 2, 1794.

[The late issue of these dollars in 1794, and the want of "boldness of execution," accounts for their scarcity and condition. — ED.]

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### JAPANESE COINS.

THE gold yen is the unit of account adopted for the purposes of internal commerce several years ago, at the instance of American gentlemen interested in establishing a simple and uniform system of international coinage. The yen differs as to the quantity of gold contained in it, from the quantity of gold contained in the standard gold dollar of the United States, by a reduction of only about three-tenths of one per cent. The yen contains of fine gold pre-

cisely one gramme and a half, and being of nine-tenths' fineness, weighs just one gramme and two thirds. Consequently, a decagramme of gold of the ordinary standard of nine-tenths' fineness, is equivalent in value exactly to six yens. It is expected by friends of international coinage that Congress will, at an early day, reduce the weight of its standard gold coinage by the small amount of three-tenths of one per cent., thus making our gold dollar the exact equivalent of the yen. It is also expected that European and other nations will adopt gold standards, which will possess as to weight, simple relationship to the metric unit of weight, the gramme, a unit of weight which is destined to be universally accepted for international purposes.

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### SHELL MONEY.

THAT history repeats itself is well illustrated in the arguments advanced by the inflationists of our day in support of their theories of the inestimable advantages of a liberal supply of irredeemable paper currency. The prototype of these modern financiers was far in advance of his followers of to-day, and occupied an eminence to which they can hardly hope to arrive. In his veracious history of New York, Diedrich Knickerbocker thus succinctly relates the sagacious financial policy of Governor William Kieft:

"Next to his projects for the suppression of poverty, may be classed those of William the Testy, for increasing the wealth of New-Amsterdam. Solomon, of whose character for wisdom the little governor was somewhat emulous, had made gold and silver as plenty as the stones in the streets of Jerusalem. William Kieft could not pretend to vie with him as to the precious metals, but he determined, as an equivalent, to flood the streets of New-Amsterdam with Indian money. This was nothing more nor less than strings of beads wrought out of clams, periwinkles, and other shell-fish, and called seawant or wampum. These had formed a native currency among the simple savages, who were content to take them of the Dutchmen in exchange for peltries. In an unlucky moment, William the Testy, seeing this money of easy production, conceived the project of making it the current coin of the province. It is true it had an intrinsic value among the Indians, who used it to ornament their robes and moccasins, but among the honest burghers it had no more intrinsic value than those rags which form the paper currency of modern days. This consideration, however, had no weight with William Kieft. He began by paying all the servants of the company, and all the debts of government in strings of wampum. He sent emissaries to sweep the shores of Long Island, which was the Ophir of this modern Solomon, and abounded in shell-fish. These were transported in loads to New-Amsterdam, coined into Indian money, and launched into circulation. And now, for a time, affairs went on swimmingly; money became as plentiful as in the modern days of paper currency, and, to use the popular phrase, 'a wonderful impulse was given to public prosperity.'"



## DOLLAR OF CHRISTIAN, DUKE OF BRUNSWICK.

*Obverse:* CHRISTIAN. HERTZ. ZV. BRAVNSCHW. V. LVNENB. (Christian, Duke of Brunswick and Lunenberg.) In four lines across the field, GOTTES FREVNDT DER PFAFFEN FEINDT. (God's Friend, the Priest's Enemy.)

*Reverse:* A right arm stretched from the clouds, holding a naked sword. In a circle, TOVT. AVEC. DIEV. I. 6. 22. (All for God.)

The author of this dollar, Duke Christian, a son of Henry Julius of Brunswick and his second wife, Elizabeth, was born at Gronigen in Halberstadt, Sept. 20, 1591. In 1616, after the death of his father and two brothers, Henry Charles and Rudolphus, he was chosen Bishop of Halberstadt. He was, however, much better fitted, both by nature and inclination, for the sword than for the bishop's staff. He exhibited the first proof of his martial spirit in the Netherlands. Afterwards in the Thirty Years' War, he was an adherent of Frederick the Fifth, Count Palatine of Bohemia, and a devoted servant of his beautiful wife, Elizabeth, daughter of James the First of England. After the defeat at Prague, he took the Queen's glove from her hand, placed it on his hat, and swore never to remove it or to rest until he had seen Frederick restored to his throne. Although he had to close his eyes without participating in such a happy result, yet he acted his part well, and if Frederick, at the advice of his peace-loving father-in-law, had not disbanded his army, his affairs might have been more prosperous. In 1621, Christian collected an army, captured Amoenburg, and intended to march through France and join the Count of Mansfeld, but was driven back into Westphalia. In 1622, he captured Lippe, Soest, and Paderborn, obtaining in the two latter a large amount of booty, chiefly gold and silver vessels and statues from the churches. He found in one a large silver statue of St. Liborius, which he embraced and thanked for having waited so long for him and then had it melted and coined into the dollars described above. When the news of this reached Amsterdam an engraving was issued with the title, *Westphaelsche Transjormatie, alwaer S. Liborius verandert in Rijxdaelers*, or Westphalian transformation where St. Liborius was transformed into dollars. It represents the whole life of the statue. In the first corner the goldsmith and his assistants are making the statue, "Here St. Liborius was born and made." In the second corner, "he is consecrated and placed upon an altar." In the third, "he is honored with prayers and money," and in the last, "made into Rix dollars and paid to the soldiers." Copies of the different dollars are also given; among them one with the inscription, *Ite in mundum universum*.

The enemies of our Duke, Crazy Christian, as they called him, contended that the arm on his coin was an omen of the misfortune which befell him shortly after in the battle of Fleury, where he was wounded so severely in the left arm as to necessitate its amputation. He had the operation performed in the open field, to the sound of trumpets and drums, and proclaiming that it was not the arm represented on his coins, went on with his fighting more heartily than ever. He is said to have issued a dollar at this time, with a hand and a sword, and the inscription *altera restat*, signifying that though one arm was shot away, another remained able to fight. And another with, *Verlier ich gleich Arm und Bein, so will ich doch der Foffen Feind sein*. Though

I lose both arm and leg yet will I be the priests' enemy." However, no such dollars are now known.

Goltzius, in his *Epistolæ Cl. Viror. de re Numismatica*, page 142, says that these dollars were coined from the silver coffin of St. Liborius, and that afterwards the coffin was restored and on its sixteen corners a like number of these dollars were placed, where it is still to be seen in Paderborn, with the inscription, *Liborium redivivum*. In 1670, Rudolph Augustus restruck some of these dollars, but as but few were issued they are as rare as the originals. But to come to the end of our article and our Duke: "he died in 1626, poisoned, as Carlyle asserts in his 'History of Frederick II. ;' and if so, the enemies of the rude soldier took effectual care that this time divine judgment should not err."

— *The Curiosity Hunter*.

E. W. H.

## WASHINGTON MEDAL BY HALLIDAY.

THERE is a gentleman in this city, who possesses the only original medal of George Washington now in this country. There were only four struck, as the die split upon the fifth. The other three are said to be in possession of the crown of Great Britain, the Czar of Russia, and the King of Belgium. This has the date of 1797, on its face is a correct likeness of Washington, and showing the date of his resignation and his relinquishment of the Presidency. On the reverse is a coat of arms, including a tomahawk and a quiver full of arrows. It was left to this gentleman by a Mr. Philpot, an Englishman, whom he provided for and nursed in his last hours. It is the work of one Halliday, of England. — *Washington Chronicle*.

[The above might have been placed under the head of "Newspaper Cuttings," Vol. VIII. p. 55. It is as far from the truth in the statement of rarity as of description. The Medal to which it refers is correctly described in Vol. VII. p. 77, of the *Journal*, as follows:

*Obverse*: GEORGE WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES; Bust of Washington facing the right; on edge of arm, Halliday, S. *Reverse*: COMMISSION RESIGNED; PRESIDENCY RELINQUISHED; in exergue 1797; an altar, half covered by a cloth, showing on one end the shield of the United States, on it lie the sword and fasces, circled by a wreath of olive. Size 34.

Another of same design, with the inscriptions abbreviated, is of size 29. — ED.]

## CHURCH TOKENS.

[See *Journal*, Vol. VI. pp. 70, 84, Vol. VIII. pp. 44, 92.]

BOSWELL, in narrating the visit of Dr. Johnson to M'Aulay, minister of Calder, says (Croker's *Boswell*, i. 350):

"Mrs. M'Aulay received us and told us that her husband was in the Church, distributing tokens."

In a note he informs us that:

"In Scotland there is a great deal of preparation before administering the sacrament. The minister of the parish examines the people as to their



fitness, and to those of whom he approves give little pieces of tin, stamped with the name of the parish, as *tokens*, which they must produce before receiving it. This is a species of priestly power, and sometimes may be abused."

Dr. Jamieson (*Scot. Dict., s. v.*), in explanation of the word *token*, refers to this passage, and adds, —

"The first instance, so far as I have observed, of the use of tokens was at the Glasgow Assembly of 1638."

He then quotes Spalding (*Bann. Club, i. 77*):

"Weill, within the said church, the assembly thereafter sits down; the church doors was straitly guarded by the toun, none had entrance but he who had ane token of lead, declaring he was ane covenantaner."

But tokens were of much earlier use in Scotland than 1638. The Liturgy, drawn up for the Church of Scotland, *circa* 1635, not later, has this rubric prefixed to the Order for Administration of Holy Communion: —

"So many as intend to be partakers of the holy communion shall receive these tokens from the minister the night before."

The style of this rubric shows clearly that the reference was to an established practice, not to an innovation. In a note to the first impression of this book (it existed in manuscript till 1871), the editor says (p. 107): —

"The use of tokens is mentioned very soon after the Reformation, and it has ever since been continued in the Church of Scotland. They have always been used too in the Episcopal congregations of old standing in the north of Scotland."

To this I may add that some forty years ago they were brought into use in the principal (at that time I suppose the only) Roman Catholic Church in Glasgow. Whether or not their use has been discontinued there, I cannot say. — *From London Notes and Queries, March 14, 1874, p. 201.*

## COIN SALES.

WE give below a list of coin sales which have taken place during the last year, allusions to which have from time to time appeared in the pages of the *Journal*:

Catalogue of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins and Medals. Washington, Colonial, and Pattern Pieces, Numismatic Book and Coin Cabinets. The Collection of Isaac Francis Wood, Esq. Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. May 19, 20, and 21, 1873. Catalogue by E. Cogan. 1853 lots.

Catalogue of a Valuable Collection of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins and Medals. Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. June 9, 10, and 11, 1873. Catalogue by Edward Cogan. 1365 lots.

Catalogue of a Miscellaneous Collection of Coins and Medals, American Cents and American Gold. From the Cabinets of L. G. Parmelee and G. F. Seavey. Messrs. Leavitt, New York. 18, 19, and 20 June, 1873. Catalogue by William H. Strobridge.

Catalogue of Professor J. M. Macallister's Collection of Coins and Medals. Messrs. Leavitt, New York. 24, 25, 26, and 27 September, 1873. Catalogue by W. H. Strobridge. 1625 lots.

Catalogue of a Collection of Rare Coins. F. H. Schulze, 35 Wall Street. New York. Sold by Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. October 13 and 14, 1873.

The pieces named sold as follows: Double Thaler, John of Leyden, 1534, \$7.25. Coin of the last Count of Mansfeld, \$5.75. Gold Florin of Mayence, coined 1373-79, \$4.25. Gold Coin, coined for Luther, Centennial Jubilee, 1617, \$4.75. Klippe Thaler, coined under John George of Saxony, 1693, \$6.50. Thaler celebrating fiftieth anniversary of Waterloo, \$7.50. John Huss Thaler, 1415, \$7.00. Double Thaler, Rudolph August and Anton Ulrich, 1690, \$3.25. III. Bell Thaler, August of Brunswick, 1643, \$4.25. Double Thaler, Maximilian I. of Germany, 1509, \$3.25. Anabaptist Thaler, 1530-40, \$3.75. Double Victory Thaler, William I. Emperor of Germany, 1870-71, \$7.00. Coin of the Siege of Vienna by the Turks, 1529, \$2.25. Five Francs of the Commune, 1871, \$6.00. Gold Coin of Louis XIII., 1636, \$2.75. Sieberling, thirty years after Christ, \$3.25. Scudo of Ed. Farnese, Duke of Parma, 1631, \$3.12. Byzantine Coin, Emperor Heraklius, 800, \$4.25. Three Centimes of Venice and Lombardy, 1822. \$4.00. Byzantine Coin, Fifth Century, \$3.63. 1-2, 1-4, and 1-8 Real Rep. of Honduras, 1869-70, per set, \$7.80. Jubilee Thaler, Frederick King of Sweden, 1721, \$5.00. Sixpence, Philip and Mary, 1554, \$2.12. Memorial Coin Charles II., sup. of his Brother's Revolt, 1678, \$6.25.

920 lots — mostly German, in silver and copper. Total amount of sale, \$408.23.

Catalogue of Miscellaneous Gold, Silver, and Brass Medals and Coins. C. A. Leveridge, by Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. November 6 and 7, 1873. 976 lots. Amount of sale, \$181.75.

Auctioneers would confer a favor on collectors, and at the same time deal justly with the owners and purchasers, by insisting that collections offered for sale by them should be fairly and intelligently described.

Catalogue of Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins, etc. Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. 20th and 21st November, 1873. Catalogue by Edward Cogan.

The pieces named sold as follows: 1851, Silver Dollar, \$25.00. 1858, Proof Set, \$17.00. 1652, Pine Tree Shilling, large Planchet, \$9.50. 1652, Oak Tree Shilling, \$7.50. 1652, Oak Tree Shilling, variety, \$7.50. 1652, Oak Tree Sixpence, \$5.25. 1836, Gobrecht Dollar, \$70.00. Set of Pattern Honduras Copper, four pieces, \$16.00. 1797, Eagle, \$15.50. 1795, Half Eagle, \$11.50. 1806, Half Eagle, \$7.50. 1804, Cent, \$7.00. 1811, Cent, \$4.50. 1795, Half Cent, \$6.50. Henry Clay Medal, \$43.00. James I., Unit or XX Shilling Piece, \$8.50. George III. Sovereign, \$4.75. George III. Half Guinea, \$4.50. Twenty Marks of Ludwig II. of Bayern, \$4.12. 1791, Washington Small Eagle, \$5.25. 1792, Washington Cent, poor, \$10.25. Second Presidency of Washington Copper, \$5.00. Glass Medal, side face of Washington, \$4.50. 1641, Broad Dollar of Munster, \$4.75. 1722, Brunswick and Lunenburg Crown, \$3.50. 1768. Nuremberg Crown of Joseph II., \$3.00. 1652, Pine Tree Shilling, \$3.25. 1799, Cent, \$16.00. Total amount of sale, \$988.79. 847 lots.

Catalogue of United States and Foreign Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins, Medals, Tokens, etc. Thomas Birch & Son. Philadelphia, January 13, 14, and 15, 1874. Catalogue by John W. Haseltine. 1146 lots.

Catalogue of Numismatic Collections, Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins and Medals. Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York. February 11 and 12, 1874. 845 lots. Amount of sale, \$226.50.



Executors' Sale of Gold, Silver, and Copper United States and Foreign Coins, Medals, Tokens, etc., the Collection of John Campbell (deceased). Thomas Birch & Son. Philadelphia, February 17, 18, and 19, 1874. Catalogue by John W. Haseltine. 1139 lots.

Catalogue of Coins, Medals, and Tokens, Bric-a-Brac, Antiques from Pompeii, Old Paintings on Copper, Enamels, Mosaics, Snuff Boxes, Watches, etc. Indian Antiquities, Pressed Flowers and Plants. The Property of W. Elliot Woodward. Messrs. Leavitt, New York. February 23, 24, 25, and 26, 1874. Catalogue by William H. Strobridge.

We give the prices of a portion of the most desirable pieces :

Wolfe Medal, Louisbourg, etc., brass, v. f., \$5.37. U. S. Cents, 1793, fine, \$10.00 ; another, "proof," \$48.00 ; another, Liberty Cap, f., \$17.00 ; 1795, edge inscribed, uncir., \$45.00 ; another, \$9.00 ; 1796, v. f., \$7.00 ; 1797, f., \$9.00 ; another, uncir., \$6.00 ; 1798, uncir., \$12.00 ; 1799, \$17.00 ; 1800, uncir., \$17.00 ; 1802, two, uncir., \$5.00 each ; another, \$5.50 ; 1803, do., \$7.25 ; 1804, ex. f., \$36.00 ; 1809, f., \$5.50 ; 1810, uncir., \$11.00 ; 1813, f., \$4.50 ; 1814, f., \$2.75 ; 1819, proof, \$4.00 ; 1832, uncir., \$3.75 ; 1836, p., \$3.25. Half Cents, 1793, f., \$9.00 ; 1795, ex. f., \$14.00 ; another, \$3.75 ; 1796, counterfeit, \$7.00. Four Pine Tree Shillings, 90 cts., \$2.75, do., \$4.75, \$6.50. "New Yorke Token," brass, \$50.00 ; another in soft metal, \$20.00. Lord Baltimore Shilling, v. f., \$23.00. Groat, \$14.00. Token, "Gloucester Co., Virginia," brass, \$27.50. "Florida Medal," silver, \$40.00. Annapolis Shilling, f., \$6.50 ; two others, \$3.25 and \$2.25. GEORGIUS III. REX. ; *Rev.* IMMUNE COLUMBIA, 1785, \$10.50. VERMON. AUCTORI ; *Rev.* IMMUNE COLUMBIA, \$6.75. "Carolina Medal," \$2.00. (See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. III. p. 68, and Vol. V. p. 69.). Peace Medal, FAUSTISSIMO FÆDERE JUNCTÆ, 7TH OCTOBER, 1783, p., silver, \$16.00 ; another, p., \$6.00. "Dutch-American" Medal, 1781, p., silver, \$16.00. Medal, BATTLE OF VIGO BAY, 1702, f., silver, \$7.50. Eccleston Washington Medal, p., \$7.50. Silver Dollars, 1795, f., \$5.00 ; do., \$2.00 ; 1797, f., \$6.50 ; do., \$2.50 ; 1798, f., \$3.50 ; do., \$2.75 ; 1844, f., \$2.00 ; do., \$2.25. Half Dollars, 1807, f., \$2.20 ; 1811, f., \$1.75 ; 1836, v. f., \$2.00. Quarter Dollars, 1804, ex. f., \$20.00 ; 1806, f., \$3.25 ; 1853, without arrows, \$3.10. Dimes, 1796, \$2.12 ; 1798, f., \$7.00 ; 1807, \$3.50 ; do., \$2.50 ; 1811, \$2.25 ; 1821, f., \$2.00. Half Dimes, 1795, \$2.38 ; 1796, ex. f., \$7.50 ; 1797, v. f., \$2.25 ; 1805, poor, \$4.50 ; do., poor, \$3.75 ; 1846, f., \$1.25. 1852 lots. Priced Catalogues can be obtained of W. H. Strobridge, No. 1 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Catalogue of a Large Collection of Bric-a-Brac, Gems, Bronzes, Mosaics, Enamels, Cameos, Intaglios — Roman, Gallic, and Egyptian ; Armor, Medals, and Coins, etc., etc. March 18, 19, 20, and 21, 1874. Messrs. Leavitt, New York. Catalogue by William H. Strobridge. 1158 lots.

Catalogue of the Antique, Medieval, and Modern Coins, Medals, and Jetons, known as the Groux Collection, now the property of a Lady in Washington, D. C. Messrs. Leavitt, New York. April 7, 8, and 9, 1874. Catalogue by William H. Strobridge. 1173 lots.

Parker Sale of Coins and Medals. By Bangs, Merwin, & Co., May 5-8, 1874. We note the prices of a few of the most desirable pieces. Priced Catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Edward Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Dollars, 1794, fair, \$30 ; 1795, good, \$3.00 ; 1798, \$3.75 ; 1853, v. f., \$3.00 ; 1854, proof, \$20.00 ; 1858, proof, \$15.00 ; half do., 1795, \$2.63 ; 1796, fair, \$11.50 ; 1797, good, \$17.00 ; 1815, f., \$3.13 ; 1850, v. f., \$2.25 ; 1851, f., \$2.00. Quarter Dollars, 1804, f., \$17.00 ; 1853, without arrows, \$4.50. Dimes, 1796, good, \$2.25 ; 1797, good, \$7.00 ; 1804, poor, \$5.50 ; 1807, good, \$2.13. Half Dimes, 1794, good, \$3.10 ; 1797, f., \$3.25 ; 1801, fair, \$2.50 ; 1805, fine, \$24.00. Quarter Eagle, 1797, \$15.00 ; U. S. Cents, 1793, Ring Cent, good, \$9.00 ; 1799, fair, \$9.50 ; 1804, fair, \$7.50 ; do., \$5.00 ; 1809, fair, \$3.25 ; 1810, \$3.00 ; 1811, \$2.75 ; 1812, f., \$2.00 ; 1813, v. g., \$2.75 ; 1835, f., \$1.00. Half Cents, 1793, poor, \$2.00 ; 1794, fair, \$1.00 ;

1795, do., \$1.00; 1802, \$1.05; 1811, poor, \$1.00; 1831, fair, \$4.25; 1841, good, \$4.00. Medals. — Declaration of Independence, by Wright, in copper, \$29.50; Eccleston Medal, copper, \$9.00; "Washington's Letter to Hamilton," silver, \$11.50; "Manley Medal," in silver, \$8.50; Washington, C. C. A. U. S., 1783, silver, \$31.00; Washington, Large Eagle, Cent, 1791, f., \$7.00; California, Vigilance Medal, silver, \$17.00.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE annual meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held at Mott Memorial Hall, Madison Avenue, New York City, on Thursday evening, March 26, 1874, Charles E. Anthon, LL.D., presiding.

The report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws was accepted, and with some amendments adopted. Among other important changes introduced thereby, is the reducing the number of regular meetings to *four quarterly*, and transferring all matters of business to an Executive Committee, composed of the board of officers, said committee to meet once a month or oftener, as circumstances may dictate. All nominations for membership of any kind are to be referred to the Executive Committee with power; also, all financial questions, and the annual nomination of a new Board of Officers, the list to be submitted to the Society three months before the annual meeting. Any person residing within the limits of the United States may become eligible to *resident* membership; corresponding members can hereafter only be elected for a term of two years, with the privilege of continued reëlection at the option of the Executive Committee. Honorary members will be limited to fifty living at any one time. Any resident or corresponding member may become a life member by the payment of thirty dollars at one time. All propositions for membership must be submitted, *in writing*, to the Executive Committee.

The officers elected for 1874-5 were as follows:

CHARLES E. ANTHON, LL. D., *President*,  
 DANIEL PARISH, JR., *Vice-President*,  
 WILLIAM POILLION, *Secretary*,  
 ISAAC F. WOOD, *Librarian*,  
 All of New York City.  
 BENJAMIN BETTS, *Treasurer*,  
 EDWARD GROH, *Curator*,  
 Of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Wood announced the decease of Rev. William Wood Seymour, a resident, and formerly an active member of the Society. He had for some years past been an invalid, and died after a long and painful illness, resulting in peritonitis. The Executive Committee was ordered to prepare a suitable notice, with especial reference to his labors on the "Antiquity of the Cross," a work which he left nearly finished in manuscript, and to which he had devoted all his leisure moments at home and abroad during the last fifteen years.

Professor Anthon exhibited the twelve Cæsars, in gold, of which the following are particularly rare: The DIVUS JULIUS, with rev. NEMESIS, restored by Trajan; the OTHO; and the VITELLIUS. He also exhibited two FIRST BRASS of



Vitellius, recently obtained by him from Paris. Rev. MARS VICTOR and PAX AUGUSTI, very rare and in splendid condition. Also, a series of silver medals, struck in France and Holland, on the declaration of American independence, beginning with Dr. Franklin's "Non Sine Dies" and terminating with the "Ope Vulcani," of which only one other specimen in this metal (that of Mr. Appleton, of Boston) is known to exist in this country.

The report of the retiring Treasurer, Mr. Levick, showing a balance (exclusive of the permanent funds) in favor of the Society, was referred to the Finance Committee. That of the Curator was laid over till the meeting in June. That of the Librarian exhibited considerable increase in the library, especially mentioning valuable additions in works on Greek, Roman, Jewish, and English Coinage, by Mr. J. H. Hickcox, of Albany; several volumes in French on Greek and Roman Numismatics, through a generous donation by Mr. E. Caylus, of New York; a series of public documents, relating to the Mint, by Mr. John Bowne of the Treasury Department, Washington; volumes from Rev. Dr. Perry of Geneva; a valuable series of catalogues from Mr. Cogan; works on Coins and Antiquities by exchange with the Smithsonian, etc.

Among the donations received, were a medal of the "Church of Jesus," the first evangelical church established in Mexico, from George H. Lovett; a series of four medals of the Cincinnati Exhibition, from Mr. Cleaneay, of Ohio; a bronze impression from the dies of the gold medal presented by the French Society of Philadelphia to President Thiers (of which only one hundred in bronze and two in silver were struck previous to cancelling the dies), from Mr. I. F. Wood; a set of his Boston "Numismatic Society Memorial Medals" from Mr. Wood; also, a copy of Wheelan's "Numismatic Atlas of the Roman Empire," from the same donor.

Mr. Appleton, of Boston, presented the Society with a beautifully bound copy of his recently published list of the Washington Medals, a donation much appreciated, there having been no comprehensive description of the "Washington Series" since the publication of Snowden's work, now out of print.

Donations were also received from J. W. Kline and W. E. DuBois, of Philadelphia, and the Educational Bureau of Montreal.

A letter was read from John T. Pickett, Esq., of Washington, accompanying a copy of his pamphlet on the "Great Seal of the late Confederate States," and the loan of a photographic copy of the certificate of Messrs. Wyon, of London, engravers of the original seal. Letters were also read from the Georgia Historical Society, from Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, of Baltimore; from Professor Pliny E. Chase, of Philadelphia, relative to his forthcoming work on the "Tokens of the Civil War;" from E. W. Taft, and others.

The Society adjourned at a late hour.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

#### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*April 9.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced donations, viz.: A silver medal of the Boston Numismatic and the New Eng-

land Historic-Genealogical Societies, and a pamphlet on the seal of the Confederate States, from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, of New York, and a parcel of one hundred and thirty coins, mostly silver, from Mr. David M. Balfour, of Boston; for both of these the thanks of the Society were voted. Mr. Parmelee exhibited a bright cent of 1808 picked out of a large lot of coppers, a beautiful impression of the Pitt token, and the three varieties of the New York cent of 1787 with the arms of the State on one side and an eagle displayed on the other. Mr. George W. Cram, of Norwalk, Conn., was present by invitation, and exhibited several rare pieces, including three varieties of the Higley or Granby coppers, the "NON VI VIRTUTE VICI," the pattern of New Hampshire of 1776, with a pine-tree and "AMERICAN LIBERTY" on one side, and a harp on reverse, a specimen in silver of the five-dollar piece of the Massachusetts and California Company 1849, etc. The meeting was very fully attended. The Society adjourned at 5 1-4 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

*May 7.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President communicated a donation of three French copper medalllets from Mr. Henry S. Adams. Mr. Isaac F. Wood, of New York, was elected a Corresponding Member, and Mr. George W. Cram, of Norwalk, Conn., was elected a Resident Member. Mr. Parmelee exhibited a "Commercial" Dollar of 1872, a piece of whose origin there is no record; the sight of this one brought out various criticisms on the management of affairs at the United States Mint. Mr. Crosby exhibited a variety of the Pitt token of 1766 of a smaller size than usual. The Secretary exhibited a bronze medal of the Humane Society of Massachusetts, 1866, by Wyon of London, and a silver medal struck in Mexico in 1809, to commemorate events in Spain in 1808, by "UN AMERICANO AMIGO DEL ORDEN." The Society adjourned at about 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

*June 4.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, accepting Corresponding Membership. He also read a letter from Mr. R. A. Brock, of Richmond, Va., accompanying a copy of the Vestry Book of Henrico Parish, Va., a donation to the Library, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. Messrs. Enoch R. Morse, of Boston, and Marcellus Littlefield, of Woburn, were elected Resident Members. Mr. Parmelee exhibited five varieties of cents of 1839, and four of 1843, two of the latter, however, differing only in size of planchet. Mr. Creamer showed a very fair specimen of the dollar of 1794. Mr. Crosby exhibited a double-Joannes of Portugal, and a handsome crown of Bremen. Mr. Holland showed a series of medals relating principally to the old French War and the conquest of Canada, but containing also the rare medal of the War of 1812 for Upper Canada Preserved, Mr. Pratt exhibited a beautiful cent of 1799, which has long been well known, and a parcel of coins from England, with some American pieces and several nice specimens of English gold of various sovereigns. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.



## LIVERPOOL NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

THE third number of the *Journal of the Liverpool Numismatic Society* to May, 1874, has been received. Its contents are of much interest, and are as follows: Sketch of the French Copper Coinage; Obsidional Coins, with illustrations; Memoir of Daniel Eccleston, with an engraving of the Medal of Washington which he caused to be engraved as an expression of his admiration of the "Father of his Country;" Jetons or Counters, with plate; Naval and Military Medals, with plate; Mysore Medal, plate, etc., etc.

The three numbers, which have been issued at irregular intervals, make a handsome volume of 106 pages, and are printed on fine paper and in a superior manner. They show this Society to be prosperous, and its contributions to numismatic science are very valuable.

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THE GALLEON TREASURE.

A COMPANY has been organized in New York to recover the vast amount of treasure known, by well authenticated facts of history, to have been sunk in the fleet of Spanish galleons in the harbor of Vigo, in Spain, in 1702.

The treasure contained in the galleons of 1702 was the accumulation of four years, both public and private, and estimated at a value of eighty millions of pieces of eight (each piece of eight being the equivalent of one piastre, or Spanish silver dollar). This fleet of galleons, laden with the treasure, and convoyed by a French fleet of 23 line-of-battle ships, arrived in the harbor of Vigo in September, 1702. An attack was made by a combined Anglo-Dutch fleet on the Franco-Spanish fleet, with a view to the capture of the treasure on the 22d October, 1702. The success of the attack being imminent, the French and Spanish officers determined, rather than that the treasure should fall into the hands of the Anglo-Dutch, to burn and sink the galleons with the treasure in the harbor of Vigo; and, in pursuance of this determination, 14 of the galleons with the treasure were sunk, the remaining 9 falling into the possession of the Anglo-Dutch, namely, 4 to the English and 5 to the Dutch. Of the four taken by the English, the most valuable, namely, the prize taken by the *Monmouth*, sunk at the entrance of the Bay of Vigo, from striking on a sunken rock; and the Dutch were compelled to abandon two of their prizes, being unable to extinguish the flames; thus leaving 17 out of the 23 galleons submerged.

A comparatively small portion of coin, forming part of the treasure, had been landed at Vigo before the attack, but the total value of treasure submerged approximates as near as can be determined, and upon the lowest estimate, at not less than *thirty-seven millions of dollars*.

## SPANISH INSURGENT COINS.

THE insurgents of Cartagena, Spain, are manufacturing large coins of silver money of the value of four shillings. On one side are stamped in a circle the words, "Cartagena besieged by the Centralists," and in the centre, "September, 1873"; on the other side there are the words, "Five Pesetas — Revolution," and in the centre "Cantonal."

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## CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

THE *American Historical Record* for June, 1874, gives the following account of the Centennial Medals — recently struck — and which of course are centennial only in name:

"Messrs. Deihl, of Philadelphia, have issued and published several centennial medals. One of these has on one side a view of the Old State House, under which is the following inscription: COMMENCED, 1729, FINISHED, 1734. On a semicircle spanning it are the words: 1776, INDEPENDENCE HALL, 1876. On the other side is a correct representation of the cracked bell now in Independence Hall, bearing the well-known inscription. On each side of the bell are the dates 1776 — 1876; and around it the inscription upon it: PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF. LEV. XXV.

"Another medal bears on one side the State House and inscriptions, and on the other a profile bust of Washington, with his name and date of his birth and death.

"Another medal is a miniature of the one with the State House on one side, and the bell on the other, with the inscription, respectively, of INDEPENDENCE HALL and LIBERTY BELL.

"These medals are from neatly cut dies, and are produced in white metal and copper. The larger ones are about the size of an English penny, and the smaller ones that of the American half-cent."

We notice a movement in Congress to have a Centennial Medal struck, but at present are unable to give any particulars in regard to it.

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## TREASURES IN THE TIBER.

THE often proposed draining of the bed of the Tiber, by diverting a portion of the channel of the river, is likely, it is said, to be accomplished soon. Many precious objects of art are known to have been buried beneath the muddy waters. Indeed, it was long ago said that the bed of the Tiber was bronze, so thickly was it covered by the treasures that had been thrown or fallen therein. Perhaps the Golden Candlestick, with its seven branches, brought from Jerusalem to Rome, and depicted in the triumphal sculpture there, may come to *light*.



## A MESSAGE FROM THE SEA.

JOHN M. GORDON, of Norfolk, Va., has in his possession two clusters of Spanish dollars, incrustated with shells, which were taken from the bottom of the sea; but at what spot no man in the confidence of Mr. Gordon can declare. The dollars speak for themselves, and tell of the destruction of some Spanish argosy laden with treasure; but they refuse to testify as to latitude or longitude, and remain a mystery, perhaps never to be solved.

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## DEATH OF MR. ALBERT WAY.

THE English papers record the death at Cannes of Mr. Albert Way, a noted antiquary and archæologist. He was in 1844 the founder of the well-known society of "The Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland," of which the annual meetings have for many years occupied a position in the archæological world analogous to those of the British Association in the scientific, and with this additional advantage, that the local antiquities of each district in turn derived permanent illustration from the dissertations delivered on the spot by learned men. One of his latest efforts was in collecting the opinions of the most eminent archæologists on the Continent and in America on the probable date of the Roman sarcophagus found in 1869, under the walls of Westminster Abbey.

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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

*Editor of Journal of Numismatics:—*

IT occurs to me to ask you of another medal in my cabinet, of which I know nothing, and suppose of little value. Indeed, I have three. No. 1. Obv. Head of Zwingle; left, legend, MAGISTER HULDRICUS ZWINGLI. Rev. in five lines, AUF | DIE FEYER | DER | REFORMATION | AM LIENNER | 1819 | ZURICH |. Silver proof. Size 12. H. E. H.

*Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. VIII. p. 56. The gold medal given to General Washington, in honor of the evacuation of Boston by the British, is the property of a gentleman in Delaware. It is said that "he has no authority to sell it, and the sale would not be valid without the consent of the heirs in Virginia, to whom it belongs." See *American Historical Record*, Vol. III. pp. 28, 33.

Some time since there was found in the wall of the house of Captain Maglathlin, of Duxbury, on attaching a bay window, a cent of the earliest coinage of the United States. On one side it has thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle, with the words UNITED STATES around it, and in the centre the words, WE ARE ONE; and, on the other side, a sun-dial with the sun above it, and FUGIO, 1787, on opposite sides; and below the dial, MIND YOUR BUSINESS. Cents of this description were coined in the year 1787, at the mint in New Haven, and were the first copper coinage by authority of Congress.

Forty years ago William Watson, a carpenter, while building a house in Milford, Penn., lost a silver dollar, and was unable to find it. Last week he was engaged to make an addition to the house. In tearing off some of the clapboards, he found his silver dollar lying on one of the sills as bright and fresh as in the day it was coined in 1832.

About a million's worth of one and two franc pièces will be coined in Switzerland this year. The reverse will be unchanged; for the obverse of the new coins, a standing Helvetia, with lance and shield, surrounded with twenty-two stars, has been proposed.

"A Discovery has been lately made of counterfeit Bills passing among us, in Imitation of the 40s. and 60s. Bills of the Colony of *Rhode-Island*, dated 1738, the Decorations are nearly imitated, but the Letters vary much, the Ink also is turn'd something yellow, and the Paper but mean, so that the Cheat is very apparent to any discerning Person."—*Boston Weekly News-Letter*, October 8, 1741.

Mr. Myles S. Weston, of Plymouth, has in his possession a coin, picked up a few days since in the garden of Mr. Gideon Holbrook, on Watson's Hill, by the latter gentleman, which is a great curiosity. It is about the size of a silver three-cent piece, with the date 1652 very distinct and legible upon one face, and with the Roman characters III., showing its value of threepence. It has also a pine-tree upon one face, indicating that it may have belonged to the pine-tree shilling coinage. All the marks are very clear and perfect.

In a lot of stolen property awaiting claimants in Cleveland, Ohio, is or was a satchel containing about two hundred extremely rare old coins.

THE AGASSIZ MEDAL. The Government is having prepared, at the Philadelphia Mint, to be added to the list of public medals, a medal commemorative of the late Professor Agassiz and his devotion to and achievements in science.

The latest and a rather significant novelty in Paris, is the appearance of apparently genuine five-franc pieces, with the imprint of the head of young Napoleon, and the words, NAPOLEON IV., EMPEREUR, on the one side, and the imperial arms on the other. The word ESSAI, engraved in small letters on the coin, protects it against Government interference.

The Italian Government has taken possession of the famous Kircher Museum at Rome, which contains some masterpieces of art and a complete collection of old coins, paintings, and relics from the Catacombs. It was formed in the eleventh century by a priest named Kircher.

The collection of Chinese coins in the Museum of the Paris Mint consists of nearly 800 specimens, some gold and silver. One of the pieces dates from 1700 years before Jesus Christ. A fact worthy of notice is that the Chinese observe the decimal system in the division of their money. There are gold and silver ingots, covered with regular control marks.

Fifty Roman coins were recently discovered in the neighborhood of Biddeford. They were all in a good state of preservation. Several of them are sestertii of the emperors Diocletian and Constantius, ranging from the middle to the latter part of the third century of the Christian Era. Others are denarii of Domitian and Severus Alexander, having, in addition to the inscriptions, various emblems, such as the sacrificial altar, the legend "Princeps Juventutis," and figures of Liberty and Concord.

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## THE ENGRAVING MACHINE.

MR. JAMES BOGARDUS, the well known inventor, died in New York, in April last, in his seventy-fifth year. He was a native of Catskill, in that State.

His inventions were of various kinds, and of great practical value. In 1831 he invented an engraving machine, which cut the steel die for the first gold medal of the American Institute, and many beautiful medallions, and also imitation filagree work on watch dials, with rays from the centre and the figures in relief, all by one operation. About this time he invented the transfer machine, for producing bank-note plates from separate dies, now in general use.

Mr. Bogardus, being in England in 1836, and noticing in the newspapers a challenge to produce an engraving from the head of Ariadne (a medal in very high relief), he accepted it, and produced a medallion engraving machine which not only made a perfect fac-simile of the head of Ariadne, but from the same medal engraved comic distortions of the face. This medal engraved a portrait of Queen Victoria dedicated to herself by her own request, one of Sir Robert Peel and several other distinguished personages. He contracted with a company in London to construct a ma-



chine for engine turning, which not only copied all kinds of machine engraving, but engraved what the machine could not again imitate; and a machine for transferring bank-note plates and other work. In 1839 a reward was offered by the English government for the best plan of manufacturing postage stamps, and out of 2,600 applicants his plan was adopted and a prize of £400 sterling was awarded to him. Victor Nolté, author of *Fifty Years in Both Hemispheres*, states that the Queen of England sent to Mr. Bogardus a like amount.

He now spent two years in France and Italy, and returned to New York in 1840. Here he invented a machine for pressing glass, another for shirring India rubber fabrics and for cutting India rubber in fine threads. He also made an important improvement in the drilling machine. — *New York Herald*, April, 1874.

## EDITORIAL.

A WESTERN correspondent lately sent, for our examination, a silver dollar which he had purchased for a genuine one of 1804. It proved to be an altered date, exceedingly well done and likely to deceive, unless critically examined. With it were four of Mr. Bolen's copies, described below. They had been somewhat rubbed and discolored, but a collector acquainted with the pieces would detect them at once.

1. Obv. An Elephant. Rev. GOD PRESERVE CAROLINA AND THE LORDS PROPRIETORS 1697. Size 17.
2. Obv. NEO EBORACUS 1783. EXCELSIOR. An eagle, facing, wings extended, head to right, on a hemisphere. Rev. LIBER NATUS LIBERTATEM DEFENDO\*. An Indian, full length, over his right shoulder a quiver, in his right hand a hatchet, in his left a bow. Size 17.
3. Obv. EXCELSIOR, 1787. Arms of the State of New York. Sun rising behind mountains, at whose base appears the sea; an eagle, with extended wings, on a hemisphere; at the sides, two female figures, Justice and Liberty. Rev. same as the previous piece. Size 17.
4. Obv. Bust, GEORGE\*CLINTON\*. Head to the right. Rev. same as No. 2. Size 17.

By the kind attentions of Mr. Richard Cogan, we were enabled to give the prices of the various sales at Bangs, Merwin, & Co.'s.

*Early Collections of Coins.* Vol. VIII. p. 65. Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, of Philadelphia, had a small collection of coins as early as 1818. He continued the pursuit until 1867, when he sold his collection to W. Elliot Woodward, of Roxbury, Mass., for \$12,000, who sold it at auction at Messrs. Leavitt, Strebeigh, & Co.'s, New York, in October, 1867. It contained the rarest and finest specimens of American Coins then known. James Hall, of Allentown, and Jacob Wolle, of Bethlehem, Penn., had collections as early as 1820. They bought the Cabinet of Medals and Coins belonging to Bishop Hüffel, of Bethlehem, who had made up the collection in Germany, and divided it between themselves. Bishop Hüffel left this country in 1836, on a visit to the Moravian Congregations in the West Indies; from there he went to Herrnhut, in Saxony, where he died. Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Reading, Penn., had a collection as early as 1835 or 1836. After his decease, it was sold by Bangs, Merwin, & Co., New York, June 9 and 11, 1863. The late William G. Stearns, of Cambridge, Matthew A. Stickney, of Salem, Henry Davenport, of this city, and the writer, had formed collections as early as 1830; of these, Mr. Stickney's is the largest, and has constantly increased to the present time. Mr. W. S. Appleton's collection is, without doubt, the largest and most valuable in this country. J. C.

*The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal.* Vol. II.

The fourth part, completing the second volume of this periodical, has lately appeared, and we hasten to notice it, and to extend to our fellow-laborers, the editors, our compliments and congratulations. They are fortunate in a small, handy size of volume, far better than that chosen

for our journal at its foundation. Not being so exclusively numismatic, they also appeal to a larger circle of readers. The present volume contains several articles of interest and value. Among these is a long historical essay on the circumstances connected with the origin and appearance of the rude Coppers, with legend, *VEXATOR CANADENSIS*, 1811. The cause and motive of their being are thoroughly developed and clearly shown, but all evidence as to the persons concerned in producing them is probably lost forever. There are two interesting articles on the Medal or Badge of the *FRERES DU CANADA* 1786, and a pleasant paper, entitled, "Some Thoughts on the Siege-Pieces of Charles I." The autographs of the French Governors of Canada furnish subject-matter for a contribution of considerable importance and very general interest. The late Mr. Stanley C. Bagg, formerly President of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal, receives an obituary notice from the pen of a loving and appreciative friend. The character of the periodical is well sustained in this volume, and we wish all success to our companion in the cause to which we are both devoted.

By the kindness of John G. Shea, LL. D., the editor and translator of the beautiful edition of Charlevoix in six volumes, we are enabled to present with this number, the engraving of the Quebec Medal of Louis XIV. — which was engraved for that work.

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### CURRENCY.

A LEGAL tender — A lawyer minding his baby.

It costs from seventy-five cents to a dollar to renew cane seats in chairs. These are the "bottom prices."

A PARTY of men are digging for gold at Bridgeport. They've struck a rich vein of quartz — but it's quarts of water.

WHY is a hen sitting on a gate like a penny? "Because its head's on one side and its tail's on another.

A GAMBLER who lost all his greenbacks may aptly exclaim with Shakespeare, "So much for bucking 'em."

THERE is quite a mania among the ultra fashionable for jewelry of antique coins.

It is proposed to coin a twenty-cent piece in silver at the Mint.

A MAN writes to an editor for four dollars, "because he is so terribly short;" and gets, in reply, the heartless response, "Do as I do — stand upon a chair."

"Tom, where's that counterfeit ten-dollar bill you had a while ago?" "Well, I never was quite clear in my mind about dat are bill. Some days I thought it was a bad bill, and oder days I thought it was a good bill; and, one o' dem days when I thought it was a good bill, I jes' passed it away!"

DISCONTENTED cabby (to ladies, who, wishing to get rid of their small change, have tendered him one fourpenny piece, two threepenny do., one penny, one halfpenny, and two farthings — the sum total amounting to his proper fare.) "Well! 'ow long might yer both a' been a saving up for this little treat?"

It is not generally known that the new trade dollars are turned out only to fill orders, and that for every such coin issued the receiver has been obliged to deposit an amount of silver equal to a fraction over one hundred and two cents!

"A numismatist," says the *Gaulois*, "had taken a cab a few days back, and, after paying the fare, discovered that he had inadvertently given the driver a coin of the greatest antiquity. 'Please to return me that piece,' he said to the man, 'for it is two thousand years old.' 'Non-sense!' said the other, 'you must be jesting, since we are only in 1874.'"

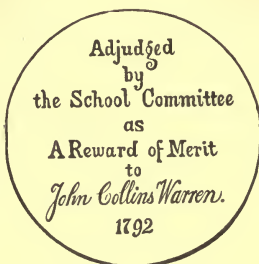




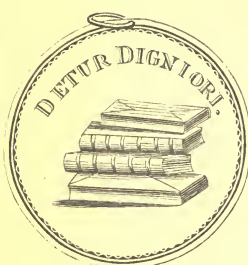
# BOSTON SCHOOL MEDALS.



1.



2.



3.



4.



5.



6.

## FRANKLIN MEDALS.



7.



8.



9.



10.

## CITY MEDALS.



A M E R I C A N

# JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

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## BOSTON SCHOOL MEDALS.

### THE FRANKLIN MEDAL.

THE Franklin Medal, so well known to all Boston boys, derives its origin and name from Benjamin Franklin. It was given by him for the encouragement of scholarship in the free schools of his native city. For more than eighty years this token of distinction has been annually awarded by the School Committee to a number of the most meritorious scholars in the highest class of each public school for boys, above the primary grade. In providing for the establishment of this Medal, Franklin desired to evince the grateful recollection which he retained to the close of his life, of the benefit he derived from the public schools, and at the same time to furnish to the pupils in these schools an incentive to stimulate them to make the best use of the means provided for their education. This Medal may be regarded, therefore, as a memorial of his constant affection for the place of his birth, while it has "rendered him a sort of Patron Saint to Boston school boys to the latest generation." Franklin's account of his own education, as related in his autobiography, may not be out of place here. He says :

"I was put to the grammar school at eight years of age, my father intending to devote me, as the tithe of his sons, to the service of the Church. My early readiness in learning to read (which must have been very early, as I do not remember when I could not read), and the opinion of all his friends that I should certainly make a good scholar, encouraged him in this purpose of his. My uncle Benjamin, too, approved of it, and proposed to give me all his short-hand volumes of sermons, to set up with, if I would learn his character. I continued, however, at the grammar-school not quite one year, though in that time I had risen gradually from the middle of the class of that year to be at the head of it, and farther was removed into the next class above it, in order to go with that into the third at the end of the year." This Grammar School is now known as the Latin School.

Franklin never outlived the warm attachment to his native city, nor did he forget the schools where he received his earliest instruction. In his old age he put the following provision in his will, which will embalm his memory in the hearts of the school-boys to the end of time.

"I was born in Boston, New England, and owe my first instructions in literature to the free grammar-schools established there. I therefore give one hundred pounds sterling to my executors to be by them, the survivors or survivor of them, paid over to the managers or directors of the free schools in my native town of Boston, to be by them, or those person or persons, who shall have the superintendence and management of the said schools, put out to interest, and so continued at interest for ever, which interest annually shall be laid out in silver medals, and given as honorary rewards annually by the directors of the said free schools, for the encouragement of scholarship in the said schools belonging to the said town, in such manner as to the discretion of the Selectmen of the said town shall seem meet."

In accordance with the conditions of this bequest, the interest of this legacy, now known as the "Franklin's School Medal Fund," has been appropriated annually to the purchase of silver Medals for meritorious pupils in the public schools. The amount of this fund is now one thousand dollars. The first Medals, though dated 1792, were not distributed till January, 1793.

The cuts in the frontispiece are representations of the size and designs of the Medals. Nos. 1 and 2 are fac-similes of the original design, as adopted in 1792, and drawn from the records of the School Committee, except the name of the recipient, which has been inserted as it stands at the head of the list. Probably the open book is intended as a symbol of the Reading Schools, and the pens crossed, of the Writing Schools. This supposition is rendered the more probable from the fact, that after the first year of the distribution, it was determined to adopt a different design for the Latin School, substituting for the above, "a pile of books, with the words—'*Detur Digniori*'—inscribed on the same side," and on the reverse, "*Franklin's Donation, adjudged by the School Committee of the Town of Boston to ———.*" An exact fac-simile of a medal for the Latin School, as awarded in 1809, is shown in cuts numbered 3 and 4. The dies now in use were executed in 1851, and are represented in cuts numbered 5 and 6. The medals are struck at the Mint in Philadelphia.

#### THE CITY MEDAL.

A City Medal was instituted in 1821, by a vote of the School Committee, for girls. It was simply an extension of the plan of the Franklin Medal, but it was abolished September 11, 1866. The first medal was engraved and in the shape of a hexagon. It is represented in cuts Nos. 7 and 8. Cuts Nos. 9 and 10 show the design last in use.

We are indebted largely to a report by Mr. John D. Philbrick, late Superintendent of Public Schools, for the facts, and frequently the language, in this paper, as well as for the use of the cuts which constitute the frontispiece.

S. A. G.

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#### THE AMERICAN TRADE DOLLAR.

THE American Trade Dollars have gained a wide circulation. At the Calcutta mint 233,000 of them have been received during three months of the present year.



## THE WASHINGTON MEDALS.

THE last number of the *Journal* contained a brief account of the Washington Medals, recently presented to the Massachusetts Historical Society, by the Hon. Peter Harvey. We take from the "Proceedings" the following description of these interesting Medals, prepared for the Society by Mr. W. S. Appleton.—[Eds.

I. GEORGIO WASHINGTON SVPREMO DVCI EXERCITVVM ADSERTORI LIBERTATIS COMITIA AMERICANA ; head of Washington facing the right ; below DU VIVIER PARIS. F. Rev. HOSTIBUS PRIMO FUGATIS ; in exergue BOSTONIUM RECUPERATUM XVII. MARTII MDCCLXXVI. ; at the left, Washington with four officers, all on horseback ; at the right, a fort, and near it two cannon,—on one DUVIV.,—and cannon-balls lying on the ground ; in the middle distance, soldiers under arms ; beyond is a view of Boston lying near the water, on which are several vessels just sailing away. Size 43.

In Congress, 25 March, 1776, sundry letters were read : " One from General Washington of the 19th, wherein he informs Congress, that on the 17th the enemy evacuated Boston, and our troops took possession of it : *Resolved*, that the thanks of this Congress, in their own name, and in the name of the thirteen United Colonies, whom they represent, be presented to his Excellency General Washington, and the officers and soldiers under his command, for their wise and spirited conduct in the siege and acquisition of Boston ; and that a medal of gold be struck in commemoration of this great event, and presented to his Excellency ; and that a committee of three be appointed to prepare a letter of thanks, and a proper device for the medal. The members chosen, Mr. J. Adams, Mr. Jay, and Mr. Hopkins." The dies are still in the French mint.

II. HORATIO GATES DUCI STRENUO ; in exergue COMITIA AMERICANA ; bust of Gates facing the left ; to the right below N. GATTEAUX. Rev. SALUS REGIONUM SEPTENTRIONAL. ; in exergue HOSTE AD SARATOGAM IN DEDITION. ACCEPTO DIE XVII. OCT. MDCCLXXVII. ; at the right Gen. Gates, to whom Gen. Burgoyne is giving his sword ; behind Gates are soldiers under arms, and near them an olive tree ; behind Burgoyne are soldiers laying down their arms ; on the ground a drum, flag, mortar and cannon-balls ; in the distance hills ; below to the left GATTEAUX F. Size 35.

In Congress, 4 November, 1777, "*Resolved*, That the thanks of Congress, in their own name, and in behalf of the inhabitants of the thirteen United States, be presented to Major-general Gates, commander-in-chief in the northern department, . . . and that a medal of gold be struck under the direction of the board of war, in commemoration of this great event, and in the name of these United States presented by the President to Major-general Gates."

III. ANTONIO WAYNE DUCI EXERCITUS ; in exergue COMITIA AMERICANA ; at the left an Indian Queen, who holds a mural crown in her left hand, and with her right presents a laurel-crown to Gen. Wayne ; at her feet are an alligator, a rope, and the shield of the United States ; below the general GATTEAUX. Rev. STONEY-POINT EXPUGNATUM ; in exergue XV JUL. MDCCLXXIX. ; a view of the assault including both sides of the river, the fort in the distance ; below at the left GATTEAUX. Size 34.

IV. JOANNI STEWART COHORTIS PRÆFECTO ; in exergue COMITIA AMERICANA ; at the right an Indian Queen, who presents a palm-branch to Major Stewart ; her left hand rests on and supports the shield of the United States, and at her feet are an alligator and a rope ; below the major GATTEAUX. Rev. STONEY-POINT OPPUGNATUM ; in exergue xv JUL. MDCCLXXIX. ; a view of the assault, a charge in the foreground ; below at the left GATTEAUX. Size 29.

V. VIRTUTIS ET AUDACIÆ MONUM. ET PRÆMIUM ; in exergue D. DE FLEURY EQUITI GALLO PRIMO SUPER MUROS RESP. AMERIC. D. D. ; a man in ancient armor standing in the ruins of a fort, with a short sword in right hand, and in left a flag, on which he places his right foot ; on a stone of the fort DU VIVIER S. Rev. AGGERES PALUDES HOSTES VICTI ; in exergue STONY-PT. EXPUGN. xv. JUL. MDCCLXXIX. ; a bird's-eye view of the fort ; beyond is the river with six vessels. Size 29.

In Congress, 26 July, 1779, letters were read announcing the capture of Stony Point, and it was "*Resolved, unanimously*, that a medal, emblematical of this action, be struck : That one of gold be presented to Brigadier-general Wayne, and a silver one to Lieutenant-colonel Fleury and Major Stewart respectively."

The next day Congress also "*Resolved*, That the board of treasury cause the medals in honor of the commander-in-chief and other officers of the United States, to be struck without delay, agreeably to the several resolutions of Congress on this subject."

VI. DANIELI MORGAN DUCI EXERCITUS ; in exergue COMITIA AMERICANA ; *dupre f.* ; at the left an Indian Queen, who places a laurel-crown on the head of General Morgan, who bends to receive it, resting his right hand on his sword ; behind them the shield of the United States, an olive-branch, cannons, a drum, trumpet, flags, &c., and at the right an open landscape. Rev. VICTORIA LIBERTATIS VINDEX. ; in exergue FVGATIS CAPTIS AVT CAESIS AD COWPENS HOSTIBVS XVII. JAN. MDCCLXXXI. ; DUPRE INV. ET F. ; a view of the battle, with General Morgan leading on a body of infantry, before whom the English are fleeing. Size 36.

VII. GULIELMO WASHINGTON LEGIONIS EQUIT. PRÆFECTO ; in exergue COMITIA AMERICAN. ; a view of the battle of the Cowpens, with Colonel Washington leading a charge of cavalry after the enemy ; in the air above a flying figure of Victory, with laurel-crown and palm-branch ; at right below the horse DUV. Rev. QUOD PARVA MILITUM MANU STRENUE PROSECUTUS HOSTES VIRTUTIS INGENITÆ PRÆCLARUM SPECIMEN DEDIT IN PUGNA AD COWPENS. XVII. JAN. MDCCLXXXI., in seven lines within a wreath of laurel, tied by a bow at top and bottom. Size 29. The dies are in the French mint.

VIII. JOH. EGAR. HOWARD LEGIONIS PEDITUM PRÆFECTO ; in exergue COMITIA AMERICANA ; Colonel Howard on horseback, before him a color-bearer running, and beyond them a flying figure of Victory, with laurel-crown and palm-branch ; below at left DU VIV. Rev. QUOD IN NUTANTEM HOSTIUM ACIEM SUBITO IRRUENS PRÆCLARUM BELLIÆ VIRTUTIS SPECIMEN DEDIT IN PUGNA AD COWPENS XVII. JAN. MDCCLXXXI., in seven lines within a wreath of laurel tied by a bow at top and bottom. Size 29. The dies are in the French mint.

In Congress, 9 March, 1781, *Resolved*, "That a medal of gold be presented to Brigadier-general Morgan, and a medal of silver to Lieutenant-



colonel Washington, of the cavalry, and one of silver to Lieutenant-colonel Howard, of the infantry of the United States ; severally with emblems and mottoes descriptive of the conduct of those officers respectively on that memorable day," viz. of the Cowpens.

IX. NATHANIEL GREEN EGREGIO DUCI COMITIA AMERICANA ; bust of Green in uniform facing the left. Rev. SALUS REGIONUM AUSTRALIUM.; in exergue HOSTIBUS AD EUTAW DEBELLATIS DIE VIII SEPT. MDCCLXXXI.; Victory with laurel-crown and palm-branch resting on her left foot on a broken shield, near which are another shield, flags, a broken sword, helmet, laurel-branch, &c.; to left DUPRE. Size 35.

In Congress, 29 October, 1781, "*Resolved*, That a British standard be presented to Major-general Greene, as an honorable testimony of his merit, and a golden medal emblematical of the battle and victory aforesaid," viz. of Eutaw Springs.

X. LIBERTAS AMERICANA ; in exergue 4 JUIL. 1776 ; a beautiful head of Liberty facing the left, with hair loosely streaming backwards ; over the right shoulder a pole, on which is a Phrygian cap ; on edge of bust DUPRE. Rev. NON SINE DIIS ANIMOSUS INFANS ; in exergue  $\frac{17}{9}$  OCT  $\frac{1777}{1781}$  ; the infant Hercules in his cradle, strangling two serpents, while Pallas protects him, with a spear in her right hand, and in her left a shield charged with the lilies of France, against which a leopard is throwing himself ; to right DUPRE. F. Size 30. This medal was struck in Paris under the direction of Franklin. See Proceedings for 1869-70, p. 301.

XI. BENJ. FRANKLIN NATUS BOSTON. XVII. JAN. MDCCVI.; bust of Franklin facing the left ; on edge of bust DUPRE. F. Rev. ERIPUIT CÆLO FULMEN SCEPTRUM QUE TYRANNIS, in four lines within a wreath of oak ; below SCULPSIT ET DICAUIT AUG. DUPRE ANNO MDCCLXXXVI. Size 29. The dies are in the French mint.

These medals were engraved by Dupre, Du Vivier, and Gatteaux, three famous French medallist artists of the time. Some statements concerning them are made in a small pamphlet on the "National Medals of America," published in 1854 for Thomas Wyatt. Unfortunately his reputation for accuracy is not so good as could be wished. He says that the medals "for General Wayne, Colonel de Fleury, and Major Stewart, were executed under the direction of Dr. Franklin, and those presented to Generals Washington, Gates, Greene, Morgan, Howard, and William Washington, were executed under the direction of Thomas Jefferson." I do not find the evidence of this, but have no reason to doubt the truth of the following statement by him, that, "At the time the gold medals were struck, the French Government presented a series in silver to General Washington, which medals, after the decease of the General, were offered for sale, and purchased by the late Hon. Daniel Webster, who kindly loaned them to the Publisher."

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*To the Editors of the Journal.*

In the American Museum for November, 1787, pages 493-5, (a monthly magazine printed in Philadelphia by Mathew Carey,) is a letter from David Humphreys, relating to several of the above medals, and I copy it for

preservation, as it seems to establish some points relating to the dies of these medals which have been overlooked, or lost sight of.

W. T. R. M.

*To the Printer of the American Museum :*

SIR,—I understand that a part, if not all, of the medals, which, in the course of the late war, were voted by Congress, to officers of distinguished merit, and for the execution of which I contracted with artists at Paris, have lately arrived in America. But not having seen any account published of the devices and inscriptions, I presume it will not be ungrateful to the public to receive some authentic information respecting these memorials of national glory. However superfluous the publication of the correspondence on this subject, with the Perpetual Secretary of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, might be deemed—it will not, I conceive, be improper it should be known that this learned Society, to whom a reference was made, entered on the discussion with the same alacrity as if the subject had been designed to illustrate the actions of their compatriots, or to immortalize some glorious events in the annals of their own nation. You will be at liberty to insert in your *Museum* the result of their deliberations.

In our free republics, certainly, nothing should be suppressed that can tend to awaken a noble spirit of emulation, to cherish the fine feelings of patriotism, to exhibit alluring examples for imitation, or to extend and perpetuate the remembrance of those heroic achievements which have ennobled the era of the American revolution. Few inventions could be more happily calculated to diffuse the knowledge and preserve the memory of illustrious characters and splendid events, than medals—whether we take into consideration the unperishable nature of the substance from whence they are formed, the facility of multiplying copies, or the practice of depositing them in the cabinets of the curious. Perhaps one improvement might be made. The sage and venerable Dr. Franklin, whose patriotic genius is active in old age, and ever prolific in projects of public utility, once suggested, in conversation with me, as an expedient for propagating still more extensively the knowledge of facts designed to be perpetuated in medals, that their devices should be impressed on the current coin of the nation.

Under the influence of such ideas, I shall claim the indulgence of my countrymen for bringing forward a communication which might possibly have come more satisfactorily from some other quarter. An apprehension that the subject might remain unnoticed, is my apology.

I am, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

DAVID HUMPHREYS.

*Mount Vernon, November, 1787.*

*Devices and Inscriptions of American Medals.*

The gold medal for General Washington represents the head of His Excellency, with this legend :

*Georgio Washington supremo duci exercituum, adsertori libertatis, comitia Americana.*

On the reverse.

The evacuation of Boston. The American army advances in good order towards the town, which is seen at a distance, while the British army flies



with precipitation towards the strand, to embark on board the vessels with which the road is covered. In front of the picture, on the side of the American army, General Washington appears on horseback, amidst a group of officers, to whom he seems to be pointing out the retreat of the enemy.

Legend.

*Hostibus primo fugatis.*

On the exergue.

*Bostonium recuperatum, die 17 Martis,*  
M.DCC.LXXVI.

The gold medal for General Gates represents the head of that General, with this legend :

*Horatio Gates, duci strenuo, comitia Americana.*

On the reverse :

The enemy's General, at the head of his army, who are grounding their arms, presents his sword to the American General, whose troops stand with shouldered arms.

Legend.

*Salus regionum Septentrionalium.*

On the exergue.

*Hoste ad Saratogam in deditionem accepto, die 17, Octobris,*  
M.DCC.LXXVII.

The gold medal of General Greene, represents the head of that General, with this legend :

*Nathanieli Greene, egregio duci, comitia Americana.*

On the reverse : a Victory treading under feet broken arms.

Legend.

*Salus regionum australium.*

On the exergue.

*Hostibus apud Eutaw debellatis, die 8 Septembris,*  
M.DCC.LXXXI.

The medal in gold for General Morgan, and those in silver for the Colonels Howard and Washington, were to be indicative of the several circumstances which attended the victory at the Cowpens, on the 17th of January, 1781, in conformity to a special resolution of Congress.

It may not be foreign to the purpose to add, that dyes have formerly been engraved, under the direction of Dr. Franklin, for striking the gold medal for General Wayne, and the silver medals for the Colonels DeFleury and Steward, emblematic of their gallant conduct in storming the works of Stony Point, sword in hand.

These are all the medals voted by Congress in the course of the war.

## COMPARATIVE VALUE OF SILVER COIN AND UNITED STATES CURRENCY.

THE following data, furnished by Dr. Linderman, director of the United States mint, explain the comparative value of silver coins and United States currency, both measured by the United States gold standard :

Fine silver is worth in gold at present about 125 cents per ounce, making the price of standard silver (900 thousands fine) 112 1-2 cents per ounce. The weight of two half dollars, as fixed by law, is 385 8-10 grains, and since 480 grains (one ounce troy) are worth 112 1-2 cents gold, two half dollars (385 8-10 grains) are worth 90 4-10 cents. With gold at 108 1-2, the currency value of two half dollars is 98 cents. The above calculation refers to silver coin—half and quarter dollars and dimes already issued.

For the out-turn from the Mint in fractional silver coin we will suppose 100 ounces of standard silver to be sold to the Mint at 120 cents (the existing Mint purchasing rate), payable in such coin—100 ounces standard silver bullion at 112 1-2 cents gold per standard ounce—\$112 50; add 8 1-2 per cent. premium on gold (9 56), which gives as the currency cost \$122 66.

This bullion, if sold to the Mint, would at the present purchasing rate (120 cents per ounce standard) return to the seller \$1 20, or \$2 06 less than cost. It will therefore be seen that, with the gold premium at 8 1-2 per cent. the price of standard silver must fall to about 109 1-2 cents, gold, per ounce before it can be converted, at a sufficient profit, into coins to be paid out at their nominal value, and circulate concurrently with United States currency. Silver bullion will go to the Mint for such coinage whenever it is the best market for it.

It should be added, that these coins are issued by the government at the rate of 124 4-10 cents per ounce standard, the difference between that rate and the purchasing price—120 cents per ounce—being the seigniorage to the government, the latter manufacturing the coin on its own account, and consequently defraying the expense of coinage.

The standard for the trade dollar is 420 grains, or 34 2-10 grains more than two half dollars, and is therefore, at the present market rate for silver, worth about 98 1-2 cents in gold, or 106 8-10 cents currency.

In all countries where gold is the standard or measure of value, silver coins are overvalued and of limited legal tender. In Great Britain the difference between the nominal and intrinsic value is about ten per cent., and the recent coinage laws of Germany, Norway, and Sweden and Denmark provide for a similar seigniorage.

The Latin States—France, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy—also issue a subsidiary silver coinage, the seigniorage being at the present value for silver nearly equal to that of Great Britain.

Subsidiary silver coins are intended for internal circulation, and not for export. They are not money of commerce, and do not leave the country of their issue until expelled by an inferior currency, as, for instance, excessive issues of irredeemable paper money.—*Washington Chronicle*.



## ORIGIN OF THE DOLLAR MARK.

A WRITER in a late number of the *Atlantic Monthly* has a curious paper on the origin of the dollar symbol (\$). In brief, his theory is that the two parallel upright marks may be traced back to the pillars of Hercules, and the S-like figure to a scroll intertwined around them. According to tradition, when the Tyrian colony landed on the Atlantic coast of Spain, and founded the ancient city of Gades, now Cadiz, Melcarthus, the leader of the expedition, set up two stone pillars as memorials, over which was built a temple of Hercules. As the temple increased in wealth, the stone pillars were replaced by others, made of an alloy of gold and silver, and these two pillars became, in time, the emblem of the city, as a horse's head became that of Carthage. Centuries later, when Charles V. became Emperor of Germany, he adopted a new coat of arms, in which the pillars of Gades or Cadiz, occupied a prominent position in the device. Hence, when a new coin, the *Colonnata*, was struck at the Imperial Mint, it bore the new device, two pillars, with a scroll entwined around them. This coin became a standard of value in the Mediterranean, and the pillars and scroll became its accepted symbol in writing. The two horizontal bars which cross the symbol of the English pound sterling, are also thought to have a similar origin. In the same paper the symbolic origin of the pillars of Hercules is traced far back into the remote era prior to the dispersion of the human race from its Asiatic birth-place. They are identified with the household pillars of the Scandinavians, and the idea from which the concrete embodiments spring is to be found alike in the Sanscrit Vedas and in the glowing imagery of the Hebrew poets. They are the symbols of day and night, of light and darkness, which to the dawning intelligence of the Arian races were evidences of the Omnipotent, and to the Jewish patriarchs the work of a revealed Creator.

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NEW IMITATION OF SILVER.

AN account is given of a new French process, by which, it is said, an article is produced which, in respect to color, specific gravity, malleability, ductility, sound and other characteristics, almost perfectly resembles silver.

This product is a compound of Copper, Nickel, Tin, Zinc, Cobalt and Iron, as follows: Copper, 71.00 parts, 16.50 of Nickel, 1.75 of Cobalt, 2.50 of Tin, 1.25 of Iron, and 7.00 of Zinc, and a small quantity of Aluminum, say one and a half per cent., may also be added. The manufacture is rather peculiar. The first step is to alloy the nickel with its weight of the copper and the zinc, in the proportion of six parts to ten of the copper. The nickel alloy, the iron, the rest of the copper, the cobalt, in the form of black oxide, and charcoal, are then placed all together in a plumbago crucible. This is now covered over with charcoal and exposed to great heat. When the whole is melted, the heat is allowed to subside, and the alloy of zinc and copper is added when the temperature is just sufficient to melt it. This done, the crucible is taken off the fire and its contents stirred with a hazel stick; the tin is then added, first

being wrapped in paper, then dropped into the crucible. The alloy is again stirred and finally poured into the moulds; it is now ready to be rolled and wrought the same as silver. Its superiority and beautiful lustre are said to be due to the cobalt.

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## LORD BALTIMORE'S MARYLAND COINAGE.

BY HENRY W. HENFREY.

MR. HENRY W. HENFREY sends the following communication to the July number of the *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, and we copy it from their pages. The efforts of the editors have been very successful, so far as the appearance of that magazine and its contributions to numismatic knowledge are concerned, and we trust also financially, though we are aware of the great difficulty attending the last, in all attempts to advance the public taste or knowledge in specialties. The extracts given by Mr. Henfrey were printed a few months ago, in the Maryland chapter of Mr. S. S. Crosby's Work on the "Early Coins of America," who seems to have prosecuted his researches in that direction almost simultaneously with Mr. Henfrey. [Eds.]

HAVING accidentally met with the subjoined extracts when engaged in searching the archives in the Public Record Office, London, for anything to illustrate my "*Medallic History of Oliver Cromwell*;" I am induced to publish them here as being perhaps interesting to collectors of American coins.

These orders are taken *verbatim et literatim* from the original entry Book of the Council of State, which sat from the 13th May, to the 13th October, 1659, during the Interregnum in England, and they relate to the silver coinage of shillings, six-pences, and groats, struck by Cecil Lord Baltimore for Maryland, and engraved by *Folkes* and *Ruding*, plate XXX. Nos. 6, 7, 8.

The present extracts appear to throw some new light upon the *date* when the Maryland silver coins were made, for they certainly prove that a quantity of this money was made in 1659, while the Rev. Rogers Ruding, in his *Annals of the Coinage*, suggests the date of 1652, or earlier. The Rev. Henry Christmas (in the London Numismatic Society's Journal) says that the Baltimore coinage did not *circulate* till 1660. However I will leave this question in the hands of numismatists better acquainted with the early coinage of America than myself.

The second order, which is dated the very next day after the first one, is expressed in less severe terms, and seems perhaps to have been intended to supersede the first-made order.

I cannot find any further notices of this matter among the records, and I suspect that the report of the Committee for Plantations was never made; since the Council was itself dissolved by Lambert on the 13th October, only eight days after the date of the last extract.

For an account of Richard Pight and his numerous proceedings against counterfeiters of coin during the Protectorate, see pp. 38-45 of my "*Numismata Cromwelliana*, or the Medallic History of Oliver Cromwell," now in course of publication.

14 Park Street, Westminster,

April 1, 1874.



## EXTRACT No. I.

Page 646, Entry Book No. 107, of the Council of State Interregnum.

"Tuesday, 4th October, 1659.

"Upon Information given by Richard Pight, Clerke of the Irons in the Mint, that Cicill Lord Baltimore and diverse others with him, and for him, have made and transported great sums of money, and doe still goe on to make more. Ordered, that a warrant be issued forth to the said Richard Pight for the apprehending of the Lord Baltimore and such others as are suspected to be ingaged w<sup>th</sup> him, in the said offence, and for the seizeing of all such moneys, stamps, tooles and Instrum<sup>ts</sup> for Coyning the same, as can be met w<sup>th</sup> and to bring them in safe custody to the Counsell."

## EXTRACT No. II.

Page 653 of the same book.

"Wednesday, 5th October, 1659.

"The Councell being informed that a great quantity of Silver is coyned into peeces of diverse rates and values, and sent into Maryland, by the Lo. Baltimore or his order. Ordered, that the said Lo. Baltimore be sumoned to attend the Comittee of the Councell for Plantacons, who are to inquire into the whole business, and to report the state thereof to the Councell."

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 THE CROSS ON COINS.

THE *London Art Journal* for June has an illustrated article on "The Cross, in Nature and in Art, its History, Ramifications, and various Aspects," by Llewellynn Jewitt, F.S.A., which proves that "in numismatics, the cross has been used from very early times,"—and if we accept his instancing the Jewish shekel as a proof—"from early pre-Christian times, a favorite device, whether of ornament or of symbolic meaning." The Jewish shekel bore on one side what is usually called "a triple lily or hyacinth," which forms a peculiarly pretty floral cross. Indeed, the examples of coins given are intended to prove that the coins of ancient Gaul, of Britain, of Spain, and other countries, centuries before the Christian era, bore crosses of various forms. It is shown that on Roman coins the cross is of frequent occurrence, upon early as well as on those of later periods, and that the curious and rude coins of the Vandal kings present a remarkable series of crosses of various forms. On Anglo-Saxon coins the cross was very generally used, and of diverse forms, some extremely simple, and others more elaborate and of great beauty. From the time of the Norman conquest downward through several reigns, the crosses on the reverse of English silver coins were varied in their form. The small coins being impressed with the cross on the reverse, were commonly called "crosses;"—thus, "He has not a *cross* in his pocket," meant "He has no *money* in his pocket." In this sense the term is used by Shakespeare, who makes Touchstone say to Celia: "For my part I had rather bear *with* you than *bear* you; yet I should *bear no cross* if I did bear you; for I think

you have no money in your purse.— *As You Like It. Act II., Sc. 4.* As we follow down the various reigns, the article shows that the cross becomes more elaborate, and that it forms the arms of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, with the Star of the Garter in the centre, and surmounted with the open arched crown.

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### JAPAN MINT.

THE Annual Report of the Director of the Imperial Mint at Osaka, Japan, has been published with details, showing that the Japanese are as active in improving their coinage as in adapting themselves to the new circumstances brought into existence by railways and under-sea telegraphs. The number of gold and silver pieces coined in 1873, was more than twenty-six million, worth more than twenty-nine million dollars. The value of the silver pieces is indicated by Japanese characters on one side, and by Roman numerals on the other. Excellence of quality and workmanship are alike cared for ; and by order of the Imperial Minister of Finance, specimens of the metals were sent to England with a request that they might be tested at the Royal Mint. The leading places in the Japanese mint are filled by thirteen Englishmen, who direct the native workmen, and find them apt to learn. Besides coining, they make assays of all kinds of minerals, including coal : and we are informed that laboratories are in successful operation, and that sulphuric acid is manufactured in quantities which will soon render importation from Europe unnecessary. It seems clear that ere long Japan will play an important part in the commerce and arts of the world.

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### MEDAL OF CAPT. NATHAN HALE.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics :*

IN the *Journal*, (Vol. viii. p. 91,) there is a query as to a medal of Capt. Nathan Hale. None was ever struck. But if merit were the test of medals, there would have been abundance, for this obscure revolutionary martyr of a century ago was, if the few existing records of him can be trusted, a person of many and striking excellences. He was handsome, strong, active, good tempered, high-principled, sensible, practical, and successful in his occupations of school teacher and soldier. A hundred years ago at this present writing, Hale was a school teacher in New London, Conn., on a salary of £70 *per annum*. When the war broke out the next year he left pleasant circumstances and good prospects to join the army ; when the opportunity came, a year later, he deliberately ran the much greater risks incurred by acting as a spy. His burial place is unknown ; a modest monument has been erected to him in his native town of Coventry, Conn. Few literary records of him remain ; the chief one is the small biography by Mr. I. W. Stuart, published at Hartford in 1856. Nor is any portrait of him known ; for the miniature long preserved



by the lady to whom he was betrothed, who died in 1845, has been lost. A commemorative medal—to return to the point at which this paragraph began—even though emblems and inscriptions may not be as interesting as a portrait, would be a graceful and appropriate tribute to a self-sacrificing patriot.

F. B. P.

*Boston, Aug. 8, 1874.*

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## TREASURE FROM THE DEEP.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics :*

I FIND a communication in your July number entitled "A Message from the Sea," which reminds me of a coin given me many years ago, which has similar incrustations and was attached to an iron spike. It was accompanied by the extract from a newspaper copied below, and it seems very probable that Mr. Gordon's coins were also a part of the treasure-trove of the San Pedro.

R. S.

### "SPECIMEN OF SPANISH TREASURE."

"We have more than once referred to the Yankee enterprise of procuring the treasure lost in the Spanish eighty-four gun ship, San Pedro Alcantara, in the year 1815, on the Spanish Main. This vessel had a large quantity of specie on board, and took fire in the spirit room, and blew up on the coast between the islands of Pearl and Margarita, killing nearly four hundred of the crew.

"The Company formed about two years ago, has succeeded in obtaining a considerable amount of specie, which seems to have been scattered in every direction by the explosion. Many of the Spanish dollars are found firmly imbedded in a sort of concrete mass, or incrustation, in which shells and coral are intermingled.

"We have lately seen some curious specimens which have recently been sent to this city, in which the dollars are firmly attached by this concrete, to iron spikes and cannon balls, presenting a most singular appearance, and furnishing at a glance a valuable practical lesson in geology. One of these specimens consists evidently of three grape shot, firmly united by this concrete substance, as hard as the hardest rock, and in which are several Spanish dollars imbedded."

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## SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

THE principal die in the new San Francisco Mint weighs almost fifteen tons, and is the largest ever made in the United States. It will be used for coining twenty-dollar pieces and the trade dollar. Two other fresh dies will be used for the ten-dollar pieces and for half and quarter-dollars, while the two in use at the present mint will be brought over to the new building for the dimes and half-dimes.—*New York Evening Post, August 22, 1874.*

## CUFIC COIN OF HAROUN AL RASCHID.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics :*

THERE is one oriental coin in my collection, the description of which may be interesting. It is a gold dinar of Haroun al Raschid, which was brought to this country by a missionary, and the characters on it have been translated by one of our oriental scholars.

Translation :—"There is no God but Allah alone, without an associate." "Mohammed is the Envoy of God, whom He hath sent with guidance and the religion of truth, in order to show that to be above every religion." "Mohammed is the Envoy of God." "In the name of God, this dinar was struck in the year one hundred and seventy-five."

It is a coin of the fourth year of the reign of Haroun al Raschid, A. D. 791-92. The mean value of the dinar in English money is 10s. 6d. s.

## AMERICAN MEDALS AND CABINET COINS.

COLLECTORS will be interested in the following Circular, issued from the Mint of the United States, Philadelphia, under the Coinage Act of 1873, and regulations approved by the Director of the Mint.

"All inquiries, orders and remittances must be sent to the Superintendent of the Mint at Philadelphia. The Medals and Coins will be in the responsible custody of one of his Clerks, who will also attend to the orders, reply to letters, and keep the accounts.

## RULES.

"1. The price of Medals, Proof Coins, Pattern Pieces, &c., shall be fixed by the Superintendent of the Mint, with the approval of the Director.

"2. No Coin or Pattern Piece shall be struck after the year of their date, or in any other metal or alloy than that in which the Coin was issued or intended to be issued, except experimental pieces in Copper or other soft metal to prove the dies, under the direction of the Superintendent. The dies shall be defaced at the end of each year, and *such impressions as the Engraver may find necessary to take while preparing the dies, shall be destroyed in the presence of the Superintendent when the dies are finished.*

"3. When a Pattern Piece is adopted and used in the regular coinage in the same year, it shall then be issued as a Proof, at a price near its current value; or if it comes out early in the year it will be placed in the regular Proof Set. The Superintendent will furnish, without charge, on application therefor, a Pattern Piece to any *Incorporated* Numismatic Society in the United States. In such cases if the pattern is in Gold or Silver, the value of the metal will be required.

"4. The price of the regular Proof Set of Gold Coins will be Forty-Three Dollars in Gold; the Proof Set of Silver and Minor Coins, Three Dollars in Silver, or the equivalent in Currency.

"A list of Medals with the Price thereof is annexed.

"JAMES POLLOCK, *Superintendent.*"



*List of Medals in Copper Bronzed, also in Gold and Silver, which may be obtained at the Mint.*

## ARMY.

SIZE. PRICE.

1. Washington before Boston, . . .	42	\$2 50
2. Maj. General Gates, for Saratoga, . . .	34	1 50
3. Gen. Morgan, for Cowpens, . . .	35	1 50
4. John Eager Howard, for Cowpens, . . .	28	1 50
5. Col. Wm. Washington, for Cowpens, . . .	28	1 50
6. Col. Geo. Croghan, for Sandusky, . . .	40	1 50
7. Maj. Gen. Harrison, for the Thames, . . .	40	1 50
8. Gov. Isaac Shelby, for the Thames, . . .	40	1 50
9. Maj. Gen. Scott, for Chippewa and Niagara, . . .	40	1 50
10. Maj. Gen. Gaines, for Fort Erie, . . .	40	1 50
11. Maj. Gen. Porter, for Chippewa, Niagara and Erie, . . .	40	1 50
12. Maj. Gen. Brown, for the same, . . .	40	1 50
13. Brig. Gen. Miller, for the same, . . .	40	1 50
14. Brig. Gen. Ripley, for the same, . . .	40	1 50
15. Maj. Gen. Macomb, Battle of Plattsburg, . . .	40	1 50
16. Maj. Gen. Jackson, Battle of New Orleans, . . .	40	1 50
17. Maj. Gen. Taylor, Palo Alto, . . .	40	1 50
18. Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Monterey, . . .	40	1 50
19. Maj. Gen. Taylor, for Buena Vista, . . .	56	3 00
20. Maj. Gen. Scott, for Battles in Mexico, . . .	56	3 00
21. Maj. Gen. Grant, . . .	64	8 00

## NAVY.

22. John Paul Jones, for Serapis, . . .	36	2 00
23. Capt. Thomas Truxton, for the action with the Frigate L'Insurgents, . . .	35	1 50
24. Capt. Hull, for Capture of Guerriere, . . .	40	1 50
25. Capt. Jacob Jones, for Capture of the Frolic, . . .	40	1 50
26. Capt. Decatur, for Capture of the Mace- donian, . . .	40	1 50
27. Capt. Bainbridge, for Capture of the Java, . . .	40	1 50
28. Capt. Lawrence, for Capture of the Peacock, . . .	40	1 50
29. Capt. Burrows, for Capture of the Boxer, . . .	40	1 50
30. Lieut. McCall, for Capture of the Boxer, . . .	40	1 50
31. Capt. Perry, Capture of British Fleet on Lake Erie, . . .	40	1 50
32. Capt. Elliott, for the same, . . .	40	1 50
33. Capt. Warrington, for Capture of the Epervier, . . .	40	1 50
34. Capt. Blakely, for Capture of the Rein- deer, . . .	40	1 50
35. Capt. MacDonough, Capture of the Brit- ish Fleet on Lake Champlain, . . .	40	1 50
36. Capt. Henley, for the same, . . .	40	1 50
37. Lieut. Cassin, for the same, . . .	40	1 50
38. Capt. Biddle, for Capture of the Pen- guin, . . .	40	1 50
39. Capt. Stuart, Capture of the Cyane and Levant, . . .	40	1 50
39½. Capt. Ed. Preble, before Tripoli, . . .	40	1 50

## MISCELLANEOUS.

40. Rescue of Officers and Crew, brig Somers, . . .	36	1 50
41. Capt. Ingraham, for Rescue of Martin Kozta, . . .	64	3 00
42. Shipwreck Medal, . . .	40	1 50
43. United States Coast Survey, for Gallan- try and Humanity, . . .	21	1 00
44. Japanese Embassy Medal, . . .	48	2 00
45. Dr. Frederick Rose, for Skill and Hu- manity, . . .	48	3 00
46. Allegiance Medal, . . .	18	25

## PRESIDENTIAL.

SIZE. PRICE.

47. Thomas Jefferson, . . .	47	\$2 50
48. James Madison, . . .	40	1 50
49. James Monroe, . . .	40	1 50
50. John Q. Adams, . . .	40	1 50
51. Andrew Jackson, . . .	40	1 50
52. Martin Van Buren, . . .	40	1 50
53. John Tyler, . . .	40	1 50
54. James K. Polk, . . .	40	1 50
55. Zachary Taylor, . . .	40	1 50
56. Millard Fillmore, . . .	40	1 50
57. Franklin Pierce, . . .	40	1 50
58. James Buchanan, . . .	48	2 00
59. Abraham Lincoln, . . .	48	2 00
60. Andrew Johnson, . . .	48	2 00
61. Ulysses S. Grant, . . .	48	2 00

## SUB-NATIONAL MEDALS.

62. Capt. Perry, (State of Pennsylvania,) for the Capture of the British Fleet on Lake Erie, . . .	40	1 50
63. Penn. Volunteers, Action on Lake Erie, . . .	40	1 50
64. Maj. Gen. Scott, (Commonwealth of Virginia,) . . .	56	3 00

## MISCELLANEOUS AMERICAN.

65. Col. Armstrong, for destruction of the Indian Village of Kittanning, . . .	27	1 00
66. Indian Peace Medal, . . .	27	1 00
67. Captains Creighton, Low and Stouffer, Wreck of Steamer San Francisco, . . .	47	2 00
68. Dr. Hosack, . . .	21	25
69. First Steam Coinage, . . .	16	25
70. Com. M. C. Perry, from Merchants of Boston, . . .	40	2 00
71. Pacific Railroad Medal, . . .	29	1 25
72. Emancipation Proclamation Medal, . . .	29	1 00
73. Field Medal, . . .	64	8 00
74. Dr. Joseph Pancoast, . . .	48	3 00
75. Grant's Indian Peace Medal, . . .	40	3 00
76. "Let us have Peace," . . .	29	1 25

## WASHINGTON MEDALS.

77. Presidency Relinquished, . . .	25	1 00
78. The Cabinet Medal, . . .	37	1 00
79. Time Increases his Fame, . . .	16	50
80. Commencement of Cabinet, . . .	12	25
81. Small Head of Washington, . . .	11	25

## FINE GOLD MEDALS.

*See Rule 3.*

Time Increases his Fame, . . .	16	12 00
Commencement of Cabinet, . . .	12	6 25
Washington and Jackson, . . .	10	4 50

## FINE SILVER MEDALS.

*See Rule 3.*

Cabinet Medal, . . .	37	6 00
Presidency Relinquished, . . .	25	3 00
Allegiance Medal, . . .	18	1 15
Time Increases his Fame, . . .	16	75
Commencement of Cabinet, . . .	12	30
Washington and Jackson, . . .	10	30
Washington and Lincoln, . . .	10	30
Washington and Grant, . . .	10	30
Washington Wreath, . . .	10	32
Lincoln and Grant, . . .	10	30
Lincoln Broken Column, . . .	10	30

The diameter of the medals is expressed by numbers, each of which indicates the sixteenth of an inch. Medals struck to order in gold, silver or bronze, from dies of public institutions. Gold medals, payable in gold coin; silver medals, payable in silver coin; bronze medals, in United States notes.

## NUMISMATICS AND ARCHÆOLOGY.

ONE cannot but notice the frequent examples which show the intimate connection between numismatics and archæology. The excavations constantly going on in various places on the continent and in the East, about the ruins of buried cities or for public works, are daily bringing to light many valuable relics of antique art, and with hardly less frequency are yielding interesting specimens of ancient coinage. A Roman aqueduct was lately laid bare in the excavations for the railway works from Payerne to Friburg, Switzerland. The aqueduct, which is built of cement, and is in perfect preservation, served to supply the old Aventicum (Avenches) with water from the small lake of Leedorf, in the canton of Friburg. A discovery of Roman remains, amongst which was a coin dating from the year 18 B. C., and another, very well preserved, from the time of Constantine the Great, was made at Soleure, in a house undergoing alterations.

A Frankish cemetery containing numerous burial places, has recently been discovered at Belfort. It appears to have occupied the site of a former Gallo-Roman village, and numerous fragments of armor and personal ornaments, mixed with Roman pottery, were found in the course of the excavations. Two tombs, one Gallo-Roman, and the other mediæval, have been discovered on the Roman road from Breith to Poitiers; the latter contained a large number of silver coins, chiefly of Philip VI. of Valois.

## THE WASHINGTON EVACUATION MEDAL.

(See Journal of Numismatics, Vol. IX, pp. 21 and 27.)

WE have recently been informed by a friend residing in Virginia, that a lady,—Mrs. N. E. S——, now in Philadelphia, has for sale the "Washington Evacuation Medal" in gold, and for which it is said she has been offered *five thousand dollars*.

## NEWSPAPER NUMISMATICS.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics :*

ON page 22, Vol. IX, I find a paragraph which reads:—"In a lot of stolen property awaiting claimants, in Cleveland, O., is or was a satchel containing about 200 *extremely rare* old Coins." Now, this is truly a newspaper item, and as usual is as correct as any of them that relate to numismatics. The facts in the case I will state for the benefit of the anxious readers of the aforementioned paragraph, (although it grieves me to blight the hopes of those who expected to get them,) that about the 1st of June, I received a note from Mr. J. W. Schmitt, Superintendent of Police, Cleveland, O., to the effect that the "*extremely rare old Coins*" were naught but "Copperheads," Canada Cents, English coppers, and a few United States Cents, and instead of "200" there were but 80 pieces, being of no value except for old copper. Hoping this will be acceptable as a correction,

I remain,

D. PROSKEY.

57 Courtlandt Street, N. Y.



## MEDALS OF QUEEN ANNE.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics :*

AT Brandon, on James River, in Prince George County, Va., the well known seat of the Harrison family for two centuries, and during this period renowned for its noble and generous hospitality, the visitor is gratified to find among other historic treasures a fine collection of portraits of English and American gentlemen and ladies renowned for their beauty, their accomplishments and achievements in war, literature and science. One of the most striking is a three-quarter length of Col. Daniel Parke, whose daughter was the first wife of Col. Wm. Byrd of Westover in Virginia. He is represented as dressed in the richest costume of the period, gold lace, embroidery, silk and satin, sword, ruffles, &c. From his neck is suspended by a ribbon the portrait of Queen Anne, which he received from her Majesty for bringing the news of Marlborough's victory at Blenheim. On a table near him are his shield and breastplate, and with the latter amidst a pile of gold chains are three gold meda's. One of these hangs over the edge of the table and is about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter. The side which is shown has upon it the armorial bearings of Scotland and the motto CRESCUNT CONCORDIA RES PARVÆ. If any of your readers can inform me in regard to such a medal I will be obliged.

Respectfully,

T. H. W.

*Richmond, Va., Sept. 5, 1874.*

## ENGLISH WAR MEDALS.

THE London Athenæum, in speaking of the contemplated English War Medals, says:—"It seems probable that the authorities are now paying some attention to the art aspect of the medals, if not of the coins, which are prepared for public service. Artistically speaking, there is not much to be said for the British coinage, for the vaunted perfection of the operations of our mint appear, characteristically enough, only in its mechanical arrangements; the result being that so many coins are struck with unexceptionable accuracy per hour, day after day and month after month. Usually, if anything can be more commonplace, not to say stupid, than our coins, it is our medals. But for the Ashanti war medal, one of our most capable artists has been invited to make the design required by the die-sinker. Mr. Poynter has accepted the commission, and will, no doubt, produce a fine work."

## SPECIE OR PAPER?

HAD Morton the fingers of *Midas* of old,  
Whose touch, it is said, would turn all things to gold,  
How happy for us! but alas! it appears  
That Morton of *Midas* has only the ears.

A HARD-MONEY Congressman condensed his speech by holding a ten-dollar greenback in one hand and a ten-dollar gold piece in the other, and asking, "Which will you have?"

## A NOTE FOR £1,000,000.

THE following extract from an account of a visit said to have been made to Samuel Rogers. the poet, is taken from "*Pen and Ink Sketches* : by a Cosmopolitan ;" published in Boston in 1845.

These *Sketches* were written by an Englishman, by the name of Ross, and, at the time of publication, were considered utterly untrustworthy. [Eds.

"But there were two objects in the room, which, more than any others, engrossed my attention; the one represented the enormous wealth of its possessor, and the other indicated his keen appreciation of the value of mind. These articles were simply two small pieces of paper, in gold frames. One of them was a Bank of England note for one million pounds sterling, and the other the original receipt of John Milton for five pounds, (the sum he received for the copyright of *Paradise Lost*, from Simmonds, the bookseller.) The bank note was one of the only four which were ever struck from a plate, which was afterwards destroyed. The Rothschilds have one impression; the late Mr. Coutts had another; the Bank of England the third, and, as I have said, Mr. Rogers decorates his parlor with the remaining one. There it hangs, within any one's reach—a fortune to many, but valueless to all excepting its owner. No one would think of stealing it, for it would be only as so much waste paper. It never could be negotiated without detection, and, were it destroyed by fire, from its peculiar character no loss would ensue to Mr. Rogers. At his word, however, it might be transformed into a golden shower. He, alone, is the magician who can render it all-powerful for good or evil." pp. 25-26.

## THE AGASSIZ MEDAL.

AN engraving of the Agassiz Medal, recently struck at the United States Mint in honor of the distinguished scholar whose bust it bears, is to be found in "*Frank Leslie's*" illustrated weekly for the 19th of September last. The size of the Medal is about 28 by the American scale. The obverse has a bust of Agassiz facing the observer's right, with the name AGASSIZ on the left; below the bust in small letters W. BARBER. The reverse has the legend TERRA MARIQUE DUCTOR, INDAGATIONE NATURÆ, around a laurel wreath, within which are the words NA. 1807. OB. 1873. in two straight lines; above them a classic lamp, and between them two inverted torches, crossed. In the exergue, two crossed branches of cypress. The translation of the legend is, "A leader in the close investigation of nature, by land and sea."

## UNDERGROUND MEDALS.

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics :*

So many go to see London, (not as we used to do in play,) that it may be well to give your readers a word of caution. In passing along where they are digging out old basements, or making excavations, a workman may ask



your attention to a very curious coin or medal which his spade has just turned up. He will be specially apt to do so, if he sees you are from "the States;" and they all know a Yankee at first glance, just as surely as we know an Englishman. He cannot tell what it is, but you can have it for two shillings.

Just such a *find*, consisting of two leaden tokens or medals, was lately offered for sale at the Cabinet of the Mint. The pieces made a good show, and had a good endorsement. The latter was in the shape of a newspaper flourish, which I will not send you, because it gives the name of the learned Professor (in one of our large cities) who translated the inscriptions, and explained the devices. Sufficient to say, they gave the names and faces of two Anglo-Saxon kings, never heard of before; and the larger piece, in which the king was armed with sword and cross, was "intended for his soldiers, going to the Crusades." It bore the date 1000, and was therefore struck long enough in advance.

They looked old enough, and barbaric enough, to belong to that very age. And yet, I thought a little more scholarship ought to be exercised upon them before making a purchase. So with the owner's consent, I sent impressions in gutta percha to an esteemed correspondent in the medal department in the British Museum, to have his experience and judgment.

Here I would copy the reply, but cannot just now lay hands upon it. The amount of it was, that the medals were an imposture; the legends had no sense or meaning whatever; and they were just such pieces as are constantly fabricated in some of the manufacturing towns, and sold very cheap to the London laborers, on purpose to be dug up.

And, as if to "pour water on a drowned mouse," it was added, that the date alone was enough to condemn it, since there was no use or knowledge of Arabic figures (1000) for nearly three centuries after that, in England, or any part of Europe except Moorish Spain.

I have charity enough to believe, that the translator only meant to help the humbug along, and gratify the lucky holder of the prizes. When I communicated to the latter the reply sent to me, he "believed the British Museum did not know anything about it," and wished the pieces returned. Probably there was a spirit of rivalry, as he has a museum of his own.

*U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, Sept. 7.*

W. E. D.

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## MODERN ANTIQUES.

(See Journal of Numismatics, Vol. VII, page 4.)

IN view of the fact that these counterfeits are again making their appearance, the following slip, cut from a paper of the time when they first showed themselves, is worth reprinting.—EDS.

"It is well known that the silver coinage of Massachusetts colony, struck in the 17th century, and known as the 'Pine tree money,' is in great request among coin collectors and commands a liberal price. Their eager desires have been more than satisfied by the sudden appearance of a goodly number of complete sets, from the twelve-pence down to the penny. They are unfortunately so well executed as to be likely to deceive, being of standard

silver, discolored as if they had been buried, and partially defaced, as if by wear. But by careful inspection it is evident that the dies have been prepared for the terms required. An *experienced* collector would shake his head at them the moment they were placed before him."—*Philadelphia Inquirer*, August, 1856.

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### GOLDEN DREAMS.

WRECKED and sunken treasure ships have always an attraction for a certain class of adventurers. Like the family estates in England which are waiting for American heirs, and will probably wait till Doomsday, these lost vessels are constantly exciting the avarice of those who have but little to lose and everything to gain, and there seems to be folly enough to float the companies formed to raise the gold, though but little treasure ever comes to daylight. It would be a curious calculation, should some one reckon how much good money has been spent in plans of this nature, and we incline to think that the silver wasted would probably equal the silver lost. The latest folly in this direction is detailed in the account which describes the plans of a company to be formed to raise the treasures which are believed to be still lying in the *Lutine*, a ship that went down about one hundred years ago in the *Zuyder Zee*. On the island of *Urk* a special station for observation is to be erected, in order to snatch the favorable moment in which the work of diving can be undertaken, a moment which occurs only occasionally during the year. The man who has placed himself at the head of the undertaking, *Vermeulen*, claims that he has a special diving apparatus with which work can also be done under the sand. The wreck of the ship is now estimated at 12,000,000 gulden, (£1,000,000,) in ready money, while about fifty years ago about eighty millions was brought to light.

Q. R.

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### THE TASTE FOR COLLECTING.

THERE is no reason that collecting should be perverted. On the contrary, there can hardly be a greater safeguard to a young man entering life than the possession of a taste, especially a taste for art. Since the days of *Ovid* it has been commended, and considering how many boys learn it with their early rules of grammar, it is surprising how few afterwards apply it. About forty years ago, a young gentleman, with a moderate allowance from his father, took a fancy to some china at a shop in *Hanway street*. He mortgaged half his quarter's income to buy it. His father and his friends, who would not have been the least put out if he had lost twice as much in a bet, looked aghast at the purchase. It was downright madness, wanton extravagance, to give fifty pounds for a couple of trumpery jars. But the same pair was sold at *Christie's*, lately, for a sum which paid principal, interest at twenty per cent. for forty years, and something over. The possession of knowledge is the first requisite in forming a collection, and the habit of acquiring even useless knowledge is not to be despised. Nothing can have a



better effect on the growing mind than a conviction, however impressed, that knowledge is money. The judicious collector must know something, if it is only about china jugs or snuff-boxes. And though a little knowledge in an important matter is dangerous, a profound knowledge of what is comparatively unimportant may lead on to fortune. Few men who have distinguished themselves have been without a collection, or at least a taste. John Selden formed a library. The duke of Wellington loved music. One of the greatest living statesmen is a judge of china. The first financier in Europe collects enamels. The busy man finds his greatest relaxation in such pursuits. Without being frivolous, they afford a relief from serious cares. Walpole and Richelieu formed galleries as refuges from affairs of state. It may be a question how far education neglects this subject. The early development of a turn for collecting, which was noticed in our opening sentence, is perhaps worth more consideration from those who bring up children than has yet been given to it. Monograms and postage stamps may in this way be among the civilizing agents of our time.—*London Saturday Review*.

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### CANADIAN MEDAL.

(See Journal of Numismatics, Vol. IX. page 1.)

*Editors of Journal of Numismatics :*

I FIND in my collection of Canadian medals the following piece, which is not described in either Mr. Appleton's or Mr. Sandham's "Historic Medals of Canada." It was formerly in the Mickley collection, but was not included in the public sale. Its execution is equal to that of the other medals struck by the Society for Promoting Arts and Commerce. *Obv.* GEORGE II KING. Head to left. *Rev.* CANADA SUBDUED. In exergue, MDCCLX S·P·A·C . In the field a pine tree with on the left a beaver, and on the right a disconsolate woman seated on the ground with her back to the tree. Size 24 : copper.

*Cambridge, July 20.*

H. W. H.

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### EASTERN COINS.

WE cut from the BOSTON DAILY ADVERTISER, of September 9, 1874, the following item :—

"THE well-known numismatic cabinet of the Museum at Jena has recently been materially enriched by the presentation on the part of the Grand Duke of Saxony of the extensive collection of Chinese and Japanese coin made by Herr J. Von Siebold during his prolonged residence in Japan. This unique collection, which is arranged chronologically, and extends from the year 221 B. C. to the present time, is essentially Japanese, although it contains genuine Chinese coins down to a comparatively recent period. This is owing to the singular fact that the Japanese, like some of the other nations occupying lands near the empire of China, made use of Chinese money as their only currency."

## MEDALS FOR THE HEROES OF MILL RIVER.

AFTER the excitement following the breaking away of the Mill River Dam, near Haydensville, Mass., there was much discussion as to whether or not the four men who were first to sound the note of warning to the villages had shown great bravery. They were poetized and lauded on one side, and on the other detractors arose who wished to rob them of their fame. The best judges of the value of the services rendered should be the parties served, and they have announced their appreciation of the prompt action which saved their lives and lives dearer than their own, in a manner at once substantial and appropriate. A number of citizens—among them Mr. William Skinner of Haydensville—have united in presenting to each of the heroes of Mill River an elegant gold medal commemorating the service performed. On the obverse is engraved a representation of the "ride for life," where the horse and rider are pursued by the raging waters which are spending the gathered energy of months in a single moment; on the reverse the name of the recipient, surrounded by a wreath in which the laurel and marshmallow—emblems of humanity and courage—are blended. The names are as follows: Collins Graves, Jerome Hillman, George Cheney and Myron Day.

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## FRENCH SATIRICAL PIECE.

THE authorities who so promptly attempted to repress the circulation of coins bearing a likeness of the French Prince Imperial, will probably be more lenient with the coppers, affecting to be of ten centimes, which have recently got into a certain circulation in France, and which are attracting some attention. They bear the head of Napoleon III in a Prussian helmet. Around the neck is a dog's collar with a ring. Upon it is inscribed "Sedan." The circular legend is "Napoleon III, le Miserable; 80,000 prisonnaires." On the reverse an owl perched on a cannon; around "Vampire Française, 2 Dec. 1851. Septembre, 1870."

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## CHINESE BRONZES.

THE beautiful patina produced upon the bronzes from China and Japan has been examined by M. Henri Morin of the Paris Conservatory. He finds that lead enters largely into the composition of these bronzes. In some specimens as much as twenty per cent. was found. Those bronzes which contained eighty parts of copper, ten parts of lead, four parts of tin, and two parts of zinc, were found to be of close and beautiful grain; and when heated in a muffle, it quickly takes the dark patina, which has been hitherto thought to be a varnish.

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A PAPER at Elgin says that a man's social standing in that town is graded by whether he drops a ten-penny nail or a quarter into the church contribution-box.



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

CAN any of our readers give us any information in relation to a 10/ silver piece, said to have been struck under Charles I., (1625 to 1649,) with a view of the City of Oxford under the horse?

AN ancient Spanish dollar was recently found on Gallows Hill, Salem, by Mr. William Leavitt. On the obverse is a medallion portrait, with the inscription Carolus III. (who reigned from 1759 to 1788). The reverse has been filed smooth, and a ship under full sail very handsomely engraved upon the smooth surface, with an English flag at the stern, and at the bottom the name Galatea.—*Boston Advertiser*, Aug. 8.

THE last bulletin published by the municipal archaeological commission of Rome is entirely devoted to an enumeration of the articles discovered in the excavations made for the construction of the new quarters of the city, and which relics are still awaiting their classification in the different museums. Among them we notice the following: 133 æs, 298 pieces of silver, 1 of gold, 9690 bronze imperials, 20 of copper. Antiquaries and historical students everywhere will appreciate the services of this commission, whose labors have supplied great facilities for the pursuit of their favorite studies.

A CUBAN dollar is now worth only thirteen cents, but they keep on calling it a dollar just for the fun of the thing. Yes, and the United States dollar is worth to-day but eighty-nine cents, and "we keep on calling it a dollar just for the fun of the thing."

A BOY found a gold dollar on an ant hill in the old commissary building at Fort Fillmore, New Mexico, a short time since. The following day three dollars were found in the same place. They had evidently been brought up by the ants. Search was made, and a small wooden box, badly decayed, containing one hundred and eighty gold dollars was found about a foot below the surface.

MINT DROPS.—Almost a score of employes have been discharged from the Mint, at Philadelphia.

GOLD is money the world over and paper is not money the world over. Think it all over, with statements that it is, and still it is not money. The reason is plain. Paper has no inherent value. There is enough more where the last lot came from, and no man knows how much of it will be forthcoming.

IT is stated in the published proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, under the account of the Washington Medals recently presented to that institution by Mr. Harvey, that the dies of several of those medals—the Washington Evacuation medal, the Col. Wm. Washington medal, and the Franklin and Howard medals—are in the *French* mint. Are not these dies our national property? If they are, should they not be in *our* mint? Perhaps some of your Philadelphia friends can answer these queries.

GLYPS.

## EDITORIAL.

IN a coin sale by Bangs, Merwin & Co., on the 24th of September last, we notice that lot 210 is described as follows:—"Samaritan shilling. Rev. Pine Tree. Not offered as having been struck at the time of the Pine Tree money, but very well struck, and very rare in this metal [gold]." This piece we have no doubt is one of Wyatt's fabrications. It is well known that the Good Samaritan piece was not a *coin*, and all which were ever struck in gold, (and no one knows how many beside,) came from the same unscrupulous hand with other pieces already described in our pages, [See the article on page 43 of this number—"Modern Antiques,"] and were got up to deceive unsuspecting collectors.

WE have received from William Lincoln, 239 High Holborn, London, his Catalogue (18mo) of Foreign and Colonial Stamps, &c., &c. Accompanying it was a fac-simile of the same, of one-fourth the size, by Photo-Lithography, done by Dujardin, and printed by Barousse, in Paris. This is truly a Diamond Edition.

SINCE our last issue we have been favored with a visit from Mr. Joseph J. Mickley, the veteran collector of Medals and Coins, of Philadelphia, who passed several days in our city. During his stay of some two years in different parts of Europe, 1869-1872, he made a collection of coins of the countries that he visited. Mr. M. is much interested in historical studies, and is in receipt of some interesting and valuable papers from Stockholm relating to the early settlement of the Swedes on the Delaware, which he is now translating with a view of publishing. He has also been engaged on a work lately published by the Historical Society of Pennsylvania—"A History of New Sweden; or, the Settlement on the River Delaware," translated and edited by William M. Reynolds, D. D., who speaks in very complimentary terms of the aid rendered him by Mr. Mickley, who is familiar with the Swedish language.

AMONG the early collectors named in the last number of the *Journal*, the Hon. Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Reading, Pa., was mentioned. A letter to James Hall, Allentown, Pa., dated Nov. 18, 1849, says that he had a collection of coins numbering two thousand and forty-three, of which forty-nine were gold, one thousand one hundred and twenty in silver, three hundred and ninety-two in billon and copper, two hundred and forty-three dollars and one hundred and fourteen half dollars.

THE tenth and probably the last number of Mr. Crosby's work on Early American Coins is in press, and we solicit for it the patronage of Collectors as being the most complete and accurate publication of the kind. The illustrations by the Heliotype process have been carefully and judiciously selected, giving an exact fac-simile of the coins. A list of the patrons of the work will be appended to this number.

COLLECTORS of Engravings will find at A. O. Crane's, 98 Kingston Street, corner of Essex Street, a variety of old and curious prints. They may not have the good fortune to discover among the mass an Albert Durer—as an experienced connoisseur chanced to a short time ago—but they may find something curious and well worth buying.

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### CURRENCY.

A GOOD heart's worth gold.

A RARE JEWEL—Consistency.

RARE COINS—Coins of truth.

CURRENT NOTES—Greenbacks.

GOOD bones are better than gold.

A BAD OMEN—To owe men money.

MANY a man is rich without money.

A VIRTUOUS woman is a crown to her husband.

A HANDFUL of right is better than a sackful of gold.

BALLOONS do not cost much; they are made for ascent.

DOLLARS and Sense do not necessarily follow each other.

SOME men will do anything for money—even good actions.

COINS, postage stamps, autographs, &c., lead young people toward rational tastes and occupation.

THOUGH all that glitters be not gold, the glitter of more gold would be light whereby to settle the financial question.

THE MEANEST MAN—one who promised his son a dollar to take a dose of castor oil, and then paid the debt in a counterfeit bill.

"OLD CHINA" is the rage in London. A few weeks ago, 6000 guineas were given for two Sevres vases by a lavish purchaser.

MONEY was lately dreadfully scarce with some folks in the large cities; but everybody was anxious to go into the country for a little change.







VARIETIES OF VERMONT COINAGE.



A M E R I C A N  
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

A N D

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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No. 3.

VERMONT COINAGE.

WE are indebted to Mr. S. S. CROSBY for his kind permission to reprint the following article on Vermont Coinage from his exhaustive work on "The Early Coins of America," now about completed, and also for the use of the cuts illustrating it.—[Eds.]

THE first State that can be said to have issued a coinage of copper was Vermont,—not one of the original thirteen States, neither was she then considered one of the "United States of America," not having been admitted to the Union until 1791.

A petition was presented by Reuben Harmon, Jr., June 10th, 1785, \* \* \* praying for leave to coin a quantity of copper. \* \* \* A Bill was brought in June 15th, \* \* \* and the record of the passage of this bill occurs upon the same day :—"A bill entitled an Act granting to Reuben Harmon, Jun. Esq. : a right of coining copper and regulating the same, being concurred by Council, was read, and passed into a law of the State." \* \* \* \*

The coins issued by Harmon under this act were of the following descriptions, and constitute the first type of the Vermont coins :

TYPE NO. 1, OBVERSE.

Device,—The sun rising from behind a range of wooded mountains, a plough in the field beneath.

Legend,—VERMONTS . RES . PUBLICA . 1785 .

REVERSE.

Device,—An eye within a small circle, from which issue twenty-six rays, thirteen long, their points intersecting a circle of thirteen stars, and thirteen short, between the stars and the centre.

Legend,—STELLA . QUARTA . DECIMA .

Borders beaded or milled, edge plain ; size, 17 ; weight, 111 grains.  
[Fig. 1.]

Of this there are two pairs of dies : on one, one ray of the sun points at the period after RES ; in the other, a rarer variety, it points to the right of the period. On the last die a short dash or break usually follows the figure 5, as shown in the cut. A slight break follows DECIMA, on its reverse.

The reverses may be distinguished by the ray nearest the letter Q, which in the first variety points at Q, and on the second, more towards the U.

The next variety has the legend, VERMONTIS . RES . PUBLICA . 1785 . It has no marked peculiarity beyond the legend itself. One ray upon the reverse points at the left part of the Q.

Size, 17 ; weight, 117 grains. [Fig. 2.]

Each of the pieces just described has eight trees on the obverse, and the rays upon the reverses are all cuneiform, or wedge-shaped.

From another pair of dies we have seen but one impression, which is owned by J. Carson Brevoort, of Brooklyn. It is too much worn to represent satisfactorily. The legend on the obverse encircles the device and date ; the hills appear to be thickly wooded, the sun rises at the left—on all others it is at the right—and a line separates the date from the device. Instead of an eye in the centre of the reverse, this has the face of a sun : the rays are single pointed, and composed of fine lines of unequal length. Legends,—VERMONTIS RES PUBLICA and STELLA QUARTA DECIMA.

We have seen two specimens, apparently counterfeits of that last described, but cast, and of very rude workmanship.

1786.

The third variety of this type has the legend, VERMONTENSIMUM . RES . PUBLICA . 1786 . and that of the reverse, STELLA . QUARTA . DECIMA .

Size, 17 ; weight, 123 grains. [Fig. 3.]

This variety is found with three obverse dies, and two of the reverse. Of these, one has seven trees, and the U of PUBLICA double-cut below ; another, nine trees, the U double-cut at the left, and the date close under the ploughshare ; the third has nine trees, and the figure 1 of date double-cut at the right, but much to left of ploughshare. The reverses both have thirteen rays of many fine lines ; one ray of that found with the first obverse, pointing just right of Q, on the other, found with the two other obverses, it points full to left of that letter, and the legend reads,—QUARTA . DECIMA . STELLA .

Before the expiration of the right first granted him, Harmon sent in a petition for the extension of his privilege, \* \* \* which was granted for a farther term of eight years. \* \* \* \*

The Legislature having by the terms of the last grant designated new devices and legends to be placed upon the coins, those next issued constitute another type, of which also there are several varieties.

#### TYPE NO. 2. OBTVERSE.

Device,—A head, on some facing to the right, on others to the left.

Legend,—VERMON AUCTORI OR AUCTORI VERMON

#### REVERSE.

Device,—The goddess of liberty, seated, facing left, with olive branch and staff.

Legend,—INDE ET LIB

In exergue,—The date,—1786, 1787, or 1788.

Borders serrated, edges plain. \* \* \* \*

In size these coins range from 16 to 17, the heavier specimens varying in weight from 120 to 141 grains, and by far the larger portion of them, when



but little worn, exceeding the stipulated weight of 111 grains. [Figs. 4, 5, 6, and 7.]

There are three varieties with the date of 1786, three of 1787, and six of 1788. One of 1786, is known as the "baby head." [See Fig. 4.] The others of that year have heads much like the common varieties of the Connecticut cents. Figure 5 represents their obverse only.

There is little peculiarity to be noted in the coins of 1787, except in one, the obverse of which is from the same die with one of 1786. Its reverse has a break nearly obliterating the date. Figure 6 represents one of this year.

The coins of 1788 are also much alike, with the exception of those punctuated with stars, most of which are quite rare. Figure 7 shows a variety of this date.

We have seen one specimen of this date in brass.

The reverse of one variety of 1788, is found with one of the Connecticut obverses of 1787.

A very rare piece, the origin of which is unknown to us, has for its obverse a die similar to the more common dies of this mint, but with reverse,

Device,—The goddess of liberty, seated, facing right, with scales of justice extended in her left hand; the staff, with liberty cap and flag, in her right.

Legend,—IMMUNE COLUMBIA.

In exergue,—1785.

This piece may have been produced by muling a discarded die of the Vermont mint, with the Immune Columbia. It is accurately represented at Figure 8.

The coins of this mint, and, in fact, those of most, if not all, of the other State mints, are frequently found struck upon other coins,—most commonly British halfpence, though frequently Nova Constellatio, or coins of some other State, producing curious combinations of letters without adding value to the specimens. Upon some of these, the legends and dates of both dies appear.

\* \* \* \* \*

Reuben Harmon, Jr., came from Suffield, Conn., in company with his father, Reuben Harmon, Senr., about the year 1768, and settled in the North east part of Rupert, Vt. He was a man of some note and influence while there. At a meeting of the inhabitants of the New Hampshire Grants, held at Dorset, Sept. 25, 1776, initiatory to their Declaration of Independence, Mr. Reuben Harmon, (probably Jr.,) was one of the representatives from Rupert. He was representative in the Vermont Legislature for Rupert in 1780, was justice of the peace from 1780–90, and held several minor offices. In the year 1790 or thereabouts, he left Rupert, for that part of the State of Ohio called New Connecticut, and there died.

His Mint House was located near the north-east corner of Rupert, a little east of the main road leading from Dorset to Pawlet, on a small stream of water called Millbrook, which empties into Pawlet River. It was a small building, about sixteen by eighteen feet, made of rough materials, sided with unplanned and unpainted boards. It is still standing, but its location and uses are entirely different from what they were originally. Its situation at present is on the border of the adjoining town of Pawlet whither it was long since removed, and what was once a coin house is now a corn house.

Colonel William Cooley, who had worked at the goldsmith's trade in the

city of New York, and who afterwards removed to Rupert, made the dies and assisted in striking the coin. \* \* \* \*

A letter from Julian Harmon, a grandson of Reuben Harmon above referred to, gives the following additional particulars. "The Mint House stood on Pawlet River, three rods from his father's house—story and a half house, not painted—a furnace in one end for melting copper and rolling the bars, &c.; in the other (west) end, machinery for stamping,—in the centre that for cutting, &c. The stamping was done by means of an iron screw attached to heavy timbers above, and moved by hand through the aid of ropes. Sixty per minute *could* be stamped, although thirty per minute was the usual number. Wm. Buel assisted in striking the coins. Three persons were required for the purpose, one to place the copper, and two to swing the stamp. At first, the coins passed two for a penny, then four—then eight; when it ceased to pay expenses, the British imported so many of the 'Bung Town Coppers,' which were of a much lighter color. My father, Dr. John B. Harmon, also thinks there was a plough upon one side of the coins of his father, who removed to Ohio in 1800, and engaged in making salt, at the 'Salt Spring Tract,' in Weathersfield Township, Trumbull Co., which he continued to his death, Oct. 29, 1806, in his fifty-sixth year." \* \* \* \*

In 1787, a manufactory of "hardware," known as Machin's Mills, was established at New Grange, Ulster County, now Newburgh, N. Y., the principal purpose of which is supposed to have been the coinage of copper.

This mint had no legal connection with that of Vermont, but its managers had business relations with the persons conducting the coinage of that State, and the little known of its history is so interwoven with that of the coiners of the Vermont money, that we introduce the papers relating to it.

Eager writes, (History of Orange County,) "Orange Lake \* \* \* was also called Machen's Pond. Captain Machen first opened the outlet of the pond, and erected a manufactory to make coppers for change and circulation. \* \* \*

"Capt. Machen, we believe, was an Englishman, and came out before the Revolution as an officer in the British service. During the war he entered the American army as an engineer, and was employed by Congress in 1777, in erecting fortifications in the Highlands, and in stretching the chain across the river at West Point. After the war he came and located at the pond. His operations there, as they were conducted in secret, were looked upon at that time with suspicion, as illegal and wrong."

Mr. Bushnell supplies some interesting information relative to this coining establishment. He says:—

"The Mint House, at Newburgh, Ulster County, N. Y., was situated on the east side of Machin's Lake or Pond, about one eighth of a mile distant from the pond. The building was erected in 1784, by Thomas Machin, and was still standing in 1792, at which time the rollers, press and cutting machine were taken out. The coins were struck by means of a large bar loaded at each end with a five hundred pound ball, with ropes attached. Two men were required on each side, making four in all, to strike the pieces, besides a man to set the planchets. The metal of which the coins were struck, was composed of old brass cannon and mortars, the zinc being extracted from the copper by smelting in a furnace. About sixty of the coins were struck a



minute. The sloop 'Newburgh,' (Capt. Isaac Belknap,) carried for a number of years the coining press, as part ballast. The coins were made by James F. Atlee. Many of them bore the obverse GEORGIUS III. and reverse INDE ET LIB. Others bore the figure of a plough on one side. The mint ceased operations in the year 1791."

It is supposed that the coins here mentioned as bearing the figure of a plough, were some of the Vermont coins with that device, and there is strong reason to believe that Atlee, who is said to have made the dies of all the coins struck at Newburgh, made dies for others of the Vermont coins..

The pieces with the obverse GEORGIUS III. are of two varieties: the head upon the first of these closely resembles that upon the more common varieties of the Vermont coins; its legend is, GEORGIUS • III • REX •

The reverse is from a die \* \* \* found upon coins attributed both to Vermont and Connecticut.

The other, a more common variety of this piece, has a smaller head, and the legend GEORGIUS III. REX.

The reverse of this is identical with that found upon two pieces classed as Connecticut coins. The legend is INDE • ET • LIB •

We have found this reverse die in its perfect condition, used with the obverse just described: it next appears, with cracks across I and B, with an •AUCTORI. CONNEC• face to right, until this obverse die became useless by reason of a break; it is again found, and in a still more defective condition, now having breaks in E of ET, at the foot of the goddess, and a slight crack at her chin, used with the GEORGIUS III. REX., and lastly, as proved by the extension of the breaks already noted, particularly that at the foot of the goddess, it is found with obverse •AUCTORI. • • CONNEC. • face to left. Here its endurance seems to have been exhausted, as the break last mentioned is so extended as to render it probable that it could have been of little further service.

It is probable, judging from the facts just noted, that many pieces now classed as Connecticut coins, are counterfeits from this mint; and it is not unlikely that the VERMON AUCTORI with reverse BRITANNIA • as well as many of the counterfeit halfpence of George III., formed part of the "hardware" manufactured at Newburgh.

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## THE ADVANTAGES OF HOARDING.

WITH what a feeling of contemptuous pity have we read of the hoards of hard money, saved up in chests or old stockings, by persons of parsimonious habits. The elementary teachings of political economy proclaim the impolicy of such deposits, and they are presumptive evidence of a miserly disposition. Yet the habit of storing away gold and silver money is so common in the world, that it is obviously the dictate of some general conviction of the greater security of that form of accumulations, over investments of whatever nature. Banks may break; paper securities of every kind are liable to various accidents; but the precious metals are well-nigh indestructible, and retain their value and currency though business flags, and empires are dismembered.

A curious proof of the prevalence of the habit of hoarding metallic money has recently been afforded in France. All classes in that country have been

required to make extraordinary efforts to raise the amounts of the heavy indemnity paid to Germany, and the other expenses of the Franco-Prussian war. The result has been to develop a store of wealth in the country which was entirely unexpected. It was observed with astonishment that the immense sums needed were obtained with comparative ease. It was also noted that an extraordinary amount of specie currency was in the possession of the masses of the people. The fact was that the inhabitants had in the exigency made a general draft upon the reserves of coin, which in more prosperous times they had been gradually laying up at their homes. And the result of this unlooked for husbanding of their resources was that the people, instead of being prostrated for a generation by the weight of their war debt, were able to meet its imperative demands promptly and without actual suffering.

Another fact in connection with this matter is worthy of the attention of numismatologists. A large share of the money which came to light in France out of these domestic crypts, was of the coinage of Louis XV and XVI and earlier, and was as fresh and unworn as on the day when it left the mint. This proves that the hoarding system has been pursued for more than one or even two generations; that coins newly issued are preferred for preservation; and that the deposits are never encroached upon except when a financial crisis in the family or the nation leaves no alternative.

Collectors of coins, who have so often had occasion to lament the difficulty of procuring unimpaired specimens of the older pieces, will certainly not condemn with much severity a practice which tends to preserve the productions of the die in such perfection. And in view of the strong probability that nine parts of the money in question would have been squandered if it had not been hoarded, this leaf from the current history of France shows that the habit of private accumulations of the precious metals among the community, ought neither to be despised nor discouraged.

C. H. B.

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## PRESENTATION OF THE MEXICAN WAR MEDALS.

In 1848, the Common Council of the city of New York ordered medals to be stricken off and presented to the surviving members of the First Regiment of New York Volunteers in the Mexican war. These numbered over four hundred. About forty of the medals somehow became missing, and that number of the veterans have been unable until to-day to get their medals. Two weeks ago, General Pinckney, Clerk of the Common Council, found the missing medals in an old safe, and notified the Board of Aldermen, who passed a resolution that the medals be given to the persons for whom they were intended. Colonel Kerrigan set about hunting up his old comrades, but only succeeded in finding five—Captain John Cook, of the Adjutant-General's office, at Albany; David W. Dyckman, of the Sanitary squad; Peter Waters, George F. Stringer and Jacob Childs. These persons, together with General Ward B. Burnett, who commanded the regiment, met to-day in General Pinckney's office to receive the medals, and the six veterans returned thanks to General Pinckney for his exertions in their behalf.—*N. Y. Evening Post*, October 20, 1874.



## ANCIENT BRITISH COINS.

It is confessed by those who have studied the coins of the ancient Britons that we are, at present, without sufficient information to enable us to attempt their precise chronological or geographical classification. We have the assurance of Cæsar that the Britons had not a coinage of their own at the period of his invasion, and on this authority Eckhel maintained that they were unacquainted with a stamped currency until a late period of the Roman empire. Even in the addenda to his great work, he hesitates to admit the claim of Britain to a primitive coinage. Mionnet, though the means of inquiry were within his reach, adopts the opinion of Eckhel, and accordingly ranges many unquestionable British coins under the head "Chefs Gaulois;" yet most of his examples are quoted from English works! Sestini notices the absurdity of this classification, and cites the coins inscribed CAMV. and VERLAMIO as pertaining to Britain.

It has been maintained that the passage in Cæsar has been corrupted, and an early MS. has been cited as furnishing evidence that the Britons were acquainted with the use of stamped money; but as the editors of Cæsar could have had no object in wilfully corrupting this well-known passage, and as the most approved MSS. negative such a supposition, it is submitted that implicit reliance cannot be placed on deviations from the statement of the usually received text.

It would appear, that while some numismatists have denied the existence of an early British coinage, others have claimed for it a higher antiquity than can be proved by existing examples.

A considerable number of coins have been well known to English antiquaries during the last two centuries, and have been unhesitatingly ascribed to Cunobelinus, the British prince mentioned by Dion Cassius and by Suetonius. Most of these pieces bear the abbreviation of the name, CVN or CVNO; but one variety has CVNOBELINVS REX, which leaves no doubt of the correctness of the appropriation. On the reverses of some, the letters TASC occur, while others have TASCIOVANI and TASCIOVANI F. It would be tedious to recite the opinions which have been gravely expressed as to the meaning of this portion of the the legend, that proposed by Mr. Birch being the only one entitled to consideration. Mr. Birch, placing the legends of obverse and reverse together, suggests that Cunobelinus used the Latin formula, "Cæsar divi f.," and that, accordingly, we should read, "Cunobelinus, son of Tasciovanus." The only difficulty in the way of this proposed reading is the name of *Tasciovanus*, which is not found in the Roman historians, nor in Bede, nor Gildas, and which bears no analogy to those given by Geoffrey of Monmouth and the other fabulous chroniclers of British history.

Should the reading proposed by Mr. Birch be admitted, we shall not hesitate to render the inscription of another coin EPPILLVS COM. F. — *Eppillus, son of Comius*.

Cæsar distinctly says, that that portion of Britain which he terms *Cantium* was ruled by petty kings, four of whom attacked his legions on their first landing in Britain. He also speaks of *Comius*, Prince of the Atrebatas, as a person of great authority in the island. How far this influence extended we cannot ascertain; but the fact that there were a people called *Atrebatas*, both in Gaul

and on the northern coast of Kent, seems to favor the conjecture, that some of the family of Comius actually reigned in Britain. If this be admitted, the coins inscribed *EPPILLVS COMI. F.—TINC. COM. F. and VIR. COM. F.* would appear to have been struck by the children of Comius, to whom portions of Cantium were awarded, and which they ruled as petty princes. Such a supposition receives weight from the fact of the known policy of the Romans in their acquisition of foreign territory. Tacitus shows that they used tributary kings as the instruments of enslaving the people they were supposed to rule, these personages being virtually nothing more than the satraps of the emperors, entirely obedient to their will, though enjoying the title of *Rex*.

Numismatists will ask, if this explanation be received, why the British princes caused their money to be formed on the Greek, and not on the Roman model? To this we may reply, that the money of Julius Cæsar, of the Triumvirs, and of Augustus, differs in style as much, or more, from that of the succeeding reigns as these British coins from the then contemporaneous Roman currency, much of which was, in all probability, executed by Greek artists. In one respect the deviation from Greek and Roman models is remarkably striking, namely, in the oblong tablet, a peculiarity not observed on Gaulish coins, but the equestrian figure is common, both on the Greek and Roman money. It would answer no useful purpose to attempt to supply the names of two of these presumed sons of *Comius*. Of that of the other, *Eppillus*, on a coin in the British Museum, there can be no doubt, and there is every reason to believe that *EPPI.* and *IPPI.* are abbreviations of the same name. *TINC.* and *VIRI.* may readily suggest two latinised Celtic names; but no such names as those of which these letters would form a part occur in Cæsar's account of Britain, and the perfecting of them must therefore be left to the chance of future discovery.

It will be seen that the coins inscribed *EPPI.* and *IPPI.* are always found in Kent, in the territory of the British Atrebates, while those with *TINC.* or *VIRI.* are discovered in Sussex and Hants, facts which seem strongly to support the conjecture, that they were issued by princes ruling in different parts of the island.

\* \* \* \* \*

A long and careful study of ancient British coins has gradually led me to form an opinion much opposed to that which I entertained on my first acquaintance with the subject. I do not hesitate to avow this, seeing that a very able French numismatist has modified his views with regard to the coins of Gallia. Diligent inspection and comparison of every specimen that has fallen in my way has at length inclined me to think that Cæsar's account has been correctly handed down to us, and that the Britons had not a stamped currency of their own at the period of his first invasion. This belief is founded on evidence afforded by actual examples of British coins. It is now no longer supposed that the rudest coins are the earliest specimens of ancient British money,—a supposition so well calculated to embarrass the inquiry; on the contrary, those who are practically acquainted with the subject, know that the rudest examples are barbarous imitations of pieces of better execution, and that the gradations of a corrupted type are, on comparing several pieces, easily discernible. Thus, what was once a tolerably well defined laureated human head, becomes in the next copy a rude imitation of the same object, which in its turn is again more rudely represented, until at length the original design is lost in a barbarous



and disjointed collection of objects, the meaning of which was but imperfectly understood by the last copyist, and can only be divined by comparison with earlier and more perfect examples. The greater part of these coins are uninscribed, and those which have a few straggling letters furnish indisputable evidence of their being rude copies. From the descent of Cæsar to the invasion of Claudius is a considerable period, sufficiently long to account for the striking of vast numbers of rude coins in imitation of pieces of better execution, many of which may have been produced by native workmen and issued without authority. The inefficacy of the severe laws enacted by civilized states against forgers of the public money shows how difficult it is to stay the issue of spurious coin; and it is not reasonable to suppose that Britain at this period was free from a vice which there is abundant reason to believe was almost coeval with the invention of coinage, and of which many examples may be cited in the primitive money of the Gauls and Britons.—*J. Y. Akerman.*

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### MORE ABOUT THE DOLLAR MARK.

THE origin of the Dollar mark we presume is one of those subjects that will never be settled beyond controversy, but a recent contribution to the literature of this subject deserves some attention. Not long since the *American Historical Record* had a query on the point, and the September (1874) number of that magazine reprints an article written in reply by Mr. E. P. Fulton, which appeared in the *Baltimore American* on the 3d of June last. His theory, like that of the writer of the article from the *Atlantic Monthly*, quoted in our last number, (see page 33,) is that it arose from the two pillars anciently known as the "pillars of Hercules." He says:—

"The adventurous Tyrian navigators \* \* \* \* \* laid the foundations of the great commercial metropolis of the West, and named it Gades—now Cadiz. The device of the two pillars was stamped upon the coins of their native Tyre; they perpetuated it upon their own coinage, and set up in the new city two pillars, one of gold and one of silver. These were the actual pillars of Hercules, Melcarthus or Heraclæ being the leader of the expedition that founded Gades. Afterwards the union of the colony with its parent Tyre was signified by the scroll twined around and crossing the uprights, and so the emblem remained until the fall of Tyre."

In the course of his essay, Mr. Fulton declares that "the dollar mark is the oldest symbol known to the human race." When one pronounces the dollar mark the "oldest symbol known to the human race," without qualification, we hardly know which to admire more, the profound knowledge of symbols and symbolism which such a declaration involves, or the profounder knowledge of ethnology, which decides so many disputed points in a word. Mr. Saffell, another correspondent of the *Record*, had supported the theory, in a communication printed in the June number, that it was "a rude union of the letter P with the figure of 8," and signified "pieces of eight" or Spanish milled dollars, which were divided into eight parts or pieces, called eleven penny bits, or "levies." Mr. Fulton gives us his opinion of this theory very briefly in the following words:—"His theory [Mr. Saffell's] is so curiously in

error that we notice it for the purpose of showing how limited is the knowledge of many of those who can lay some claim to the title of reading men concerning the results of particular branches of study."

In the course of his article, Mr. Fulton says the same emblem (the symbol of the pillars) "can be found prominent among all the nations of the East, both before and after the glory and supremacy of Tyre. The Hebrews and Freemasons have traditions of the pillars of Jachin and Boaz in Solomon's Temple, and the emblem which there seems to have had almost a sacred significance in the minds of the Jews, was equally precious to the pagan Tyrians two hundred years before Solomon built the Temple. Still further back in the remote ages, we find the earliest known origin of the symbol in connection with the Deity. It was a type of reverence with the first people of the human race who worshipped the sun on the plains of Central Asia, and its two routes of descent may be followed through Greek and Scandinavian Mythology." We have not space to reprint the whole of this article, but we invite comparison between it and the article from the *Atlantic* already mentioned, and think our readers will notice a most singular resemblance between the two, while they will fail to discover any reference by the writer quoted in the *Record* to the pages of the *Atlantic*.

One more assertion, for which we should be glad to see the authority, is too remarkable to be kept from our readers. Mr. Fulton says:—"For our common currency in this nineteenth century, we are employing an indication that the sellers of the products of Tyrian looms *recorded in their books* (!) as they jingled the gold and silver of the barbarians in exchange for their silks and velvets. As they stood upon the shore seeing the

" 'Argosies of magic sails  
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales,'

they calculated their profits and bargains in pieces of money that bore the same mark as our symbol of that metallic currency which, alas! seems to have flown from us on eagles' wings." We are not quite sure whether the last clause of this extract is intended for a joke, or is "spoke sarkastical," as the lamented Artemus Ward used to say. The whole passage, however, shows a brilliant and poetic imagination, outshining the brightest of those golden eagles whose departure he so touchingly laments.

Q. Z.

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### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:*

HAVING read the article on the dollar mark which was in the last number of the *Journal*, I was reminded of another explanation of it which was published in the *Advertiser* some years since, and have copied it below for the *Journal*.

R. S.

A suggestion was once made that the dollar mark "\$" is an abridgment of the letters "U. S." meaning United States, but the mark was used long before the United States of North America were thought of. It is probably the sign of a piece of 8 "reals"—that is to say, "ninepences," and the crosses through it are to show that the figure 8 is not to be counted as part of the sum. The "pieces of eight," recollected by all readers of Robinson Crusoe, were Spanish dollars, and the mark now used for the dollar means that that piece is worth eight reals.



## SWISS MEDAL OF AGASSIZ.

FRITZ LANDRY of Neufchatel, Switzerland, a pupil of the medallist Antoine Bovy, has made a die of the head of Agassiz, and medals are to be struck at Geneva. Around the head is written, "L. Agassiz, 1807-1873. On the other side, between two branches of laurel, are the words, "Viro ingenio, labore scientiæ, præstantissimo."

## LINCOLN MEDALS.

*Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:*

THOSE of your readers who have had occasion to consult Zabriskie's Catalogue of Lincoln Medals, have probably noticed that it contains some errors, the most serious of which is in the description of the Bovy Medal, No. 9, where that part of the inscription on the reverse, which Zabriskie gives as "Emancipation of Slavery Proclamation" is, at least in all the pieces that I have seen, "Abolition of Slavery Proclaimed": and they have probably also noticed that the list is far from complete. I give below a list of one hundred and ten Lincoln Medals not in Zabriskie, from my collection and from the collection of Mr. S. S. Crosby, which he has kindly allowed me to examine for this purpose. It will be seen that I have described seven medals new on both sides, thirty-one more new on one side, and twelve new combinations of previously described obverses and reverses, the remainder being varieties in metal. The mischievous practice of muling seems to have been carried to a greater extent than ever before. As this is a mere appendix to Mr. Zabriskie's list, I have followed his example in cataloguing the varieties in metal as separate medals, but I do not approve of the practice. The real number of medals described by Zabriskie is one hundred and nine, and the number described by me is thirty-eight, making in all one hundred and forty-seven. I hope that some of the owners of Lincoln Medals not in Zabriskie's list, or this appendix to it, will describe them, and thus assist in the compilation of a complete list, which is much to be desired.

My attention has been called to No. 2882 in the Mickley Catalogue, which seems to be the same as the Canadian Medal described by me in your last number.

H. W. H.

*Cambridge, Oct. 27, 1874.*

- 188. Same as 15, but in bronze. Size 40.
- 189. " 24, " " " 25.
- 190. " 26, " brass. " 25.
- 191. *Ob.* same as the rev. of 19. *Rev.* same as the rev. of 28. White metal. Size 24.
- 192. Same as 32, but in copper. Size 24.
- 193. " 33, " silver. " 21.
- 194. " 34, " bronze. " 22.
- 195. " 41, " " " 22.
- 196. " 43, " " " 22.
- 197. " 44, " " " 22.
- 198. " 46, " " " 22.
- 199. *Ob.* Heads of Lincoln and Hamlin facing to the left. "Abraham Lincoln" "Hannibal Hamlin." *Rev.* "Republican candidates for president and vice president. 1860" in a wreath of oak. Dies by F. B. Smith. Silver. Size 22.

- 200. Same as last, but in bronze. Size 22.
  - 201. " 47, " " " 22.
  - 202. *Ob.* same as the obv. of 47. *Rev.* same as the obv. of 34. Silver. Size 22.
  - 203. Same as last, but in white metal. Size 22.
  - 204. " 55, " copper. " 20.
  - 205. " 56, " white metal. " 20.
  - 206. " 60, " tin. " 19.
- (In the description of the rev. of 69 Zabriskie omits, I think, the two 4's one after each word "March.")
- 207. *Ob.* Head of Lincoln to right. "Abraham Lincoln, president of the U. S." *Rev.* "Born Feb. 12. 1809—First Inaugn March 4th 1861 Second Inaugn March 4th 1865—Died Apr. 15. 1865" surrounded by a circle of alternate eagles and stars. White metal. Size 19.
  - 208. *Ob.* same as obv. of 70. The *rev.* is similar to

- the rev. of 70, but has eight flags instead of six, and "1864" is on the shield below the inscription. Copper. Size 19.
209. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* Head of Sherman, three-quarter face. "Maj. Gen. W. T. Sherman" White metal. Size 19.
210. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* Head of McClellan to right. "Major General G. B. McClellan 1864" Copper. Size 19.
211. Same as last, but in white metal. Size 19.
212. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* Head of McClellan to left, surrounded by a wreath. Overhead "Maj. Gen. Geo. B. McClellan" Copper. Size 19½.
213. Same as last, but in white metal. Size 19.
214. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* Urn with "A. L." on it. Above "Resurgam": and below "Died April 15 1865" White metal. Size 19.
- (On the reverse of 71, there is besides the legend and stars described by Zabriskie, within the stars, "May the Union flourish", the word "Union" being written in a sort of monogram.
215. *Ob.* same as obv. of 73. *Rev.* "Made from Copper taken from the ruins of the Turpentine Works, Newbern, N. C. Destroyed by the Rebels March 14, 1862" Copper. Size 17.
216. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* "Jos. H. Merriam, Die Sinker 18 Brattle Square Boston Medals struck in Gold Silver Copper or Tin" and a miniature representation of a gold dollar. Copper. Size 19.
217. Same as last, but in brass. Size 19.
218. Same as last, but in white metal. Size 19.
219. *Ob.* Bust of Lincoln to right. "Ab. Lincoln the Preserver of his Country", Star. *Rev.* Bust of Washington to right. "George Washington the Father of his Country", Star. Rubber. Size 20.
220. *Ob.* same as obv. of 80. *Rev.* Head of Washington to right. "Chas. K. Warner Dealer in American & Foreign Medals 728 Chestnut St. Philada.:" and two stars. (This is the same I believe as the rev. of 102, which I think is imperfectly described.) Copper. Size 17.
221. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* "Ornamental Medal & Seal Die Sinkers &c. &c. 329 Arch St. Phila." on scrolls, with stars scattered over the field. (This rev. is the same I think as the rev. of 105, which seems imperfectly described.) Copper. Size 17.
222. Same as last, but in brass. Size 17.
223. " " white metal. Size 17.
224. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* same as rev. of 108. Copper. Size 17.
225. Same as 90, but in copper. Size 17.
226. Same as last, but in nickel. Size 17.
- (There are many varieties of Key's Medals, 91, 92, and 104, differing principally in the clouds and rays on the reverse, but the differences are too numerous and too slight for description.)
227. *Ob.* same as obv. of 91. *Rev.* same as rev. of 105 and 221. White metal. Size 17.
228. *Ob.* same as last. *Rev.* same as rev. of 107. White metal. Size 17.
229. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Monitor, wreath and star. "Monitor. 1862" Copper. Size 17.
230. Same, but in brass. Size 17.
231. Same, but in white metal. Size 17.
232. *Ob.* same as obv. of 93. *Rev.* an eagle with a shield on its breast, and around it "United States of America" Brass. Size 17.
233. *Ob.* an eagle perching on a mortar. On a scroll in its beak, "Established A. D. 1825". *Rev.* same as rev. of 93. Copper. Size 17.
234. *Ob.* Head of Kossuth to left. "Louis Kossuth the Washington of Hungary-1852". *Rev.* same as rev. of 93.
235. Same as 97, but in white metal. Size 18.
236. Same as 100, but in copper. (This piece was struck in several alloys ranging from apparently pure copper to brass. The inscription on the obv. is "President Lincoln", not "President Lincoln" as Zabriskie has it. I hesitate to describe a German whist counter as a medal.)
- (I think 101 has the head on the obv. always to the left, and not to the right as the catalogue gives it.)
237. Same as 104, but in white metal. Size 17.
238. " 106, " " 17. (The rev. has a branch of laurel and a branch of oak crossed and tied, below the inscription.)
239. *Ob.* Head of Washington to right. "George Washington—First in war, First in Peace—and First in the Hearts of his Countrymen" *Rev.* Head of Lincoln to left. "Reverse," six stars, "Lincoln" and six more stars. Silver. Size 17.
240. *Ob.* Head of Lincoln to right, and around it Star "Abraham Lincoln" Star, "Born Feb. 12, 1809." *Rev.* Wreath, with a star between the tips. Within it a star "Free Homes for Free Men", star, "No more slave Territory"; and nearly in the middle of the field is a rose. Grey Terra Cotta. Size 17.
241. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Wreath and star, and in the wreath a section of a log fence and an axe. "Protection to Honest Industry" Terra Cotta. Size 17.
242. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* blank. Green clay. Size 17.
243. Same as 122, but in copper. Size 16.
244. " 124, " " 16.
245. " 124, " brass. " 16.
246. " 125, " copper. " 15.
247. *Ob.* same as obv. of 126. *Rev.* Hat "James E. Wolff. No 17 Sycamore St. Petersburg, Va.:" Copper. Size 16.
248. Same as last, but in white metal. Size 16.
249. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* "Chas. K. Warner. Dealer in American & Foreign Coins & Medals. 326 Chestnut St. Phila.:" Copper. Size 16.
250. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Shield with two laurel branches curving round it. "National Union League of the United States 1863." Copper. Size 16.
251. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* same as rev. of 104 with the edge off. Copper. Size 16.
252. Same as last, but in brass. Size 16. (The rev. of each of the last two is badly struck.)
253. Same as 128, but in silver. Size 16.
- (In the Catalogue the legends on 131 and 132 are omitted. They should read I think "For President" &c., as in 133.)
254. Same as 133, but in tin. Size 14.
255. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Head of Breckinridge to left. "For President John C. Breckinridge of Ky". Copper. Size 14.
256. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Shield "The Union must and shall be preserved." Copper. Size 14.
257. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Palm, cannon, cotton bales, rays, and stars. "No submission to the North 1860" Copper. Size 14.
258. Same in tin. Size 14.
259. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Group of growing rice, tobacco, sugar, and cotton. "The Wealth of the South. Rice Tobacco Sugar Cotton" Copper. Size 14.
260. Same in tin. Size 14.
- (There were four entirely different presidential medals of this set, one for each candidate; and it will be seen that the Lincoln obverse was muled with each of the other obverses and reverses, thus making seven types with the Lincoln obverse. I presume that each type was struck in three metals.)
- (138 I have not seen without a projection holding a ring.)
261. *Ob.* same as obv. of 136. *Rev.* Indian head to right, surrounded by thirteen stars. Brass. Size 14.



262. Same in white metal. Size 14.  
 263. *Ob.* same, struck on a large concave planchet. *Rev.* blank. White metal. Size 23.  
 264. *Ob.* "Old Abe" in German capitals surrounded by an ivy wreath. *Rev.* Man, woman and child all in antique costume, a flaming altar and a leafless tree. Brass. Size 14.  
 265. Same as 143, but in brass. Size 14.  
 266. "144, but with a milled edge and projection holding a ring. Tin gilt. Size 13 x 15.  
 (145 has "Lewis Joy" and not "Lewis Loy" on the rev.)  
 267. Same as 145, but in brass. Size 12.  
 268. Same as 146, but in white metal. Size 12.  
 269. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Head of Washington to left. "Represented by Wm. Leggett Bramhall." Copper. Size 12.  
 270. *Ob.* same as rev. of the last described. *Rev.* same as rev. of 150. Copper. Size 12.  
 271. *Ob.* same as obv. of 146. *Rev.* "Robbins Royce & Hard Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods, 70 Reade St. New York." Copper. Size 12.  
 272. Same, but in white metal. Size 12.  
 273. Same as 157, but in silver. Size 12.  
 274. Same, but in bronze. Size 12.  
 275. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Head of Washington three-quarter face. "Born Feb. 22 1732. Died Dec. 14 1799". White metal. Size 12.  
 276. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* same as obv. of 176. White metal. Size 12.  
 277. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* "Abraham Lincoln an honest man The Crisis demands his Reelection 1864" White metal. Size 12.  
 278. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Wreath, and within it "Born Feb. 12. 1809. Assassinated April 14, 1865." Silver. Size 12.  
 279. Same as 161, but in silver. Size 12.  
 280. "164, " copper. Size 12.  
 281. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Wreath, two cannons and two stars. "No Compromise with armed Traitors" Nickel. Size 12.  
 282. *Ob.* same as obv. of 165. *Rev.* same as rev. of 173. Copper. Size 12.  
 283. Same, but in brass. Size 12.  
 284. Same, but in nickel. Size 12.  
 285. Same, but in white metal. Size 12.  
 286. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* "S. P. Sedgwick & Co. Variety Goods, Bloomingdale Ill". Copper. Size 12.  
 287. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Equestrian statue of Washington. "First in War, First in Peace 1863" Nickel. Size 12.  
 288. Same in copper. Size 12.  
 289. Same as 166, but in copper. Size 12.  
 290. "171 " " "12.  
 291. "173 " " "12.  
 292. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* same as 281. Copper. Size 12.  
 293. Same as 176, but in nickel. Size 12.  
 294. *Ob.* same as obv. of 176. *Rev.* same as rev. of 275. Copper. Size 12.  
 295. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* same as rev. of 278. White metal. Size 12.  
 296. Same as 183, but in silver. Size 12.  
 297. Same, but in bronze. Size 12.

## ORIGIN OF THE NAME DOLLAR.

THE article on the Dollar Mark in the October number, has induced a correspondent to send us the following newspaper cutting:—

THE Emperor Sigismund granted to Jasper Schlick the rank of Count and the right to coin money in 1432, on account of the rich silver mines discovered on his estates of Michelsberg and Joachimsthal. Jasper died without issue, and his brother Matthew continued in possession of the same rights with his three sons, one of whom, Jasper Schlaekenwerth, had four sons, Stephen, Jerome, Henry, and Lawrence, who on finding the richness of the silver mines to increase, began to coin in 1517, larger pieces of money, called Joachims-thaler Gueldengroschen, (literally Gildengroth, issued from the valley of St. Joachim.) In the course of time the people found the name too long, and at first the name of Gueldengroschen was left out, then that of the saint: finally, the pieces of one ounce or nearly so, were simply called *Thaler*, (from valley.) As early as in 1551, the name *thaler* is to be found alone in the regulations on coinage of the Emperor Ferdinand I.

As the piece of Count Schlick, struck in 1517, is the origin of the 'Almighty Dollar,' it will not be out of place to describe it in full, and even to blazon it, or explain its armorial bearings.

Obverse. LVDOVICVS PRIMVS Dei GRACIA—REX: BO: *hemia*. The crowned Bohemian lion from the left hand side.

Reverse. —ARMA DOMINORUM SLICHIORUM STEPHANI z FRATRUM COMITUM DE BASAN. St. Joachim in full stature, his head covered and in his right hand

a travelling staff. On the sides s—J (Sanctus Joachimus.) At the feet of the saint, the family coat of arms of the Count of Schlick. A four quartered shield; on the first and fourth quarters, a golden lion holding a silver church in a blue field, for the County of Weisenkirchen. In the second and third quarters, in a red field, a silver triangle, in it a red ring and two silver ones in the field, for the County of Bassan. In the middle shield a red tower with battlements and open gate, supported on each side by a griffin, for the County of Schlick. The coin is of nearly the size and weight of a French five franc piece.

If in that remote time the richness of a few silver mines could produce such a change as to introduce generally larger pieces of coin for circulation instead of the smaller ones in use till then, what was not to be expected from the inexhaustible richness of the mines of California. \* \* \* Perhaps in a future article it may be suggested what ought to have been done to take advantage of those marvellous gold sources of California and Australia, in order to introduce some better arrangement for the circulation of coins.

[From an old number of the *National Intelligencer*, Washington, D. C.]

### A MEDAL OF PERTINAX.

[From the "Rome Correspondence" of the "Boston Daily Advertiser."]

A LABORER found, a fortnight ago, in the environs of Palombara, a large Medal, which had on the reverse the funeral of Pertinax. He sold it for ten francs to the man who keeps the cigar and tobacco shop which is in the Piazza Barberini, near the corner house made famous by Hans Christian Andersen in the "Improvisatore," and also as the residence of Margaret Fuller. (This shop is well known; it is the rendezvous of the Campagna men, who come to Rome on Sunday and congregate in this piazza, where they make their working engagements for the coming week.) The next day the cigar dealer sold the Medal to Signor Fasenati for five hundred francs. Now, the chief Vatican medalist is in treaty with Signor Fasenati; he offers fifteen hundred francs for the Medal.

### THE TRADE DOLLAR.

THE United States Mint in San Francisco is said to be coining about twenty thousand daily of the new Trade Dollar, which is so favorably received in the East that it is rapidly taking the place of the old Mexican Dollar, and is affording a market also for silver bars. It is reported that the demand is increasing, and all that the mint can supply are at once taken up. The San Francisco papers regard it as a valuable aid to the merchants of that city in their efforts to control the tea trade.

In this connection we add the following "clipping":—"The Chinese merchant now contemplates his pile of American Trade Dollars with satisfaction. The Chinese commercial mind has found this new Trade Dollar to be fully worth its face, and like the Mexican dollar, it is being rapidly absorbed, to disappear from the United States totally and absolutely. The American



piece made its appearance in the Chinese hong's almost unheralded ; its bright, finished look operated as a good introduction ; it has proved the 'open sesame' to Chinese storehouses. But now the British Government, we are told, comes forward and says that it is disposed to go into the trade-dollar business itself, and a demand goes home from Hong Kong for a coinage of that description. It is galling that an American token should be the circulating medium in an English colony. So we are likely to have competition in the trade-dollar business. The average English merchant knows that the Spanish dollar captured the affections of the Celestial, because it was worth one or two cents more than its face. The American Trade Dollar is the next thing to the Spanish dollar, and the price of goods is cheaper in this currency than in any other."

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### COIN ADDITIONS TO THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE *London Academy* states that some important additions by purchase have lately been made to the coin department of the British Museum. The Greek collection has been enriched by the acquisition, through Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent, of Mr. Addington's Greek Imperial coins, and a selection of Phrygian and other Asiatic coins of the same class from a collector in the Levant. M. Castellani has furnished some hitherto entirely unknown specimens of Italian æs grave, apparently of a weight superior to the libral, and rarities of the imperial series, including the pick of a recent find of silver pieces on the Esquiline. The class of imperial gold has been enriched by large additions from the Robert collection, procured by Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent. In the Oriental series, the very rare dinar of A. H. 77, the first struck with purely Moslem types, has been acquired from Mr. Rogers, late British Consul at Cairo, besides some extremely curious Arabic gold pieces and Byzantine and Arab glass money from another collector.

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### CONNECTICUT CURRENCY IN 1704.

THEY give the title of merchant to every trader ; who Rate their Goods according to the time and Spetia they pay in ; viz : Pay, mony, Pay as mony ; and trusting. *Pay* is Grain, Pork, Beef &c. at the prices sett by the General Court that Year ; *mony* is pieces of Eight, Ryalls, or *Boston or Bay shillings* (as they call them,) or Good hard money, as sometimes silver coin is termed by them ; also Wampom, vizt Indian beads w<sup>ch</sup> serves for change. *Pay as mony* is provisions, as afores<sup>d</sup>, one third cheaper than as the Assembly or Gene<sup>l</sup> Court sets it ; and *Trust* as they and the merch<sup>t</sup> agree for time.

Now, when the buyer comes to ask for a comodity, sometimes before the merchant answers that he has it, he sais, *is Your pay ready?* Perhaps the Chap Reply's, Yes: what do You pay in ; say's the merchant. The buyer having answered, then the price is set ; as suppose he wants a sixpenny knife, in pay it is 12<sup>d</sup>—in pay as money eight pence, and hard money its own price, viz 6<sup>d</sup>.

*Madam Knight's Journal. 1704.*

### ARMADA MEDALS.

THE Spanish Armada, which Philip of Spain had the audacity to term invincible, was wrecked by such a tempest as the oldest mariners had never before witnessed. The remnant of the ships which escaped the terrible storm were soon obliged to succumb to English valor, and Albion again resumed her sovereignty of the ocean. Of the Armada were taken and destroyed, in July and August, fifteen great ships and four thousand seven hundred and ninety-one men in the fight between the English and the Spanish navies in the Channel; and on the coast of Ireland, in September, seventeen ships and five thousand three hundred and ninety-four men—in all thirty-two ships and ten thousand one hundred and eighty-five men. The rejoicing in England for so signal a deliverance was profound and general. Elizabeth went in state to St. Paul's to return thanks; Lord Effingham received a pension for life; and all the chief officers of the fleet were rewarded with honors, or received the thanks of the Queen. Several pieces of money were coined to commemorate this victory. On one piece was a representation of a fleet flying under full sail, and the words, "*Venit, vidit, fugit*,"—"It came, it saw, it fled." The Dutch, on the occasion, had a large medal struck, on which was represented the Spanish fleet, with the words, "*Flavit Jehovah, et dissipati sunt, 1588*,"—"Jehovah blew, and they were scattered."

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### THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION MEDALS.

THE United States Mint has delivered the first installment of bronze and silver Medals struck by authority of Congress for the Centennial Commission, and protected by the Coinage laws. They are beautiful in design and execution, and are intended as memorials of the great commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the nation's birth, and will be sold at \$1, \$2, \$3, and \$5 each, according to their respective styles, by the Centennial Board of Finance, and the proceeds will be applied toward defraying the expenses of the national celebration. The Mint will now turn out these Medals rapidly, and the Board will be able to supply the great demand for them that is pressing from all quarters.

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### SIAMESE CURRENCY.

IN the reign of the late King of Siam, the currency of the realm consisted of lead and zinc coins; copper coins were subsequently introduced, but these were so easy of imitation that counterfeits were soon in general circulation. "Cowries" were then used, and the copper coinage was withdrawn. The heads of gambling-houses—privileged institutions in Siam—put in circulation a "crockery currency," which they recall at pleasure. This crockery currency, however, is now to be recalled by the government, and paper notes of small denominations are to be generally used until a proper coinage is decided upon.



## A PROPOSED MEDAL.

As far back as the year 1786, a Society of Arts existed in the West Indian island of Barbadoes. In that year this Society offered a Gold Medal for the discovery of a standard for the sense of smell; that is, a means of estimating the character and intensity of smells, similar to the standards which we possess for light, heat and sound. Thus we can analyze light with a prism, and ascertain its intensity by means of a photometer, but how can we analyze odors or estimate their intensity with any pretence to accuracy? No mode has ever been discovered, and the prize offered in 1786 has never been awarded.

## MEDAL COMMEMORATIVE OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

*Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

It is said that a Professor in one of the Eastern colleges claims to have an original impression in lead from the dies referred to in the following paper. If such a Medal was ever struck, (or the dies prepared for the same,) it would be interesting in this time of Centennials, to have some definite account of it. Can any of your readers supply it?

H. R. L.

*Washington, D. C., October 20, 1874.*

In reply to an inquiry of the Director of the United States Mint, as to whether there existed in the Medal Department of the Mint at Paris, the die or a specimen of the Medal commemorative of the Declaration of American Independence, reported to have been struck in that city during the war of the Revolution, the Director of the French Mint replies as follows, under date of July 9, 1874:—"I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 13th of June last, relative to the Medal commemorative of the Declaration of American Independence, July 4, 1776, and regret to inform you that notwithstanding the most careful search, I have been unable to discover anything of it. It is not to be found in the collection of coins at the Museum of the Mint, neither is it mentioned in any French work in the Library."

Notwithstanding all this, the Medal does exist, and has been known for several years. In 1837, Mr. J. Francis Fisher, of Philadelphia, communicated a description of it to the Massachusetts Historical Society. (Third Series, Vol. VI, p. 290.) Impressions of both dies taken separately are in the possession of the writer, and also of M. Jules Marcou of Cambridge. The only perfect Medal I have ever seen was in W. E. Woodward's auction sale of October, 1863, lot 2691; it was of bronze, brought \$100, and is now in ownership unknown to me. It may be thus described. Obv. THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle displayed, on his breast a shield,—Argent, six pales Gules, a chief Azure,—in his right claw an olive branch, in left thirteen arrows, in his mouth a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; above a sun of thirteen stars, from which issue rays, passing through a circle of clouds, and extending below the wings of the eagle. Rev. TO PEACE AND COMMERCE.; in exergue, IV JUL.

MDCCLXXVI; to right, DUPRE. F.; at the left an Indian Queen, personifying America, is seated, holding in her left hand a horn containing fruits and grains; by her side are bales, a barrel and an anchor, to which she points with her right hand; at the right Mercury just alighted extends toward her his right hand; behind him is the ocean, on which at the extreme right is the forepart of a ship, and beyond this is land. Size 44. W. S. A.

After the articles above were in type, the following copy of the letter of April 30th, 1790, referring to this Medal, was received from Dr. Robert Morris, La Grange, Ky. This is a singular coincidence, as no communication had been made in relation to the subject. On referring to the authority it was thought of sufficient interest to continue the research through the term in office of the Secretary of State of the United States at that time. With the hope of finding some trace of the dies, we shall look further.—[ENDS.

*Extract from a Letter from Thomas Jefferson to William Short, (Paris.)*

*"New York, April 30, 1790.*

"It has become necessary to determine on a present proper to be given to diplomatic characters on their taking leave of us; and it is concluded that a medal and chain of gold will be the most convenient. I have, therefore, to ask the favor of you to order the dies to be engraved with all the despatch practicable. The medal must be of thirty lines\* diameter, with a loop on the edge to receive the chain.

"On one side, must be the arms of the United States, of which I send you a written description, and several impressions in wax to render that more intelligible; round them, as a legend, must be 'The United States of America.'

"The device of the other side we do not decide on. One suggestion has been a Columbia (a fine female figure), delivering the emblems of peace and commerce to a Mercury, with a legend, 'Peace and Commerce,' circumscribed, and the date of our republic, to wit, 'IV JULY MDCCLXXVI,' subscribed as an *exergum*; but having little confidence in our own ideas in an art not familiar here, they are only suggested to you, to be altered, or altogether postponed to such better device as you may approve, on consulting with those who are in the habit and study of medals. Duvivier and Dupré seem to be the best workmen; perhaps the last is the best of the two.

"I am with great and sincere esteem,

"Dear Sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

"TH: JEFFERSON."

*The Writings of Thomas Jefferson, by T. F. Randolph. Boston Edition, 1830, Vol. III., pp. 56-57.*

*"New York, July 26, 1790.*

"The expenses for the medals, directed in my letter of April the 30th, must enter into the new account. As I presume the die will be finished by the time you receive this, I have to desire you will have a medal of gold struck for the Marquis de la Luzerne, and have put to it a chain of three hundred and sixty-five links, each link containing gold to the value of two dollars and a half, or thirteen livres and ten sous. The links to be of plain wire, so that their workmanship may cost as it were nothing.

"The whole will make a present of little more than one thousand dollars. As soon as done, be pleased to forward them by a safe hand to the Marquis de la Luzerne, in the name of the President of the United States, informing him that it is the one spoken of in my letter† to him of April 30th, 1790. Say nothing to any body of the value of the

\* A line is the twelfth of an inch.

† To the Marquis de la Luzerne:

"You will receive, Sir, by order of the President of the United States, as soon as they can be prepared, a medal and chain of gold, of which he desires your acceptance, in token of their esteem, and of the sensibility with which they will ever recall your legation to their memory."

*Ibid.* p. 55.



present, because that will not be always the same, in all cases. *Be so good as to have a second medal of gold struck in the same die, and to send this second, together with the dies, to Philadelphia, by the first safe person who shall be passing; no chain to be sent with this.*"

*Ibid.* p. 61.

*"Philadelphia, March 8, 1791.*

"You are desired to have a medal of gold struck from the diplomatic die formerly ordered, and present it with a chain of gold to the Count de Moustier, who is notified that this will be done by you. I formerly informed you that we proposed to vary the worth of the present, by varying the size of the links of the chain, which are fixed at three hundred and sixty-five in number. Let each link, in the present instance, contain six livres' worth of gold, and let it be plain wire, so that the value may be in the metal and not at all in the workmanship.

"I shall hope to receive the dies themselves, when a safe conveyance presents itself."

*Ibid.* p. 86.

*"Philadelphia, April 25, 1791.*

"We leave to your agency the engaging and sending Mr. Drost as soon as possible." "If Mr. Drost undertakes assaying, I should much rather confide it to him than to any other person who can be sent. *It is the most confidential operation in the whole business of coining.*"

*Ibid.* p. 105.

*"Philadelphia, August 29, 1791.*

"You observe, that if Drost does not come, you have not been authorized to engage another coiner. If he does not come, there will probably be one engaged here. If he comes, I should think him a safe hand to send the diplomatic die by, as also all the dies of our medals, which may be used here for striking off what shall be wanting hereafter. But I would not have them trusted at sea, but from April to October, inclusive. Should you not send them by Drost, Havre will be the best route."

*Ibid.* p. 123.

*"Philadelphia, June 14, 1792.*

"To Mr. Pinckney, London :

"Congress, some time ago, authorized the President to take measures for procuring some artists from any place where they were to be had. It was known that a Mr. Drost, a Swiss, had made an improvement in the method of coining, and some specimens of his coinage were exhibited here, which were superior to anything we had ever seen.

"We have reason to believe he was drawn off by the English East India Company, and that he is now at work for them in England. Mr. Bolton has also made a proposition to coin for us in England, which was declined."

*Ibid.* p. 182.

*"Philadelphia, April 20, 1793.*

"To the same :

"With respect to Mr. Droz, we retain the same desire to engage him, but we are forced to require immediate decision. \* \* \* \* \*

"If he is not embarked by the first of July next, we shall give a permanent commission to the present officer."

*Ibid.* p. 234.

At the dedication of a town hall in Saugus, Mass., last October, it was said that "near this spot was discovered the first iron ore in this country; here was cut, by Joseph Jenks, the die for stamping the old Pine Tree Shilling currency."

A new distinction—the Order of the Lyre—for persons eminent in the musical and dramatic professions, is, it is said, to be created in Germany. The Duke of Meiningen is also about to give a gold medal for distinguished services in the causes of science and art.

THE Forum of ancient Rome is to be uncovered.

## THE BANK OF ENGLAND WEIGHING ROOM.

A NEWSPAPER correspondent gives the following interesting description of the weighing room of the Bank of England, and the temptations of the bullion room.

THE works of the machines by which the sovereigns are weighed, twelve in number, are delicate as a lady's watch; should a coin be the fractional part of a grain below the standard, the machine tips it over into a receptacle different from that into which the true gold is shot. Twenty-eight sovereigns a minute are disposed of by each machine, or one hundred thousand a day. It seemed—so nicely adjusted was this wonderful machine, as if it paused a moment to think, and trembled as it rejected the unworthy coin from its honester fellows. This mass of treasure, called indifferently "dross" or "filthy lucre," was to be seen by scuttlesfull, shovelled about as the farmer's man shovels horse-beans. A rich, glittering, tempting heap of seventy thousand sovereigns lay on the carefully-caged table, and we were, of course, not surprised to be informed that within our reach there were nearly four hundred thousand of these bits of shining gold, so hard to earn, so easy to spend. A bushel or so of half-sovereigns were, after what had gone before, quite beneath notice, but they looked pretty, and winked appealingly, as we gave them a casual glance. Sometimes as many as twenty thousand light coins were detected in a day. The pay-hall is a public room, but leading out of it is a chamber particularly private, and bearing the name of the Treasury. It is dark and cool—too rich, in fact, to have its repose ruffled by common storms or vulgar passions. There are in it one hundred and thirty-five massive safes, crammed with wealth; the Treasury is, in fact, a gigantic reservoir, at present containing thirty-five millions of money. One safe holds "garbled sixpences;" another is full of threepenny bits; one is sacred to old sovereigns; its neighbor takes care of the new. The doors of another safe were opened, and we stood silent before seventy bags of £1,000 each, each weighing twenty-one pounds. The route next passed through the gardens, once a city churchyard, into the dividend and Government debt offices, and across the bullion yard to the bullion room. Around the sides of this prison-like vault stood trucks laden with gold bars worth £1,600 each, a single truck-load being valued at not a farthing less than £80,000. Besides these there were trifling bags of gold coin running up the total amount to £3,000,000, to say nothing of a row of bags put like naughty children into a corner, because they held £4,000 of gold sovereigns.

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## THE SMUGGLER MEDAL.

THE Champion Medal won by Smuggler at the great stallion race has been shown us. It is a heavy gold Medal, bearing on its face the following inscription:—Awarded to H. S. Russell for Smuggler, Winner of the First Premium at Mystic Park, Sept. 15, 1874, by D. H. Blanchard. Time—2.23, 2.23, 2.20.—On the obverse is an engraving of the horse, encircled by the inscription "Stallion race for the championship of the United States." The engraving and inscribing have been done in the most elegant manner. It was on exhibition for a short time at the store of Messrs. Shreve, Crump & Low, corner of Washington and Summer Streets, Boston.



## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

A MEETING of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society was held at Mott Memorial Hall, New York City, on Tuesday evening, December 1st, 1874, Prof. Anthon, LL. D., President, in the chair.

The report of the Executive Committee was received and adopted, and in accordance therewith Messrs. A. C. Zabriskie of New York, Alex. Balmanno of Brooklyn, and Rev. George D. Mathews of New York, were declared elected to Resident Membership, and the name of the late Rev. Wm. Wood Seymour was ordered to be placed on the Honorary Roll.

Donations were received from Mr. W. H. Strobridge, of a catalogue of the Middleton Collection with two photograph plates, and from Mr. Rockwood the Bulletin of the American Metrological Society.

The Committee reported that the Society possessed thirteen complete sets of the first series (Volumes 1 to 4,) of the *Journal of Numismatics*, and some odd numbers. The Librarian, Mr. Isaac F. Wood, was authorized to dispose of these sets at \$20 per set until the 1st March, 1875, and to announce that after that time the price would be increased upon any of the said sets at that time unsold.

Formal letters had been addressed to Mr. Caylus of New York, and Mr. John Bowne of Washington, for their valuable donations to the Library.

It was announced that Mott Memorial Hall had been secured for meetings and the depositing of the Library and Cabinets.

There being only three impressions of the Lincoln Medal issued by the Society, remaining unsold, one was ordered to be placed in the Society's cabinet.

The following exhibition of coins and medals was made : By Mr. Parish, the set of four Centennial Medals, consisting of one each small silver and bronze, one each large bronze and electro gilt, recently struck at the Mint for the Centennial Board of Finance. Mr. Poillon exhibited the smallest Washington Medalet known, size 7, silver : Obv. bust of Washington to left ; rev. star surrounded by rays. From the cabinet of Mr. Betts, a set of Swedish Dalers, composed of nineteen pieces, including varieties, and a plate Daler of Sweden, about six inches square, date 1716 ; also, a set of Russian coppers, consisting of 1, 3, 5 and 10 Kopeks, Catharine II., struck for Siberia. By Prof. Anthon, twenty-four Tetradrachms in splendid condition, viz. : Agathocles, Amphipolis, Agrigentum, Antiochus III. and XI., Archelaus, Aradus, Athens 1 and 2, Delphi, Demetrius I., Ephesus, Gela, Leontini, Locri Opuntii, Macedonia I. and II., Mithridates, Myrina, Panormus, Samos, Side, Thasos and Thurium.

The Society adjourned at 10 o'clock.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*July 2.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted ; also two letters from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, accompanying donations of a large lot of cata-

logues of auction coin sales, and the cancelled die of the Numismatic Society's side of the "Societies' Medal," so called, issued by Mr. Wood; for these the thanks of the Society were voted. The Secretary also read a letter from Mr. George C. Thompson of Philadelphia, to Mr. George W. Pratt of the Society, relating to the "Commercial" Dollar of 1872. Mr. Parmelee exhibited the mule of the Kentucky or Myddelton token with the Copper Company of Upper Canada, the very rare "fillet-head" Washington, and a token of Southampton, which has on the edge UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The Secretary exhibited a few Medals lately added to his series of Admiral Vernon, which now numbers eighty-four varieties. The Society adjourned just before 5 P. M.

*October 1.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Crosby exhibited the unique patterns of 1783 for 1000 and 500 units, and the mule of IMMUNE COLUMBIA with NOVA CONSTELLATIO. Mr. Pratt exhibited a Washington in silver, which is very rare in that metal, (No. 17 of the list by W. S. Appleton,) a gold crown of Charles I of England, and a copper coin of Mary of Scotland. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

*November 5.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation of a number of United States cents from Rev. Samuel Cutler, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. He also called the attention of members to the death of one of their number, Mr. Philip S. Sprague, which took place at Montpelier, Vt., August 6. Mr. Holland exhibited tin medals of Agassiz and Hon. James Pollock, and another struck to commemorate the celebration by the Americans at Stuttgart in 1873 of the Fourth of July. The President showed a steel die for threepence of the Province of Massachusetts, 1752. This is the original die used in the stamp-office. It is a short steel bar attached to the circular part, the impression being made by a blow from a hammer. The Legislature of the colony had passed an act laying a tax on vellum, parchment, and all public documents, of a half-penny, two pence, three pence and four pence, according to the importance of the paper. The Secretary exhibited a specimen in bronze of the Medal of UPPER CANADA PRESERVED; on the edge is the name of the recipient, Sergeant W. Ross. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

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### THE "DE LEVI" MEDAL.

THE question has been asked, "Who is Francois Christopher de Levi," whose Bust and Arms appear on one of the Medals of the Canadian Series. In that Magnificent French Work, "*Tresor de Numismatique*," part 3, plate 6, fig. 6, is a representation of the De Levi Medal. In the description of the reverse, we have the following: "The arms of Fr. Chris. de Levis, Duc de Damville, are placed upon the royal mantle of France, and surmounted by a ducal crown. The arms are quartered. The first and fourth quarters being quarterly as follows: Or, 3 chevrons sable, the arms of de Levis; 2nd, Or, 3 bands gules, the arms of Thoire Villars; 3rd, Gules, 3 stars argent, the arms



of d'Anduse; 4th, Argent, a Lion gules, the arms of Layre. The second and third quarters are: Or, a cross gules with 6 Alerions azure, being the arms of Montmorency.

Fr. Chris. de Levis, Count de Brion, Duke de Damville, was fourth son of Amé de Levis, Duc de Ventadour, and of Marguerite de Montmorency, first *écuyer* of Gaston of France, Duke of Orleans, who inherited the Barony of Damville from his uncle Henry II., Duke of Montmorency. The title for several years remained in abeyance, but in 1648 the Count de Brion secured letters patent restoring it. In these letters it is stated that the title is renewed as a recompense for services rendered to the King, by the Count de Brion, who had served the Duke de Montmorency in Languedoc, having taken part in all the engagements against the *religionnaires*, also in the sieges of St. Antonin, Montaubin, Montpelier, and La Rochelle, in all of which engagements he had shewn great bravery. The count had also been charged with negotiating arrangements between the Count de Soissons and the Court, at the time when that Prince had retired to Sedan, a mission which he completed with success.

The Duke de Damville subsequently filled the important appointments of Governor of Limousin, Captain of Fontainebleau, and Vice Roy of America (1655). He died at Paris in 1661, leaving no children by his wife, Anne le Comes de Jambville.—*The Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, Oct., 1874.

## SANFORD SALE.

By Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, November 27, 1874. We give the prices of the most desirable pieces: Disme, in copper, \$35; Dollar, 1836, \$10; Dollar, 1794, \$180; do. of 1795, \$16; 1799, \$7; 1804, remarkably fine specimen and guaranteed an original, \$700; 1851, proof, \$40; 1853, proof, \$11. Proof sets, 1846, \$37.50; '47, same, '48, \$62.50; '49, \$37.50; '52, \$75; '54, \$60; '55, \$55; '56, \$50; '57, \$40; '58, \$18; '59, \$5.50; '60, \$10; '61, \$7; half dollar, '95, \$11; quarter do., '23, \$100; '42, \$10. Dime, '96, \$4; 1800, \$10; '28, \$4; half do., 1802, \$45. Washington Cent, half dollar die, \$27. Pine Tree Shilling, 1652, \$22, another, \$17. Massachusetts Cent, 1788, \$6. Kentucky Cent, in silver, 1796, "Myddelton," \$25.50, do. in copper, \$20. "Ameri" Cent, 1792, \$50; 1795, \$21; 1796, \$18; 1799, \$62.50; 1804, \$10.50; 1809, \$25. Half Cent, 1796, \$150. Silver Medal of President Lincoln, \$28. Swiss Medal of President Grant, \$45. Cyrus W. Field, \$11.50.

Priced catalogues of the sale can be obtained of Edward Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, New York.

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

BUNGTOWN AND ITS COPPERS. Prof. Schele de Vere, in his "Americanisms," states that *Bungtown copper*, is in this country a favorite name of the spurious English half-penny; and that such a coin is said to have been formerly counterfeited in a place then called Bung-town, but since known as Rehoboth, in Massachusetts.

It is certainly the opinion of Mr. Crosby, and perhaps of most careful students of numismatics, that counterfeiters of the English half-penny have been executed in this country. But this is the first instance in which I have observed any attempt to fix the locality of their fabrication.

I have referred to Bliss's History of Rehoboth, but cannot learn that the place was ever called Bung-town, nor can I find any mention of the famous coppers. Can any reader of the *Journal* furnish information upon this subject?

October, 1874.

COMMODORE F. A. STEVENS, of the Norfolk Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., has recently presented to the Boston English High School some rare and ancient coins, which are quite valuable. Com. Stevens graduated from the English High School in 1832, and holds it in grateful remembrance. The coins were brought here and presented by the hands of G. H. Quincy, Esq., of Newton.

IN the *American Historical Record* for October of last year, page 469, Charles Carroll of Carrollton is credited with the remark, that a man must have a hobby in order to attain old age.

It is reported on good authority, that on the last pennies coined at the British Mint, the head of the Queen really resembles her.

CURIOUS and ancient coins are found from time to time on the sand bar on Oyster Point, New Haven. After any storm the sand is washed up, and pieces of silver coin are exposed. None of those picked up bear a date less than ninety years back, while one is dated 1726, making it one hundred and forty-eight years old. The coins are English and Spanish silver pieces.

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## EDITORIAL.

WE earnestly hope that Congress will among its very first acts order an emission of a *ten cent* and a *twenty-five cent* piece, in silver, in sufficient amount to take the place of those denominations of the paper currency. The present price of silver offers no objection.

MR. ISAAC F. WOOD, of New York City, proposes to issue a Medal in commemoration of the services of Captain Nathan Hale of the war of the Revolution, (see Journal, Vol. IX, p. 36,) as one of the series which have been published by him.

A CATALOGUE OF THE GREEK COINS IN THE BRITISH MUSEUM. ITALY. LONDON. \* \* 1873. Octavo, viii. 432.

We have chosen this volume for notice, as it should come as near as possible to perfection in numismatic book-making. It is an official work, prepared by Mr. Reginald S. Poole of the British Museum, and published with all the resources of a national institution. It "contains a Catalogue of the Coins of Ancient Italy in the British Museum, arranged according to the system of Eckhel. The metal of each coin is stated, and its size, in inches and tenths. The weight is given in English grains, of all gold and silver coins, and of all copper coins of known denominations. Tables for converting grains into French grammes, and inches into millimetres, as well as into the measures of Mionnet's scale, are placed at the end of the volume. The coins of the class of *Æs Grave*, not engraved in the '*Æs Grave del Museo Kircheriano*,' and those of all other classes not engraved in Carelli's '*Numorum Italiæ Veteris Tabulæ*,' have been for the most part engraved on wood, and each illustration placed after the corresponding description."

The extent and importance of the national collection of Great Britain are shown by the fact that this volume describes 264 coins of Neapolis, 487 of Tarentum, 151 of Thurium, 137 of Velia, 118 of Crotona, 115 of Rhegium, &c. The number of wood-cuts is so great that we have not attempted to count them. The matter is arranged in five columns on every page, the first containing the number of the coins, the second the weight, the third the metal and size, the fourth the description of the obverse, the fifth that of the reverse,—an admirable arrangement where space, and consequently expense, are of no importance. Abbreviations are freely used, but we think never so awkwardly as to cause confusion. In fact our most serious criticism is that the metals are distinguished by the initials *AV. AR. Æ.*, instead of *G., S., C.*, which would have been just as intelligible to every one, by whom the English text can be read. We advise all who are interested in antique coins, to obtain a copy. The next volume, to which we look forward, will contain the coins of Sicily.

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## CURRENCY.

BAD debts—owing grudges.

HUSH-MONEY—The price of a family cradle.

THE ready money system—Dun, or be done.

"MONEY is very tight," said a thief who was trying to break open a bank vault.

MR. NICKLE died in Michigan last week. He retained his five senses to the last.



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THE CENTENNIAL COMMISSION MEDALS.

THIS cut represents the larger of the two Medals struck and issued for the Centennial Commission, each being prepared in two metals. We add descriptions of both Medals.

First Medal. Obv. THESE UNITED COLONIES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.; in exergue, 1776; a female figure resting on the right knee, holding with right hand a sword to the ground, and raising the left to heaven; above her is a constellation of thirteen stars, from which issue rays.

Rev. IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. ACT OF CONGRESS JUNE 1874.; a standing female figure, girt with a sword, near whom is the shield of the United States, with each hand places a laurel-wreath on the head of a kneeling female, one personifying Mechanic Arts, and the other Ornamental Arts; the former at the left holds a hammer in right hand, which rests on a heavy cog-wheel, and near her is an anvil; the other at the right places her right hand on a bust, and holds with her left a modelling-stick, and near her are a palette and brushes; below the figures, 1876. Size 36.

Second Medal. Obv. As the first, but smaller.

Rev. Within a wreath of laurel, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE in eight irregular lines ; around the wreath, BY AUTHORITY OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES 1876. Size 24.

We are sorry not to be able to add strong words of praise for the design, execution and workmanship of these Medals. But on each of these points the less said the better. The conception is commonplace, the dies are poorly engraved, and the medals badly struck. Compared with the Medal described in our last number as commemorating 4 July, 1776, these new ones are simply disgraceful.

W. S. A.

## THE USES OF MEDIEVAL AND MODERN COINS.

THE readers of the *Journal* will be interested in the following translation from the preface to "Appel's Repertorium zur Münzkunde des Mittelalters und der Neuern Zeit," which has been kindly sent us by a correspondent, R. S.

Eds.

WHILE the present work is just appearing in print, I venture to present to the learned lovers of coins some of my opinions on the uses of the coins of the middle ages and modern times.

It is objected to these coins that the designs are imperfect, the execution barbarous, the finish, in the middle ages, miserable, and in more modern times, extremely mean, — in a word, that they all lack æsthetical worth, and that therefore they are not suited to promote the taste for genuine art and beauty which becomes so much improved by the study of the Greek and Roman coins.

Yet, evident as is the high excellence which is justly admired on the latter, every connoisseur must confess that the hitherto unattained point to which the numismatic art of both these great nations reached, does not by any means extend over the whole period of their political existence. The pieces which were struck during the budding prosperity of the Grecian cities are far inferior in artistical value to those which appeared when the concurrence of fortunate circumstances had elevated these cities to their most flourishing state. These coins, also, bear the vestiges of the decline of that glory,—from the period when foreign conquerors enslaved this celebrated union of states. The same is acknowledged of the Roman. What a difference there is, for example, between a coin of Ælius Cæsar and of the Emperor Olybrius, — between the two Faustinas and Ælia Pulcheria. Nevertheless, these coins are eagerly sought after by numismatists, and the high or low price for them is determined merely according to the degree of their rarity ; and many of the most important numismatic authors,—among them our immortal *Ekhel*, have not considered it beneath their dignity to devote their greatest attention and diligence to the description of all these Roman imperial coins and medals, from Julius Cæsar to Constantine the Fourteenth. \* \* \*

Who can assert that numismatic art, since its revival in the middle ages, has made no perceptible progress? Let one examine the series of coins and medals, which were manufactured after the revival of the arts in Rome,



Florence, Mantua, &c., and he will find many pieces among them, whose device and finish are admirable. This is certainly the case afterwards, with the coins of the countries on this side of the Alps. They began to improve by degrees after the second half of the sixteenth century, until suddenly the absurd fashion of the peruke, which in the seventeenth century spread like a pestilence from France, over the whole of, at that time, civilized Europe, ruined again the natural and beautiful outlines of the head, even on coins. But even in these times of repeated deficiencies in good taste, the medal coiners of the Popes, as they never embraced this ridiculous fashion, continued to form their obverses with much regularity and naturalness. Our own *Hedlinger*, also, has proved what a high genius in any branch of knowledge and art can execute, who has the power to rise above his age. As they at last began, after some decades, to model the hair of the head after the manner of the Greeks and Romans in their most beautiful epochs, there re-appeared on coins, but chiefly on medals, here and there, heads, which at least in a slight degree remind one of the better antiques; among them many of those are certainly to be numbered, which appeared under the government of the man *qui res humanas misceat*.

But far more important is the advantage to be derived from the chronological arrangement of a collection of coins, as this so much assists the comprehensive survey and easy acquisition of the history of the middle ages and modern times.

The studious youth grows up as it were with the history of antiquity. The men who in those times performed great and noble or frightful and detestable deeds, who were the pride or the disgrace of their native land, are, together with the period in which they lived, so intimately connected with the classics, that it is impossible to acquire the latter, without at the same time recollecting the former. Even as the Roman dominion approached its decline, — times which produced no more orators, historians or poets who could be held up as models to youth, then the two divisions into which the vast empire broke, still remained so comprehensive, that in spite of the number of autocrats fast following each other, it is yet possible to overcome the difficulty of retaining them in the memory.

How very different it is with modern history. The fairest and most important portion of Europe is divided into many parts, each of which preserves its own ruler, constitution and laws. How difficult it is to collect this variety and commit it to the memory. How much escapes even those well versed in history. Even if one who is investigating, searches for the monarchs of those great and powerful states which grew up from the ruins of the Western Empire, he will remember only those few among the heroes and conquerors, who great in soul and courage, seized with giant arm the reins of government, and with constantly renewed strength hastened to their appointed aim,—or, those whom a dreadful misfortune befell, like the valiant king at *Favia*,—or who perpetrated a revolting deed of tyranny, like Philip the Fair, &c.; only such rise from the gloomy vale of oblivion above those who lived before and after them, and make a lasting impression on the memory. Nevertheless it is well known by every one who is familiar with the events of the time, how necessary it often is to diplomatists and reigning princes, in accidentally occurring circumstances, to know exactly and distinctly the history

of the most insignificant country and the genealogy of ever so unimportant a ruler. Nothing is more suitable to impress all these things on the memory, without much effort, than a well arranged collection of coins. It gives the thread which successfully leads out of the labyrinth. Tokens which appeal to the senses are requisite to the human mind, by which things of the past are united to the present time. They chain the attention, elevate the imagination, strengthen the memory, and I repeat what I have already affirmed, that whoever has arranged such a collection, not for mere whim or empty pastime, but carefully, with books in his hand, cannot fail to be able to remember at any time, in the easiest and quickest manner, all that has occurred which is remarkable in the complicated events of nations. Besides this definite and undeniable use is the agreeable entertainment which modern numismatics likewise afford, and this leads me back to the *obverses*.

Since the time of Pope Sextus IV, when the impressions of the face reappeared on the papal coins, all the Roman medal coiners, even to our own time, were careful to give to the representations of the Popes, the dies of which they had to make, all the resemblance and finish of which their art was capable; and whoever has examined with a critical spirit the lives and actions of these hierarchs, since the tiara adorned their brows, will also find in the lineaments appearing on the medals, the characteristics which give a peculiar character to each of their reigns, in spite of the uninterrupted unity of tendency. I pass over many of the busts of regents, female regents, and other historical personages which one meets with, here and there, on coins, since the second half of the sixteenth century, and will only refer to some of the medals of Charles V. and Maximilian II. If neither of these glorious German Emperors were so fortunate as to have such artists around them as fell to the lot of several of the old Cæsars of Rome, they at least were such as well understood how to give to Charles V. all the loftiness, manly gravity and greatness of soul which never left this great man in his distinguished career. One never misses, also, in Maximilian II., that mild wisdom and gentle toleration which makes this noble scion of the House of Hapsburgh so dear to our hearts. If such an estimation of the coinage be declared fanciful, and that numismatists see more than the artist himself intended, then the reverses must be examined — first, the figurative representations, and secondly, the heraldic bearings.

When the dawn of reviving art spread its beneficent light over the happy fields of Italy, and spirits of a higher nature, kindled by the immortal ruins of antiquity, became creators of new master-pieces, the figures and outlines on the medals gradually lost their stiff, gothic and grotesque forms. New and appropriate representations of churches, palaces, triumphal arches and the like appeared in their places: so on the papal coins appeared ancient and modern monuments — the Pantheon, Trajan's pillar, the castle of St. Angelo, St. Peter's church, the bridge of Alische, &c., &c. Much that benevolent men have done for their suffering brethren in time of need is perpetuated in mystic representations on medals, and the latter were also used for the commemoration of victories gained, treaties pledged, marriages, &c. Of all these, several medals still exist which perfectly bear comparison with those of *Hieronimus Lucenti*, *Frederick of Parma* and the *Hameranis*.

To these reverses may suitably be added, not in respect to taste, but



invention, that whole class of remarkable pieces which are known under the name of *satirical coins*. The spirit and wit of the artist are expressed in a wonderful manner on these coins, and they aptly describe the points of character of those persons whom the satire is intended to hit, and also conform to the opinions which prevailed at the period. It may even be asserted that these satirical coins sometimes unfold circumstances which have only been feebly touched upon by the historian.

The coats of arms constitute the second and principal class of impressions which are found on reverses, but more on current coins than on medals. It is certainly remarkable that in those times, when scholastical and philosophical questions began to intrude in all the sciences, that the Egyptian hieroglyphics, also, (in an entirely different direction of course) were revived in a certain manner in the devices of coats of arms. Although in coats of arms the natural and beautiful is entirely sacrificed, as in the East, to the inward signification, which is the reason their composition is so far fetched and tasteless, nevertheless they are an inexhaustible source of investigation on that account to the observer, as they continually refer to titles, inheritances, descents, marriage articles, the possession of lands, &c.. and here it is that numismatics lend a friendly hand to heraldry.

Of no less importance are the legends, so called, which are found on coins and medals, and of the immense number I will mention only a few, and those the best known. I begin with one of the oldest from the middle ages—that which the Emperor Louis the Pious ordered to be put on his groschen, namely, *Christiana Religio*, which is the legend on a reverse, in the middle of which is a gothic church. When we consider that this industrious, sober and learned Emperor, sacrificed without hesitation his political interests, as soon as they were not in harmony with his unbounded piety,—that the propagation of those religious principles with which his soul was inwardly penetrated was the moving spring of all his actions, and that to this endeavor, which amounted to the highest enthusiasm, none of those means stood at command which the following century so abundantly furnished; then we shall not misunderstand his purpose in allowing these words to be stamped on the coins, current, and thus in many hands, the high meaning of which would daily and hourly be laid before the ignorant by those who could read and explain them, and find ever new occasions to instruct them in what it was the wish of the Emperor they should learn.

What important retrospective views does not the coin of Louis XII. with the legend *Perdam Babylonis nomen* afford, which he ordered to be struck when his army was marching against Julius II. How distinctly were the sentiments of those men expressed, who, at the commencement of the Lutheran Reformation, struck the medals with the likeness of Huss, the stake and the legend “CENTUM REVOLUTIS ANNIS,” &c. What an impression on men’s minds, a century later, must the dollar of Christian of Brunswick have made, with its well known inscription on the reverse. In short, there are few important events in the history of European nations since the end of the fifteenth century until our own time, which have not been alluded to on coins or medals.

These advantages of the knowledge of modern coins as well as ancient, of which I have pointed out only some of the best known, attracted the

attention of several learned men from the sixteenth century, to this department of records. At first, only the busts attracted their notice, as in ancient coins, which were engraved from Julius Cæsar to the German Emperors; then the weight, intrinsic worth, mutual relationship of one kind of coin to another were taken into consideration, until at length *Luckius* by his work opened the fine view by which the use of coins in history becomes manifest. What a happy use was made of his effort, in subsequent times, is proved by the writings of *Jac. de Bie*, *David Kohler*, *Bizot*, *Van Loon*, &c. In the meanwhile, the library of modern numismatics increases, and there are few countries or even provinces in cultivated Europe in which treatises upon their coins have not appeared. Yet there is still wanting a systematic work on modern numismatics which should compare in some faint degree with that of the eminent *Ekhel* on ancient coins, as the works of *Lilienthal*, *Madai*, *Weisen*, *Johann Friedrich Joachim* and *Tobias Kohler* are very partial and imperfect. To modern times, in which critical research, especially among us Germans, prevails, we also owe many considerable contributions to this knowledge and catalogues with historical notes attached. Mr. Appel, also, for thirty years a zealous collector, contributes in this book to the latter, and although he has for the most part preserved the style which he found in previous German numismatic works, yet the reader will be rewarded by the extraordinary richness of the material, and the most exact description of each single piece in this large collection. Besides, a number of pieces, never before described, have been presented here, and it may be asserted without any exaggeration, that as yet no country, in any language, has shown a numismatic work of this extent, variety and copiousness. Thus, this book may be considered a most important and complete contribution to the knowledge of the coins of the middle ages and modern times.

*Vienna, May, 1819.*

JOS. SALES FRANK.

## MEDAL COMMEMORATIVE OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE, OR, DIPLOMATIC MEDAL.

[See Vol. ix. page 65.]

### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

IN the autumn of 1867, I purchased in Paris, from a dealer in coins, on the Quai, opposite the Mint, a lot of American Medals in silver, bronze and lead. Among them I found a lead proof in two parts, waxed on a piece of board and in a frame, as the engravers of Medals arrange the proofs of dies. This lead proof attracted my attention, for I have never seen such a Medal before, nor any description of it among the books then in my possession. I showed my lead proof to the late M. Pelouze, Director of the Mint in Paris, and asked him to see if any record or specimen of that Medal existed in the Archives and the collection of the "Hotel des Monnaies." After a careful examination, he told me that nothing whatever existed there; but he added, "As a part of our books were burned and destroyed during the Terror of 1793, it is very possible that such a Medal was struck here, as all the Medals of M. Auguste Dupre were struck at the 'Balanciers de la Monnaie.'"

Returning to my dealer, the late Mr. Bal, I asked him where he got the American Medals. He told me, from a man whom he had seen several times



in company with M. Dupre, a gentleman who has a large numismatic collection, and who used to purchase often from him ; though he had not seen him for some years. " But," he added, " if you go to M. X., an engraver of Medals, Rue d'Anjou Dauphine, you will learn there the address of M. Dupre." Calling on the engraver, Rue d'Anjou, and stating my desire, the engraver by a mistake took me for an American gentleman, who had ordered a large and beautiful Medal in honor of General Thomas ; a Medal ordered by the Legislature of Tennessee for the War of the Rebellion ; and he showed me a bronze proof of the Thomas Medal, just struck. Telling him his mistake, and showing my lead proof of the "iv July, 1776;" he said that my lead impressions came from the cabinet of M. Dupre, where he had seen it often. That M. Dupre had very likely the Medal in bronze and silver, as he possessed all the Medals engraved by his father ; but that he believed M. Dupre had been ill for some time ; he had not seen him for two or three years ; giving me his address, and also giving me the address of M. Jacques Edouard Gatteaux, son of the engraver of that name, who, like Dupre, engraved a part of the American Medals during the reign of Louis XVI., Rue de Seine. At the house of M. Dupre, I learned that the gentleman was a great invalid, and on the point of leaving for the south of France. I was able only to exchange a few words with him.

I then called at the hotel of M. Gatteaux, Rue de Lille ; there I found in several large drawers a great number of American Medals, all "*fleurs de coins*," and some of them among the rarest, such as the De Fleury Medal, the John Stewart, &c. Their number was so great, that it was difficult to pick them out, as they were quite crowded one above the other. Such a rare collection of American Medals was invaluable for American history. I soon picked out two copies of the so called "Diplomatic Medal," or "iv July, 1776, Medal," and very likely more would have turned up, if I had looked more carefully over the collection. I begged M. Gatteaux to let me have a copy, and to fix his own price. He refused most emphatically to part with anything. He said that he intended to give his whole collection of pictures, engravings, drawings, sculptures, and Medals to the Great Museum of the Louvre, on the condition that a whole hall there should be devoted to him. I must say, that his hotel was crammed from the porter's lodge to the attics with beautiful, and some very valuable pieces of art, several pictures by Ingres, &c. To my great regret, on reaching Paris a few days after the overthrow of the Commune, I took a drive among the still smoking ruins of the Quai d'Orsay and the Rue de Lille, and there I saw that the hotel of M. Gatteaux was no more, but a mass of burned debris. Inquiring, I learned that nothing or almost nothing was saved, and that his beautiful collection of American Medals was a thing of the past. What a pity!

As to the collection of M. Dupre, I do not know what became of it ; or, if M. Dupre is still alive, which is very doubtful, for I wrote to him in the south of France, but never received an answer, and I believe that he is dead. Auguste Dupre was the best engraver of Medals during the reigns of Louis XV. and Louis XVI., a descendant or at least a relation of another engraver of the same name, who during the reign of Louis XIV. was also the best engraver of Medals. So that the name of Dupre remains in the memory of French engravers, as that of the most skillful and ablest who has ever existed in Paris.

Here is the list of Medals engraved by A. Dupre, relative to the American War of Independence: the Paul Jones Medal; that awarded to Morgan for the Battle of Cowpens; that to Gen. Green for the Battle of Eutaw; *Libertas Americana*; Benjamin Franklin, three Medals; and last, the Medal commemorative of American Independence, or Diplomatic Medal.

After a seven years' absence in Europe, I returned to Cambridge in 1871, and showed my lead proof at the meeting of December 8, 1872, of the Boston Numismatic Society.\*

Having learned that Congress had made an appropriation to strike Medals for the Centennial Commission, I wrote the following letter to Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS, June 10, 1874.

SIR:—Will you allow me to call your attention to the Medal struck in Paris for the commemoration of the first—iv of July, 1776,—which ought to be recoined for the Centennial Anniversary. As the Medal is very rare, allow me to say what I know about it. Mod. 68 mill. bronze. America seated and Mercury; the sea behind and a sailing ship. Leg. *To Peace and Commerce*. Ex. iv JUL. MDCCCLXXVI. (Dupre f.) Rev. The design which has been adopted since, as the great seal of the United States, (Eagle and *E Pluribus Unum*.) Leg. *The United States of America*. The Medal is a great deal larger than the celebrated *Libertas Americana* Mod. 45 mill.; and beautifully executed by the best engraver of that time, Dupre, de la Monnaie de Paris. Where is the die? It is not in France; I looked for it there some years ago, and had a conversation with Dupre's son, (since dead in the south of France.) M. Gatteaux, also son of the engraver of the same name during Louis Sixteenth's time, had two copies of the Medal in bronze, both *fleurs de coins*; he declined to part with them at any price. Since then, they have been destroyed with all his collections of pictures, sculptures, and drawings, by the Communists, in May, 1871; his hotel, Rue de Lille, having been burned entirely by those modern barbarians. I have an original lead proof of the Medal, obtained from Dupre's son. If you think right to have it re-engraved and struck for the Centennial, I will put it at your disposal for that purpose.

Very respectfully yours,

JULES MARCOU.

He sent me an answer as follows:

WASHINGTON, TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Office of the Director of the Mint, June 12, 1874.

DEAR SIR:—I have to thank you for your favor of the 10th instant, which contains very interesting information. I was not aware that such a Medal had ever been struck. When I was Director of the Mint in 1867, I obtained from the French Mint bronze copies of all the Medals struck in that country in commemoration of events in America during the Revolutionary War, and as the Medal to which you call my attention was not among those sent, I fear that the die is no longer in existence. If you will be so kind as to send me the original lead proof of the Medal, I will consider the question of its reproduction for the Centennial Anniversary. If the impression you have is a perfect one, we will have no difficulty in reproducing it in fine shape.

Very respectfully,

H. R. LINDERMAN, *Director*.

The discovery of Dr. R. Morris of Kentucky, recorded in the last number of the *American Journal of Numismatics*, gives the whole history of how the Medal originated, and now the whole matter is in the hands of the Director of the Mint, and I sent to him, some time since, my lead proof.

Cambridge, February 1, 1875.

JULES MARCOU.

\* See American Journal of Numismatics, Vol. vii., No. 3, p. 62.



## COLLECTIONS.

THE love of making collections is often early developed. A school-boy has a rare assortment of marbles or butterflies, before his purse allows him to indulge in stamps or photographs. A now celebrated surgeon is said to have made his first money by a collection of neatly mounted skeletons of mice. The proceeds were applied to the purchase of a series of microscopic slides. Many a fine collection of coins has had its beginning when a child has perceived the difference between a sou and a halfpenny, and has put the foreign money by, as a curiosity. To a real collector, the catalogue of a coming sale in his own particular department is more interesting than a new novel or a change of ministry. A day at Christie's is more to him than the Derby or the Ascot week. Even the misfortunes of his friends are not without aspects of consolation if their collections come into the market. And many who are not collectors read the list of prices in the *Times*, and take much pleasure in the perusal. Some regret may be expressed, perhaps even felt, when the accumulations of centuries in an old family are dispersed. It seems a pity, though it may be useful. But our sorrow is alleviated if we make collections ourselves. The rare Sevres mark for which we have so long pined is now within our reach. The scarce Aldine or the unique Wynkyn, for which we have sighed in vain, may now perhaps be ours. The Reynolds portraits which have long been admired on the wall of another may now perhaps be transferred to our own, and become as much our property as our great-grandmother herself. Thus we contrive to bear up when others come to grief, and can even see that a benefit is conferred upon mankind by the spendthrift who ruins his own family. He would be adjudged a lunatic or an idiot but for his skill in handicapping, and there are compensating advantages to those who deplore his headlong course and reprehend his extravagance. They at least are wise if he is foolish, and, sternly repressing their feelings, they attend his sale, and lay up treasures which their descendants will probably disperse in turn.—*Saturday Review*.

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MEDIEVAL BALTIC COINS AND MEDALS.

THE Riga Gazette gives an account of a collection of medieval coins and medals, chiefly from the Baltic provinces of Russia, which are to be sold by auction at Vienna. So complete a collection of Baltic coins, it says, has never been offered for sale before. Among them are a number of Plettenberg's ten-ducat pieces of 1525, some of his very rare double ducats, struck at Riga in 1528, and the marks struck at Revel in the same year; two thalers struck at Riga in 1557, by Galen and Furstenberg, Furstenberg's and Kettler's "siege money," of the years 1558 and 1559, and the single and double gold gulden by Kettler. There are altogether two hundred and thirty-three coins of the religious orders, struck at Riga, Wenden, and Revel. The most remarkable of the coins of the episcopate of Dorpat, of which there are upwards of a hundred in the collection, is a schilling of John IV., struck at Buxhovden between 1499 and 1505. The Gazette believes that there is only one other example of this coin, which is in the collection of the Esthonian

Society at Dorpat. Several of the Dorpat coins are described in the catalogue as belonging to the period of Bishop Bernhard II. (1285 to 1299.) It is doubtful, however, whether any coins were struck in the episcopate at so early a date. Those above referred to are more probably of Bernhard III. (1412 to 1413.) There are three different impressions of the large medal cast in 1545 by Bishop Jost von der Recke, but it is not clear whether these are original castings, as several are current of a later date. The collection of coins struck by King Magnus on the island of Oesel includes two rare medals of the years 1563 and 1565. The Riga coins are very numerous, especially those struck under the Polish rule. They comprise five "freiheitsthaler" of the years 1573 and 1574, all with different impressions. The most rare of the Polish coins are the large gold coin of 1586, equal in weight to thirteen ducats, the groschen of 1616, and a medal commemorating the conquest of Livonia by King Stephen. The coins struck under the Swedish Government at Revel, Riga and Narva are also represented by numerous specimens.

THE collection here referred to was sold at auction in Vienna last November, under care of the Brothers Egger. The catalogue makes a volume of four hundred pages, containing five thousand three hundred and seventy-nine lots. Seventy pages are devoted to the coins and medals of the Baltic Provinces, described above, and forming the most remarkable series of the whole cabinet. Nearly every other country is also more or less represented in the collection.—EDS.

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### PROPOSED ISSUE OF A TWENTY-CENT COIN.

A BILL authorizing the coinage of a twenty-cent silver piece passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, but was not considered in the House of Representatives for want of time. The issue of a coin of that denomination will not only be in accordance with our decimal system of money, but will remove a difficulty in making change which now exists upon the Pacific coast and in Texas, where the five-cent copper-nickel coins do not circulate, and where it was formerly the practice to apply the term "bits," "two bits," and "four bits," respectively, to the fractions of the Spanish dollar which circulated there. The custom appears to continue, notwithstanding those coins have disappeared from circulation. Accordingly, if a payment of one bit is to be made, and a twenty-five cent coin be used for the purpose, a ten-cent coin (one bit) is returned as the proper change, five cents being lost in the transaction by the purchaser. The issue of a twenty-cent coin will no doubt remove this difficulty. It may be added that, although this "bit" system appears to be quite an unimportant matter, few visitors to the Pacific coast fail to suffer some vexation at least from its existence.

Inquiry is occasionally made as to why the coinage of the silver five-cent piece was discontinued. The reason appears to have been that it would, on the resumption of specie payments, be likely to expel from circulation and drive into the Treasury for redemption the five-cent copper-nickel coins. At first glance this may appear improbable, but when it is considered that the original law authorizing the issue of the copper-nickel five-cent coin provided for its redemption in lawful money of the United States, it will be seen that there must come a time when it will be superior to the five-cent silver coin, and for the reason that it will be exchangeable for notes redeemable in gold



coin. The silver coin, which would have a greater nominal than intrinsic value, and not redeemable in lawful money, or gold coin, would become the inferior currency. The five-cent copper-nickel coin having been issued to the extent of over \$5,000,000, and the amount being sufficient for a token coin of that denomination, the provision of law discontinuing the issue of the five-cent silver coin appears to have been proper.—*Report of the Director of the Mint, 1874.*

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## LINCOLN MEDALS.

*Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

IN the January number of the *Journal* appears a communication from H. W. H., in which my "Catalogue of Lincoln Medals" is the subject of considerable criticism. A list is also given of pieces which I did not describe. It might be supposed when Mr. H. W. H. criticises my work so closely, that he should give us a Supplementary List, remarkable alike for its fullness and accuracy. That this is not the case, I will now proceed to prove.

He mentions as new varieties in metals some half-dozen medals in bronze, which I had already catalogued as copper. All collectors know that these pieces are identical, and to be strictly accurate should be described as copper *bronzed*. Mr. H. W. H. proceeds to swell farther his list, by placing in the category of medals sundry pieces made from terra cotta, rubber, *green clay*, &c. These articles have no right to the title of medals, and I purposely excluded all such from my catalogue. I have a Lincoln piece made from *soap*, which has as much right in the list as the articles just mentioned! I pass over several small errors in Mr. H. W. H.'s catalogue, and would only call attention to its incompleteness. Robbed of its green clay medals, and not counting the pieces which, previously described by me, he has re-catalogued, his list numbers scarcely one hundred. I have descriptions (awaiting publication in a Supplement) of nearly two hundred varieties not mentioned in my catalogue. This work was issued two years ago, since which time many medals have appeared which were then either unknown or not in existence.

Hoping you will give this publication, in justice to myself and for the information of collectors, I remain, very respectfully yours,

12 East 30th Street, New York, Jan. 13, 1875.

ANDREW C. ZABRISKIE.

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*Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

Allow me to express my regret that the list of Lincoln Medals sent you should have so much annoyed Mr. Zabriskie. So many persons are interested in the subject that a complete list was much to be desired; and I was not aware that Mr. Zabriskie was preparing a supplement. My list is quite at his disposal; indeed it was offered to him when he was preparing his catalogue, though the offer was not accepted. As to the incompleteness of the list, I quite agree with Mr. Zabriskie, and regret it quite as much as he. But he will see if he turns to it, that it only purports to include medals in Mr. Crosby's collection and my own, so that it seems hardly open to criticism on that account.

As to Mr. Zabriskie's notion that copper and copper-bronzed medals are "identical," I must venture to disagree with him. No doubt the metal of

which they are composed is similar, but their appearance is quite different ; collectors who keep impressions in the different metals usually keep one of each ; and they are described as different in nearly all catalogues, including Mr. Zabriskie's own. For similar reasons I am compelled to differ with him when he says that impressions from *medal dies* in terra cotta, rubber, &c., "have no right to the title of medals." I presume that he relies upon some dictionary definition, (they are far from unanimous — Cf. Webster, Worcester, Zell and Encyclopedia Britannia,) but such pieces are usually classed with medals, and rarely, if ever, described by any other term : and when Mr. Zabriskie's collection is sold, I feel little doubt that even his Lincoln "article" (as he calls it) in soap, will be classed with the other Lincoln Medals, rather than with the snuff-boxes and stuffed birds, that under the name of "miscellaneous articles" may close his catalogue. The question is merely one of words in each case, but I think that it is both more convenient and more accurate in addressing specialists of any kind to use words in the special meaning given them in that specialty ; and to err, if at all, in over fullness of information.

I send you herewith a list of one hundred and three more Lincoln Medals, describing three entirely new ones, and twenty-one new mules, with numerous varieties in metal, mostly from two other collections, whose owners, Mr. F. H. James and Mr. C. P. Nichols, have kindly sent lists. The descriptions I have not been able to verify personally. This makes in all one hundred and seventy-one Lincoln Medals, not counting metals. The unmanageable length of the list in its present form, (probably exceeding five hundred when complete,) shows plainly enough the mistake to which I have already alluded in cataloguing varieties in metal as separate medals. As my two supplements contain two hundred and fourteen numbers while Mr. Zabriskie has collected for his Supplement less than two hundred, they can hardly fail to be of service to him.

Cambridge, Mass., Feb. 13, 1875.

H. W. H.

#### SECOND SUPPLEMENTARY LIST OF LINCOLN MEDALS.

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| 298. Same as 10, but in copper. Size 36.  | 317. Same as 101, but in bronze. Size 17.   |
| 299. " 11, " bronze. " 32.  | 318. " " " copper. "  |
| 300. " 19, " type metal. " 26. (This medal is by True, not Key.)  | 319. " " " brass. "   |
| 301. Ob. same as 24. Rev. Douglas &c. Copper. Size 25.  | 320. Ob. same. Rev. same as rev. of 229. Size 17.   |
| 302. Ob. Head of Lincoln. Rev. Head of Washington. Trial piece on large planchet. White metal. Size 22. | 321. Ob. same. Rev. "F. C. Key & Sons 329 Arch St. Phila" White metal. Size 17.                             |
| 303. Same as 57, but in white metal. Size 20.   | 322. Same as 103, but in brass. Size 17.  |
| 304. " 70, " nickel. " 20.  | 323. " 104 and 237, but in bronze. Size 17.   |
| 305. " 80, " bronze. " 17.  | 324. " " " brass. "   |
| 306. " 90, " white metal. " 17.   | 325. Ob. Head of Lincoln to right. Head as large as obv. of 144. Rev. same as rev. of 106. Copper. Size 17. |
| 307. " 93, " silver. " 17.  | 326. Same as 107, but in silver. Size 17.   |
| 308. Ob. same as 93. Rev. Hat "Public Square Nashville Tenn." Copper. Size 17.                          | 327. " " " bronze. "  |
| 309. Ob. same. Rev. Ship "Dry Goods & Upholstery for Ships and Steamers." Copper. Size 17.              | 328. " " " copper. "  |
| 310. Ob. "Sign of the Old Man with Specs" &c. Rev. same as rev. of 93. Nickel. Size 17.                 | 329. " " " brass. "   |
| 311. Same in copper. Size 17.   | 330. " 108, " silver. "   |
| 312. Ob. Eagle. "War of 1861 United States" Rev. same as rev. of 93. Copper. Size 17.                   | 331. " " " bronze. "  |
| 313. Ob. same as rev. of 111. Rev. same as rev. of 93. Copper. Size 17.                                 | 332. " 112, " bronze. "   |
| 314. Same as 97 and 235, but in copper. Size 17.  | 333. " 117, " silver. Size 16.  |
| 315. Same as 98, " copper. "  | 334. " 120, " copper. "   |
| 316. " 101, " silver. "   | 335. " " " brass. "   |
|   | 336. " " " white metal. "   |
|   | 337. " 121, " white metal. "  |
|   | 338. " 128, " copper. Size 15.  |
|   | 339. " " " brass. "   |
|   | 340. " 129, " silver. "   |
|   | 341. " " " copper. "  |



342. Same as 129, but in brass. Size 15.  
 343. *Ob.* same as 133. *Rev.* "Steamer Lancaster No. 4." Copper. Size 14.  
 344. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* "Ellicott, Vinson & Co Memphis." Copper. Size 14.  
 345. Same as 140, but in silver.  
 346. " 141, " brass. Size 13.  
 347. " 145, " white metal. "  
 348. " 147, " " Size 12.  
 349. " 161, " copper, "  
 350. " 165, " nickel. "  
 351. " " " copper. "  
 352. " " " brass. "  
 353. " " " white metal. "  
 354. " 169, " copper. "  
 355. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Eagle. "1864 Liberty for All." Nickel. Size 12.  
 356. Same, but in copper. Size 12.  
 357. " " brass. "  
 358. " " white metal. "  
 359. Same as 170, but in copper. Size 12.  
 360. " " " brass. "  
 361. " " " white metal. "  
 362. " 171, " brass. "  
 363. " " " white metal. "  
 364. " 173, " copper. "  
 365. " " " white metal. "  
 366. *Ob.* same as 176. *Rev.* Head of Grant to right. Copper. Size 11.  
 367. Same, but in white metal. Size 11.  
 368. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Eagle, 13 stars, "1863." Copper. Size 11.  
 369. Same, but in white metal. Size 11.  
 370. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Benjamin Franklin. White metal. Size 11.  
 371. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Mason & Co.'s Card. Brass. Size 11.  
 372. Same, but in white metal. Size 11.  
 373. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Indian head. Copper. Size 11.  
 374. Same, but in brass. Size 11.  
 375. " " white metal. "  
 376. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* Storer & Shroyer's card. Copper. Size 11.  
 377. Same, but in brass. Size 11.  
 378. " " white metal. "  
 379. Same as 199, but in white metal. Size 22.  
 380. " 210, " nickel. Size 19.  
 381. " 212, " brass. "  
 382. " 214, " brass. "  
 383. " 219, but in white metal, rough. Only ten struck in this metal. Twenty-five struck in rubber. Size 20.  
 384. Same as 232, but in nickel. Size 17.  
 385. " 233, " white metal. "  
 386. " 239, " brass. "  
 387. " " " white metal. "  
 388. *Ob.* same. *Rev.* same as *rev.* of Washington's head quarters. Size 17.  
 389. *Ob.* same as *ob.* of 240, 241, and 242. *Rev.* "Protection to All at Home and abroad." Wreath. Eight stars with a star at each end of the wreath. Terra cotta. Size 17.  
 390. Same as 247, but in nickel. Size 16.  
 391. *Ob.* Head of Lincoln to right. "Abraham Lincoln Died Apr. 15, 1865." *Rev.* Blank scroll within a wreath. "Emancipation Proclamation Sept. 22, 1862." Copper. Size 15.  
 392. Same as 256, but in nickel. Size 14.  
 393. " " " copper. "  
 394. " 257, " brass. "  
 395. " 261, " copper. "  
 396. " 271, " nickel. Size 12.  
 397. " 275, " bronze. "  
 398. " " " copper. "  
 399. " 278, " white metal. Size 12.  
 400. *Ob.* same as 3, 38, and 184 reduced by Wyon. *Rev.* blank. Silver. Size 4.

## A PLEA FOR NUMISMATICS.

### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

PERHAPS in no pursuit does the thorough numismatist derive more pleasure than in that of collecting coins and medals. The study is a science of a high order, and the more knowledge we gain the more eager we are to pursue it. Some may talk of the great expense necessary to gratify one's taste in this branch of science, and immediately condemn it for that reason ; but who has not his own particular hobby to ride, and to do this he will gladly deprive himself of some of the "necessaries of life," and "squander" his savings on that idol.

Coins are not necessarily immoderately expensive. The collecting of the various dates of the United States current coins, and the different varieties of some of the dates, from the half cent to the dollar, to be sure, is very expensive, and we would recommend to young collectors of limited means, to take the cents only, and pay considerable attention to the American Colonials ; many of these commemorate some of the principal historical events contemporary with our colonial ancestry, and will serve as everlasting mementos of their worthy deeds. The Washington tokens and medals should have attention ; a cabinet of these by themselves would be highly interesting. It would also be well to take up one or two series of the ancient Greek and Roman,

these being universally of particular historical interest. This branch of numismatics the great collectors of Europe seem to make a specialty.

There are people void of true artistic tastes who, in a derisive way, give the "very funny" names of "fever" and "mania" to coin collecting, and think them highly applicable. By "fever" they probably mean an insatiate desire to accumulate a quantity of coins, which in a short time dies out. The name "coin fever" may perhaps be applied to the hobbies of most of our juvenile collectors who are to be found in every city and village in the country, but we know of no reason why the name "mania" should be applied, — we have never heard of any one becoming insane on the subject. Numismatology is of early origin, and is doubtless steadily increasing in the public favor. Let it be encouraged.

G. A. D.

## ISSUES OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

In anticipation of the conclusion of Mr. S. S. Crosby's work, which substantially ends with 1792, I have undertaken to prepare a list of the issues of the U. S. Mint from 1793. Of course I depend principally on my own series, which is quite full; but I have carefully studied the catalogue of the Seavey-Parmelee collection, and the volumes of Snowden and Dickeson. I add a few words in explanation of the plan. The word type will be but seldom used, as the types in each metal have been but rarely changed. The head or seated figure of Liberty on the obverse, and the eagle or wreath on reverse, constitutes a proper type, and each of these has continued for years. My object is to set down as exactly as possible the number of varieties caused by a different design of head or eagle, or by a change in inscription, in the number of stars or in the standard. Each is noticed, when it first occurs in a metal. I make no attempt to enumerate the dies, and therefore take no note of a different arrangement of stars or leaves or numerals, which is purely a variation of dies. Errors are mentioned in notes, as deserving no more prominent place. I particularly desire corrections, that some future author may write an absolutely exact work on this subject. There are many mistakes in Dickeson, and some in Snowden, but I do not claim to be always right, when I differ from their statements.

W. S. APPLETON.

1793.

Cent, three varieties.

1. Obv. LIBERTY; 1793; head to right, hair loosely streaming.  
Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; within a ring of fifteen links ONE CENT.  $\frac{1}{100}$  17.
2. Obv. LIBERTY; 1793; head to right, hair loosely streaming; below a sprig.  
Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; within a wreath of olive ONE CENT; below  $\frac{1}{100}$ . 17.
3. Obv. LIBERTY; 1793; head to right; beyond a pole and cap.  
Rev. Similar to 2. 18.

Half-cent. Obv. LIBERTY; 1793; head to left; beyond a pole and cap

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; within a wreath of olive HALF CENT; below  $\frac{1}{200}$ . 14.

1794.

Dollar. Obv. LIBERTY; 1794; head to right, hair loosely streaming; at the sides are fifteen stars.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle with wings displayed, standing within a wreath of olive. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar, but smaller. 21.

Half-dime. Similar, but smaller. 10.



Cent. Similar to 3 of 1793. 18.

Half-cent. Similar, with the differences of value. 15.

1795.

Eagle. Obv. LIBERTY; 1795; head to right, wearing a cap; at the sides are fifteen stars.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle with wings displayed, standing on a palm-branch, holding in beak a laurel-wreath. 21.

Half-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to eagle, but smaller. 16.
2. Obv. Similar.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle displayed, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws bundle of arrows and olive-branch, in beak a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; around the head are sixteen stars, and above is a curved line of clouds extending from wing to wing. 16.

Dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1794. 25.
2. Obv. LIBERTY; 1795; head to right, hair bound by a ribbon; at the sides are fifteen stars.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle with wings displayed, standing on clouds within a wreath of olive and palm. 25.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1794. 21.

Half-dime. Similar to 1794. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1794. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1794. 15.

1796.

Eagle. Similar to 1795, but with sixteen stars on obv. 21.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1795. \* Die altered from 1795.\* 16.

Quarter-eagle, two varieties.†

1. Obv. LIBERTY; 1796; head to right, wearing a cap.

Rev. Similar to second half-eagle of 1795, but smaller. 13.

2. Obv. Similar to eagle of this year, but smaller.

Rev. Similar to 1. 13.

Dollar. Similar to 2 of 1795.\* 25.

Half-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to second dollar of 1795, but smaller; at base of rev.  $\frac{1}{2}$  21.
2. Similar, but with sixteen stars on obv. 21.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to second dollar of 1795, but smaller. 18.

Dime. Similar, but smaller. 13.

Half-dime. Similar, but smaller. 10.

Cent, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1795. 18.

2. Obv. LIBERTY; 1796; head to right, hair bound by a ribbon.

Rev. Similar to 1. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1795. 15.

1797.

Eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1796. 21.

2. Obv. Similar.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle displayed, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws bundle of arrows and olive-branch, in beak a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; around the head are thirteen stars, and above is a curved line of clouds extending from wing to wing. 21.

Half-eagle, three varieties.

1. Similar to 1796. 16.
2. Similar, but with sixteen stars on obv. 16.
3. Similar to second half-eagle of 1795. Die altered from 1795. 16.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 2 of 1796, but with thirteen stars on obv. 13.

Dollar. Similar to 1796, but with sixteen stars on obv.‡ 25.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1 of 1796. 21.

Dime, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1796, but with sixteen stars on obv. 13.

2. Similar, but with thirteen stars on obv. 13.

Half-dime, three varieties.

1. Similar to 1796. 10.

2. Similar, but with sixteen stars on obv. 10.

3. Similar, but with thirteen stars on obv. 10.

Cent. Similar to 2 of 1796. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1796. 15.

1798.

Eagle. Obv. Similar to 1797, but with thirteen stars. Two dies altered from 1797.

Rev. Similar to 2 of 1797. 21.

Half-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1797, but with thirteen stars.

2. Obv. Similar to 1 of 1797, but with thirteen stars on obv. 16.

Rev. Similar to second eagle of 1797, but smaller. 16.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1797, but with thirteen stars on rev. 13.

Dollar, three varieties.

1. Similar to 2 of 1795. 25.

2. Similar, but with thirteen stars on obv. 25.

\* Are there any with sixteen stars?

† Is there a third with the reverse of the larger coins?

‡ Are there any with fifteen stars?

## 3. Obv. Similar to last.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle displayed, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws bundle of arrows and olive-branch, in beak a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; around the head are thirteen stars, and above is a curved line of clouds extending from wing to wing.

25.

Dime, two varieties.

1. Similar to third dollar, but with sixteen stars on rev. Die altered from 1797. 13.

2. Similar to third dollar, but smaller. 13.

Cent. Similar to 1797. 18.

1799.

Eagle. Similar to 1798.\* 21.

Half-eagle. Similar to 2 of 1798. 16.

Dollar. Similar to 3 of 1798.\* 25.

Cent. Similar to 1798. 18.

1800.

Eagle. Similar to 1799. 21.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1799. 16.

Dollar. Similar to 1799. 25.

Dime. Similar to 2 of 1798. 13.

Half-dime. Similar, but smaller. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1799. 18.

Half-cent. Similar, with the differences of value. 15.

1801.

Eagle. Similar to 1800. 21.

Dollar. Similar to 1800. 25.

Half-dollar. Similar, but smaller. 21.

Dime. Similar to 1800. 13.

Half-dime. Similar to 1800. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1800.† 18.

1802.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1800. 16.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1798. 13.

Dollar. Similar to 1801. One die altered from 1801. 25.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1801. 21.

Dime. Similar to 1801. 13.

Half-dime. Similar to 1801. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1801.‡ 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1800. Die altered from 1800. 15.

1803.

Eagle. Similar to 1801. 21.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1802. Die altered from 1802. 16.

Dollar. Similar to 1802. 25.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1802. 21.

Dime. Similar to 1802. 13.

\* One die has the error of fourteen stars on reverse.

† One die has the error of  $\frac{1}{000}$ , and another UNITED.

Half-dime. Similar to 1802. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1802. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1802. 15.

1804.

Eagle. Similar to 1803. 21.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1803. 16.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1802.§ 13.

Dollar. Similar to 1803. 25.

Quarter-dollar. Similar, but smaller; at base of rev. 25c. 18.

Dime. Similar to 1803. 13.

Cent. Similar to 1803. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1803. 15.

1805.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1804. 16.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1804. 13.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1803. Die altered from 1804. 21.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1804. 18.

Dime. Similar to 1804. 13.

Half-dime. Similar to 1803. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1804. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1804. 15.

1806.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1805. 16.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1805. 13.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1805. 21.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1805. 18.

Cent. Similar to 1805. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1805. 15.

1807.

Half-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1806. 16.

2. Obv. Head to left, shoulders draped, wearing a kind of turban, inscribed on the band LIBERTY; at the sides are thirteen stars, and below 1807.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; on a label in the upper part of the field E PLURIBUS UNUM; at base 5 D.; an eagle with wings displayed upwards, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows. 16.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1806. 13.

Half-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1806. 21.

2. Obv. Head to left, wearing a kind of turban, inscribed on the band LIBERTY; at the sides are thirteen stars, and below 1807.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; on a label in the upper part of the field E PLURIBUS UNUM; at base 50 C.; an eagle with wings displayed downwards, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows. 21.

‡ One die has the error of  $\frac{1}{000}$ .

§ Mine has the error of fourteen stars on reverse.



Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1806. 18.  
 Dime. Similar to 1805. 13.  
 Cent. Similar to 1806. One die altered from 1806. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1806. 15.

1808.

Half-eagle. Similar to 2 of 1807. 16.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar, but smaller; at base of rev.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  D. 13.

Half-dollar. Similar to 2 of 1807. 21.  
 Cent. Obv. Head to left, hair bound by a ribbon round the forehead inscribed LIBERTY; at the sides are thirteen stars, and below 1808.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; within a wreath of olive ONE CENT. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1807. 15.

1809.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1808. 16.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1808. 21.  
 Dime. Similar, but smaller; at base of rev. 10 C. 12.

Cent. Similar to 1808. 18.

Half-cent. Similar, but smaller; on rev. HALF CENT. 15.

1810.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1809. 16.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1809. 21.  
 Cent. Similar to 1809. One die altered from 1809. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1809. 15.

1811.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1810. 16.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1810. 21.  
 Dime. Similar to 1809. 12.  
 Cent. Similar to 1810. One die altered from 1810. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1810. 15.

1812.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1811. 16.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1811. 21.  
 Cent. Similar to 1811. 18.

1813.

Half-eagle. Obv. Head to left, no shoulders, wearing a kind of turban, inscribed on the band LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1813.

Rev. Similar to 1812. 16.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1812. 21.

Cent. Similar to 1812. 18.

1814.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1813. 16.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1813. 21.

Dime. Similar to 1811. 12.  
 Cent. Similar to 1813. 18.

1815.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1814. 16.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1814. 21.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar, but smaller; at base of rev. 25 C. 17.

1816.

Cent. Obv. Head to left, hair tied behind by a cord, around the forehead a plain coronet inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1816.  
 Rev. Similar to 1814. 18.

1817.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1815. 21.  
 Cent. two varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1816. 18.  
 2. Similar, but with fifteen stars round the head on obv. 18.

1818.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1815. 16.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1817. 21.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1815. 17.  
 Cent. Similar to 1 of 1817. 18.

1819.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1818. 16.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1818. 21.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1818. 17.  
 Cent. Similar to 1818. 18.

1820.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1819. 16.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1819. 21.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1819. 17.  
 Dime. Similar to 1814. 12.  
 Cent. Similar to 1819. ? One die altered from 1819. 18.

1821.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1820. 16.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar, but smaller; at base of rev.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  D. 12.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1820. 21.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1820. 17.  
 Dime. Similar to 1820. 12.  
 Cent. Similar to 1820. 18.

1822.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1821. 16.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1821. 21.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1821. 17.  
 Dime. Similar to 1821. 12.  
 Cent. Similar to 1821. 18.

## PRAGUE MEDAL.

THE King of Prussia caused a Medal to be struck on his taking this city [Prague]; having on one side the Plan of the Town, with this Inscription: PRAGUE *taken by his Majesty the King of PRUSSIA, September 16. 1744*; in the exergue, For the *third time in three Years*. On the reverse are all sorts of Military Trophies, with two Lines of Verse in the German Language, to the following effect,

By War, O LORD, *make Wars to cease,*  
*And let this Vict'ry lead to Peace.*

*From the Boston Weekly News-Letter, No. 2128, January 17, 1745.*

## THE TRADE DOLLAR.

THE Director of the Mint, in his late Report to the Secretary of the Treasury, says:—“The coinage of trade-dollars during the fiscal year amounted to \$3,588,900, the greater portion of which were exported to China, where they found a ready market, and continue to grow in favor for trade and exchange purposes. Owing to the limited capacity of the mints on the Pacific coast, we have not been able to meet the demand for these coins. The increased capacity of the new mint in San Francisco, to which operations will soon be transferred, and the addition of new machinery and appliances at the Carson mint, will enable us to meet the demand for all the coin, both gold and silver, which may be required on that coast for circulation and export.

“The total issue of silver dollars from the organization of the mint to the 1st of April, 1873, at which time, under the provisions of the coinage act, their coinage was discontinued, amounted to a little over \$8,000,000. Adding \$1,378,500, the amount of trade-dollars coined during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, to the coinage for the year ended June 30, 1874, gives the issue as more than half of the total coinage of the old silver dollar during a period of nearly eighty years.”

Mr. O. H. La Grange, the superintendent of the San Francisco mint gives some interesting information in relation to the course of the trade-dollar: “At no time since the commencement of the present calendar year has the mint been enabled to accumulate a surplus of trade-dollars, and the public demand has not been fully met. The limited capacity of the mint and the unusually large coinage of gold, which is given precedence over silver, have materially abridged the supply of this international coin at San Francisco, but the favorable introduction of the trade-dollar into China has almost effectually destroyed the use of the Mexican silver dollar as a medium of exchange between this city and the ports in the Chinese Empire. The city banks report an excess of demand for trade-dollar exchange. The coinage capacity of the new mint, shortly to be occupied, will, it is to be hoped, fully meet the requirements for all gold and silver coins. Great care has been taken in the manufacture of the trade-dollar to reach the closest approximate perfection in assay-value, weight, and execution. The coins have successfully passed the critical tests made before their adoption at various Chinese ports, and their com-



mercial use is increasing. They have been officially adopted at Foo-Chow within a recent period, and the chief paymaster of the United States squadron on that coast will probably require this coin for his disbursements as soon as a supply can be relied on."

### COLONIAL STAMP.



By the kindness of James R. Osgood & Co., we are enabled to give the accompanying fac-simile of the Colonial Stamp authorized by the Legislature of Massachusetts under the administration of Governor William Shirley in 1755. It is from the original die shown at the meeting of the Boston Numismatic Society in November last, and was first given in Mr. Samuel A. Drake's "Old Landmarks and Historical Personages of Boston," a most interesting volume published by the above firm.

Mr. Drake's work contains fac-similes of the penny, two-penny and four-penny stamps authorized by the same act.

### U. S. HALF DOLLARS OF 1838.

1. Head of Liberty facing the left, as in 1836 and 1837. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; HALF DOL.; an eagle with wings displayed, shield on breast, holding an olive-branch and three arrows. This is the regular coinage, as adopted this year.
2. Same obverse. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; HALF DOLLAR; an eagle with wings displayed, no shield, holding an olive-branch and four arrows. This is in the Mint, and is called unique.
3. Head of Liberty facing the left; she wears no cap, but a diadem, and a ribbon with LIBERTY. Rev. As 1. This is in the Mint.
4. Same obv. Rev. As 2.
5. Same obv. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; HALF DOLLAR; an eagle flying to the left.
6. Liberty seated. Rev. As 1. This is in the Mint.
7. Same obverse. Rev. As 2.
8. Same obverse. Rev. As 5.
9. Same obverse. Rev. As in 1836 and 1837.
10. Same obverse. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; HALF DOLLAR; defiant eagle standing sideways, holding an olive-branch and six arrows. This is described by Mr. Robert C. Davis as in the collection of Col. Cohen of Baltimore.

Do all these pieces really exist? Are there others? Any corrections will be most thankfully received, as an exact list of the halves of this year does not yet seem to be in print anywhere. I have only 1, 4, 5, 7, 8. Does a second impression exist of any of the others? No. 9 was in the Mickley sale; where is it now?

W. S. A.

### SUMATRAN COIN.

PROF. HALDERMAN exhibited a coin of Sumatra, found in a bag of Coffee in Philadelphia. On one side was the legend, "Island of Sumatra, 1804," on the other, in Malay, "sa teng wang," one-half piece, and used it to illustrate the difficulties encountered by decipherers, and the methods of overcoming them. The coin he gave to the Museum of the Mint.—*Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society*, Vol. XIV., No. 92, p. 16.

## THE BRITISH MUSEUM.

THE mint collection of coins is, as may well be supposed, interesting as illustrative of the changes which the British coinage has undergone from the time of the Saxon kings to the present day. Among the coins is a shilling of Henry VII., which marks an important change in the design of the British coinage, namely, the substitution of the royal shield of arms for the cross with "pellets" at the angles which had up to that time formed the reverse of the coins. It illustrates the great advance in art during that reign. Among other coins in the collection, of much numismatic interest, is the 'Oxford Crown,' the work of Thomas Rawlins, chief engraver of the mint during the civil war. This is one of a series of coins and medals by the same artist, struck at Oxford before its surrender by the royalist forces in 1646. There is also the celebrated 'Petition Crown,' by Thomas Simon, who was chief engraver of the mint under the Commonwealth, and whose petition to be retained in that office at the Restoration occupies the rim of the coin.—*London Times*.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*December 3.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Mr. Morse presented a medallion head of Franklin, cast from the metal of the bell of the old Franklin School house, Boston. The President exhibited three small antique copper coins, belonging to Mr. Hurter; two are of Beirut. Mr. Parmelee showed a half-dollar of 1797, and Mr. Creamer an exceedingly fine cent of 1806. Mr. Morse exhibited some coins from Siam and Burmah, and a fine piece of six livres of the French Republic, 1793. Mr. Root showed a set of the new Japanese money. Mr. Pratt and Dr. Green were appointed a Committee to nominate at the annual meeting a list of officers for the ensuing year. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

*January 7.* The annual meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted; also, a letter from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, accompanying donations of a pamphlet from himself and from Mr. John Bowne of Washington. The Treasurer made his annual report, from which it appears that the Society is in good financial condition. Mr. Pratt, for the Committee to nominate officers, reported the old board for re-election; the report was accepted, and the following persons were declared officers for 1875: *President*, Jeremiah Colburn; *Vice-President and Curator*, Henry Davenport; *Treasurer*, John Robinson; *Secretary*, Wm. S. Appleton. The thirteenth By-law was altered, so that the meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Friday of each month. The President exhibited the Pine Tree Copper belonging to Mr. Henry Sewall Adams, a member of the Society, of which a fac-simile is given.

It is struck over a half-penny of George I., part of the date of which is discernable, and is supposed to be 1723. The piece has been in various collections during the past twelve or fifteen years, and from the owners it is traced back to the discoverer, Charles Payson, Esq., of Portland, Me. Mr. Payson purchased it of an old gentleman, who said it had been in his possession some forty years.

Mr. P's theory about it is, that the die was rejected on account of the last N being left out of the word England; this accounts for not finding Shillings of the same die. Although the Pine Tree Shillings were struck some





forty years after their first issue in 1652, all bore that date. That this die should have been in existence at the period of the issue of the half-pennies of George I., is not strange, as a die of a similar character, used here one hundred and twenty years ago, was shown at the November meeting. Mr. Pratt showed an impression in bronze of the medal, CONQUEST OF CANADA COMPLETED. Mr. Holland exhibited five Fenian coins and medals, generally of 1866. The Secretary showed an impression in gold, of the medal of Washington by Manley; it is taken from the die before any change was made, and is, so far as known, unique. The Society adjourned just before 5 p. m.

*February 5.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, accompanying a donation of two pamphlets. The Secretary read a paragraph from a newspaper, announcing the death on January 10th of Mr. Thomas Wilson of Manchester, N. H., a member of the Society. Mr. Dudley R. Child of Boston was elected a resident member. The President exhibited a crown and half-crown of Oliver Cromwell. Mr. Robinson showed several coins, among which were an antique gold of Carthage, and very perfect cents of 1826 and 1828, lately found in circulation at Salem. Mr. Holland exhibited three pieces, two of which are especially curious, viz.: the silver medal of Charles III. of Spain, with rev. of a rose, and JUAN ESTEVAN DE PENA FLORIDA 1760, and a bronze medal of 1817, DUCE MACGREGORIO LIBERTAS FLORIDARUM, rev. AMALIA VENI VIDI VICI; the third is the coin issued by James II. of England, apparently for convenience of circulation and exchange with the Spanish. Mr. Crosby showed a newly discovered copper, with the shield of New Jersey reverses, and head of Washington, ins. GEN. WASHINGTON. similar to two in the collection of the Secretary, Nos. XII. and XIII. of his printed list. The Secretary exhibited two medals of the Centennial Commission. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 p. m.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

#### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

*January 29, 1875.* The regular meeting was held this day, President Anthon in the chair. The Executive Committee recommended Mr. J. E. Poillon of New York for resident member, and Mr. Rodney A. Mercur of Towanda, Pa., for corresponding member, and they were unanimously accepted. The following additions and donations were reported by the Curator:—A Lincoln Medal in white metal from the Society; Agassiz Medal in bronze, and a Centennial Art Gallery Medal in white metal, from Mr. I. F. Wood; two specimens in silver and silver gilt of the Jubilee Memorial Medal, from Dr. Samuel A. Green, of Boston; the last two, as also the following pieces, were inadvertently omitted in former acknowledgments: fifty and ten cent Canadian pieces of 1871, from Mr. Henry Mott of Montreal; Medal of the Montreal Numismatic Society, in white metal, and a Masonic Medal in commemoration of Canadian Union, in white metal, from Mr. Alfred Sandham of Montreal. The Librarian reported a number of additions to the library, with the names of the donors, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. A letter was read from D. Ravenel of Charleston, S. C., announcing the prospective formation of a Numismatic Society in that city, and from other correspondents. The following exhibitions from private collections were made:—By Mr. Wood, a copy of the Confederate Seal, also, a Lafayette Medal in silver. By Mr. Groh, one hundred and forty silver "Copperheads," all different, also, a Quadruple specimen of the "Laurentalsglück" dollar; and by Prof. Anthon, a *triple* of the same, an uncirculated specimen of the earliest Canada piece of Louis XIV., known as the "Gloriam Regni;" thirty Papal Scudi, or silver dollars, from Urban the VIII. to the present time. By Mr. A. C. Zabriskie, a Lincoln Medal in soap, bust to right, reverse, J. C. Hull's Son, N. Y., size 44. By Capt. Defendorf, a large silver medal of Attila, reverse, City of Aquileia, before its destruction by him. By Mr. E. Cogan, a rare Col. Duncan Medal

in tin, presented by citizens of New York, Dec. 28, 1848; also, a bronze Medal on the conquest of Canada, 1770, obv. head George II., rev. female weeping under a pine tree, "Canada Subdued;" also, an uncirculated half-crown of Charles X., Pretender to the throne of France, 1591. By Mr. Betts, his set of fifty-six varieties New Jersey Colonials. By Mr. Parish, a fine bronze medal, Plymouth Colony, 1639, Boston, Mass., 1770, wreath with coat of arms, surmounted by a French eagle, rev. a Monument, with a figure at each side.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

This last piece is the Sears' Family medal, prepared for the late Hon. David Sears, of Boston.—*Eds.*

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

*Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics :*

IN the July Number of your Journal, "H. E. H." inquires about a medal of Zwingle. It is one struck in commemoration of the Swiss Reformation Jubilee, 1819. The reason that the date is 1819 instead of 1817, the time of the German festivals, is that on January 1, 1519, Zwingle declared himself in favor of the Word of God. A great crowd, eager to see this celebrated man, and to hear this new Gospel, which was a general topic of conversation, crowded the temple. "It is to Christ," said Zwingle, "that I desire to lead you; to Christ, the true source of salvation. His Divine Word is the only food that I wish to set before your hearts and souls." The beginning of the Swiss Reformation is dated from this action of Zwingle. I do not think that the medal is rare. If H. E. H. desires to dispose of one of his three, I should like to purchase it.

*Decorah, Iowa, Dec. 16, 1874.*

E. W. HOLWAY.

"TWO RIGHT HANDS JOINED."—On a cut of one of Marius's coins, (in an old German book whose title page is wanting,) I find this inscription on the obverse. IMP C MARIVS P F AVG surrounding a crowned head of the Emperor. On the reverse is this inscription: CONCORDIA MILITVM surrounding the two right hands joined. He was originally an armorer or blacksmith in Gaul. He reigned only three days and was slain by a soldier to whom he had refused some favor, and who, in stabbing him, exclaimed, "Take it—it was thou thyself that forged it." ["Dit is 't Sureert dat ghy selve ghemæckt hebt."] Died in year of Rome 1019, A. D. 267.—R. M.

MR. SYLVESTER KEITH of Hadley, Mass., recently found about fifty Spanish milled dollars, dated 1655, buried on his farm, and sold them for one dollar apiece to the great delight of the local antiquarians, who thought that they were making a bargain. The coins prove to be counterfeit.

MR. JAMES KELLY, Inspector of Schools in the City of New York, recently deceased, has left one thousand dollars, with the interest on which is to be procured one silver and one bronze medal, to be presented to the pupils of the female department of the Sixth and Ninth Ward Schools, who shall evince the best deportment and greatest amiability of disposition during the year. Another medal is also to be given to the pupil of the Normal College, who shall have made the most progress in studies fitting her for a teacher during the year.

THE Bank Presidents in Philadelphia have formed an association for collecting, classifying and exhibiting at the Centennial Exposition, specimens of coins and paper money from the settlement of the country to the present time, with statistics of banking and finance. The Secretary of the Treasury, Comptroller of Currency, and the Director of the Mint will assist, and banks and bankers throughout the country will be invited to contribute their aid.

A COLLECTION of forty enlarged photographs of Roman coins, arranged by John Edward Lee, F. S. A., is imported by Messrs. Scribner, Welford & Armstrong of New York. Only one hundred copies of this work are published in England. The pictures used are selected from a series of about one hundred and fifty profiles of Roman Emperors, Empresses, and Cæsars, drawn in lithograph from medallions and coins.



THE coinage of silver under the Act which promises resumption of specie payments in 1879, has already actively commenced. In January the Philadelphia mint turned out 722,300 half dollars, 300 quarters and 550 300 dimes—in all, 1,272,900 coins, not to mention 690,000 five-cent pieces, and 1,180,000 cents. No date has yet been fixed for the redemption of fractional currency.

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## OBITUARY.

HON. THOMAS H. WYNNE, of Richmond, Va, died in that city, on the twenty-fourth of February last, in the fifty-seventh year of his age. Mr. Wynne has held many positions of honor and trust in political and business relations in that city and State. With us he is most kindly remembered for the enthusiastic interest he took in historical matters, particularly in the colonial history of Virginia. He was the Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, of which he was the most active member, as well as being connected with other literary institutions. He had published, (for private circulation among his friends and various historical societies in which he took great interest,) several volumes of historical works. He has been a valued correspondent of the *Journal*, and his numismatic friends have been the recipients from him of many curiosities, such as fac-similes of medals, seals, coins, Indian badges, old manuscripts, &c., &c. His loss will be greatly felt among historical students in his native State. Mr. Wynne was elected a corresponding member of the *Boston Numismatic Society* in July, 1871.

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MR. PHILIP S. SPRAGUE, a resident member of the *Boston Numismatic Society*, died at Montpelier, Vt., his native place, on the sixth day of August last, in the forty-fifth year of his age. We have received from an intimate friend of his the following notice of our late member:—"About 1862 he commenced the study of Entomology with me at the State Cabinet of Natural History, displaying a marked taste for the Lepidoptera, and during the intervals of his business made considerable progress in biological investigations, as well as in the technology of the science. Circumstances soon induced him to direct his attention chiefly to the Coleoptera, and here his assiduity in making collections, his accuracy in the determination of species, and his studies in the microscopic anatomy of this order, gave his opinions weight among naturalists. His keen appreciation of the labors of his predecessors, and his love of neatness and method evinced themselves in all that he did. At the time of his death he had been for some months a valuable assistant and member of the Boston Society of Natural History, where many of his works remain to speak for themselves. Among his associates there, he was distinguished for his geniality of manner and never failing readiness to assist younger students. At the time of his death his fame and foreign correspondence were somewhat extended, and he was actively engaged in the preparation of materials for an illustrative cabinet of the Natural History of his native State. He had published from time to time in the *Canadian Entomologist* and the *Proceedings of the Natural History Society* carefully elaborated results of his work, and contributed to various other periodicals devoted to his favorite branch of investigation. His fine private cabinet of insects, principally of the Coleopterous Order, in accordance with his expressed determination, forms a part of the Museum of the Society to which he was attached, and is in itself no mean monument to his memory."

F. G. S.

Mr. Sprague was elected a member of this Society, May 5, 1860.

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## EDITORIAL.

WE have received from Dr. Robert Morris an interesting Circular in relation to Roman Coins, with a proposition to furnish specimens and a full description of each at a reasonable price. Address 1334 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

W. S. LINCOLN & SON, Numismatists, 462 New Oxford Street, London, W. C., will forward their recent Catalogues of Coins, Medals, and Numismatic books on all post paid applications.

IN answer to the inquiry of a subscriber, we have to say that in 1872 an experimental piece was struck at the Mint in silver, which bears the words "Commercial Dollar." Six pieces were struck, and we presume the dies were destroyed.

THE second number of the *Decorah Numismatic Journal*, April, 1875, has reached us; it is issued quarterly and is well worth the subscription price—fifty cents per annum. Remittances sent to E. W. Holway, Decorah, Iowa, will receive attention.

THE low price of silver in Europe promises to be permanent, and the prospects of an issue of silver coins and the retirement of the paper currency, which we have so long advocated, is improving.

A new silver coin of the value of twenty cents has been authorized by Congress, and will soon be put in circulation.

## CURRENCY.

A PENNY saved is a penny gained.

A VERITABLE book is an old coin.

A HIGH note—one of a thousand dollars.

ONE bad thing about gold—Not having it.

AN appeal to the felin's—Jingling of *du-cats*.

WHERE to go when short of money—go to work.

ALL that *glisters* is not gold. *Merchant of Venice*.

CREDIT to a poor man is expensive, and often ruinous.

AUTHORS, like Coins, grow dear, as they grow old.—*Pope*.

DEBT is the poor man's cancer. True gold fears not the fire.

DEARER than Gold—When you settle for your lodgings at the seaside.

No people or country can thrive upon a depreciated or shifting currency.

THOSE who are sound on the currency want some Sound in the currency.

"MUCH coin, much care," used once to be quoted as a familiar proverb.

WHEN is money damp? When it is *due* in the morning and *mist* at night.

FOUR bars of soap was the fee a justice in Indiana got for marrying an impecunious couple.

WORDS are wise men's *counters*, they do but reckon by them; but they are the money of fools.

DEAN SWIFT's use of a *penny* and a *sixpence*. "A penny for lodging—with sixpence for a pair of clean sheets."

IT is base to filch a purse, daring to embezzle a million; but it is great beyond measure to steal a crown. The sin lessens as the guilt increases.

A PAPER at Elgin says that a man's social standing in that town is graded by whether he drops a ten-penny nail or a quarter into the church contribution-box.

SAID a Boston lady to a small boy whom she found crying in the street the other day: "Will you stop crying if I will give you a penny?" "No," said he, "but if you'll make it two cents, I'll stop if it kills me."

FEW among the thriftiest Scotchmen have made a penny go further than a firm of brass and copper wire manufacturers, who recently drew a copper coin into two thousand seven hundred feet—more than half a mile—of wire.



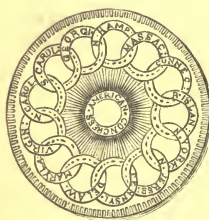




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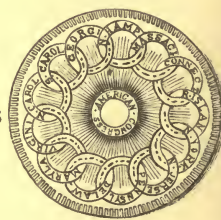
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## THE "FUGIOS."



7



8



MASSACHUSETTS PINE TREE COPPER AND  
HALF PENNY.



AMERICAN  
JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

AND

BULLETIN OF AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND  
ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETIES.

*QUARTERLY.*

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*COMMITTEE OF PUBLICATION.*

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SAMUEL ABBOTT GREEN.  
JEREMIAH COLBURN.

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# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, JULY, 1875.

No. 1.

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## THE FIRST COINS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE following article is compiled from Mr. S. S. Crosby's valuable work entitled "The Early Coins of America," and we are under renewed obligations to that gentleman for the use of the cuts illustrating it. In this time of Centennials, we think it will be of special interest to the readers of the *Journal of Numismatics*.—[Eds.]

THE "Fugios" were the earliest coins issued by the authority of the United States. The records relating to them are very meagre, and the papers therein referred to cannot now be found. The entries in the Journal of Congress contain all the information that Mr. Crosby could procure regarding the proceedings of the authorities in relation to this coinage :—

April 21, 1787, a Committee to whom was referred a report of the Board of Treasury on certain proposals for coining copper reported that the board "be authorized to contract for three hundred tons of copper coin of the federal standard, agreeably to the proposition of Mr. James Jarvis, provided that the premium to be allowed to the United States on the amount of copper coin contracted for be not less than fifteen per cent. That it be coined at the expense of the contractor, but under the inspection of an officer appointed and paid by the United States." \* \* \* \* \*

Provision was also made that any profit which the Government might derive from this coinage, should be applied towards the reduction of its debt.

July 6, 1787, it was "*Resolved*, That the Board of Treasury direct the contractor for the copper coinage to stamp on one side of each piece the following device, viz. : thirteen circles linked together, a small circle in the middle, with the words 'United States,' round it ; and in the centre the words 'We are one ;' on the other side of the same piece the following device, viz. : a dial with the hours expressed on the face of it ; a meridian sun above, on one side of which is to be the word 'Fugio,' and on the other the year in figures '1787' below the dial, the words 'Mind your Business.'"

September 30, 1788, a Committee having been appointed to inquire into the department of finance, reported as follows :—

"There are two contracts made by the Board of Treasury with James Jarvis, the one for coining three hundred tons of copper of the federal standard, to be loaned to the United States, together with an additional quantity of

forty-five tons, which he was to pay as a premium to the United States for the privilege of coining; no part of the contract hath been fulfilled. \* \*

It does not appear to your Committee that the Board were authorized to contract for the privilege of coining forty-five tons as a premium, exclusive of the three hundred mentioned in the Act of Congress.

"The other contract with said Jarvis is for the sale of a quantity of copper, amounting, as per account, to 71,174 pounds; this the said Jarvis has received at the stipulated price of eleven pence farthing, sterling, per pound, which he contracted to pay in copper coin, of the federal standard, on or before the last day of August, 1788, now past; of which but a small part has been received."

We are left in ignorance as to the quantity of coin struck, and the date and manner of settlement with the contractor. If we may judge from the number of dies, and the plentiful supply of specimens still found, a large quantity must have been issued, and it may be that the whole of the contracts were fulfilled. The design of the coins is as ordered July 6, 1787.

#### OBVERSE.

Device,—Thirteen rings linked regularly, forming an endless chain.

Legend,—UNITED \* STATES \* on a small circular label around the centre.

Centre,—WE ARE ONE

#### REVERSE.

Device,—A sun-dial, the sun shining upon it from above.

Legend,—\* FUGIO. \* \* 1787 \*

In exergue,—MIND YOUR BUSINESS

Borders,—Milled. Edge,—Plain.

Size,—17½ to 18. Weight,—126 to 178 grains. [See Figures 1 and 2.]

We find impressions from no less than twenty-seven obverse, and twenty-four reverse dies, which differ, in most instances, very slightly. The most prominent points of variation in the obverses are to be found in the order of the words UNITED STATES, which are often transposed to STATES UNITED. In one die, from which we know of but three impressions, UNITED is above, and STATES below, and in another these words are separated by two stars of eight. The words WE ARE ONE also vary considerably in position, and in the spacing of the letters. The variations of the reverses are in the different punctuations of the legend, in the punctuation of the motto, MIND YOUR BUSINESS, (which on some specimens has five diamond-shaped dashes, on others, four, and on others, none, while one die has two light dashes, and a point;) and in the sun's rays, which in some dies are very heavy, and are known as "club rays." Figure 1 shows the rings struck through from the obverse: this is often seen, and on some, the impression of the reverse is visible on the obverse.

There are, besides the regular issue of these coins, other pieces of the same general character, supposed to be patterns, which will next be described.

#### OBVERSE, NO. 1.

Device,—Thirteen rings linked alternately, a mullet within each.

Legend,—UNITED \* STATES \* The label bearing this legend is on a large, open star, of thirteen triangular points.

Centre,—WE ARE ONE

#### OBVERSE, NO. 2.

Device,—Thirteen rings linked regularly, each bearing the name of a State.



Legend,—AMERICAN · CONGRESS · on a small circular label.

Centre,—An eye.

A glory fills the space between the legend and the thirteen rings. [Fig. 3.]

OBVERSE NO. 3.

This is apparently the same die with the last, but without the eye in the centre. We can learn of but two impressions of each of these obverses: those of 1 and 2, one each in silver and copper, are owned by Mr. Bushnell, those of 3, both in copper, by Mr. Appleton, and Mr. Brevoort. [See Figure 4.]

OBVERSE, NO. 4.

We are informed by Mr. Bushnell that a variety exists with reverse A, as described below, but differing in the obverse, the rays of the glory extending into the thirteen rings: this obverse is represented by Figure 5.

Obverses 1, 2, 3, and 4, are found with reverse A.

OBVERSE NO. 5.

Device,—Thirteen rings linked alternately, a mullet within each: within the chain of rings, a large star of thirteen points, with an open centre.

OBVERSE NO. 6.

Device,—Thirteen rings linked regularly, each bearing the name of a State.

Legend,—AMERICAN · CONGRESS · on a small circular label.

Centre,—WE ARE ONE

A glory fills the space between the legend and the thirteen rings.

REVERSE A.

Device,—A sun-dial, the sun shining upon it from above.

Field,—Plain.

REVERSE B.

Device,—A sun-dial, the sun shining upon it from above.

Legend,— \* FUGIO. \* \* 1787 \*

In exergue,— MIND-YOUR- BUSINESS

We have seen reverse B, combined with obverse No. 1, only in the cabinet of Mr. Bushnell, who has a specimen in silver, and one in brass: with obverse No. 5, only in silver, in the cabinet of Mr. Brevoort.

REVERSE C.

Device,—A sun-dial, the sun shining upon it from above.

Legend,—FUGIO. 1787 \*

In exergue,—MIND-YOUR- BUSINESS

Reverse C is found with obverse No. 6 upon three specimens in copper, two of which are owned by Mr. Brevoort, the other by Mr. Bushnell: it is also found, both with the UNITED STATES\*, and STATES UNITED\* obverses, upon coins taken from circulation. All these pieces are of the usual size.

Upon the coins found in circulation, with perhaps one exception, the rings on the obverse are laid as seen in the illustrations, which is the order we have termed "regular;" in those described as linked "alternately," every alternate ring overlaps those on each side of it. The re-strikes frequently seen, are of the latter style, and are from dies found in a store at New Haven, Connecticut, formerly occupied by Messrs. Broome and Platt.

These coins have been known by various names, as "Franklin," "Sun Dial," "Ring," and "Mind your business" cents, and others. Mr. Bushnell

says :—"This coin is known as the Franklin Cent, but should properly be called the Rittenhouse Cent, if named after any individual.<sup>1</sup> \* \* \* It was first coined in the city of New York. A number of sets of dies were made, and the piece was subsequently coined not merely in New York, but also in New Haven, Connecticut, in Rupert, Vermont, and other places. The dies were made by Abel Buel, of New Haven, and the coins were struck by means of a drop press."

There are pieces (probably patterns,) of similar character to these coins, usually called Continental Currency, of which Mr. Crosby gives the following description :—

## OBVERSE.

Device,—Thirteen rings interlinked, each bearing the name of a State.

Legend,—AMERICA<sup>N</sup> CONGRESS · on a small label around the centre.

Centre,—WE ARE ONE

A glory fills the space between the legend and the thirteen rings.

## REVERSE.

Device,—A sun-dial, the sun shining upon it from the upper left.

In exergue,—MIND YOUR BUSINESS

Near the sun, in the same circle, the word FUGIO

Legend,—CONTINENTAL CURRENCY 1776 around the whole.

Borders,—Beaded. Edge,—Ornamented with leaf-work. Size,—25.

Weight,—Silver, 378 grains. Tin, 258 grains. Brass, 224 grains.

Impressions from these dies are usually found in tin. Mr. Parmelee has one struck in silver : it bears evidence of considerable wear from circulation. Mr. Brevoort has one struck in brass, (size 23,) reverse as just described, but the rings upon the obverse are beaded, instead of plain. Mr. Appleton has another, in brass, from the same dies, with the beads partly cut into lines ; both these have a comma under the <sup>n</sup>. This die was afterwards further altered, into the more common style described above. Another reverse similar to the above, has the legend CONTINENTAL CURRENCY Its obverse is the same with that of the preceding.

The third obverse has the legend AMERICAN CONGRESS. In this, "N. HAMP'S" precedes "MASSACHS" in the rings, thus differing from the other dies. Its reverse has the sun more nearly above the dial, and E G FECIT (E G probably the initials of the die cutter,) in the inner circle, above the date. These pieces are not of extreme rarity, neither are they very common : the one most difficult to obtain, excepting those in silver and brass, (only one specimen of each

<sup>1</sup> "In the year 1756, he (Rittenhouse,) made an eight-day clock, \* \* \* \* over the dial-plate of which was engraven this mementory motto—*Tempus fugit*; and underneath, this blunt but too often necessary precept—*Go about your business*."

"On one description of the Continental Bills of Credit, issued by Congress during the American war, were represented a sun-dial and a meridian sun over it : above, the word 'Fugio ;' and beneath, these words—'Mind your Business.' And on the reverse of a copper one cent piece, struck in the year 1787, in pursuance of a resolve of Congress of the 6th of July in that year, are impressed the same device and mottoes as those last mentioned ; corresponding with those adopted by our Philosopher, when only twenty-four years of age. \* \* \* \*

"It may not be improper here to observe, that the various devices affixed to the Continental money, as it was called, were much admired for their appropriate significancy ; and that they were generally supposed to be the production of the late ingenious Judge Hopkinson, an intimate friend of Mr. Rittenhouse."—*Barton's Memoirs of David Rittenhouse*, p. 467.



is known,) is that last described. In Watson's Chemical Essays, (Dublin, 1791,) we find this mention of these pieces :—

“The *Congress in America* had recourse to the same expedient ; [the coinage of tin,] they coined several pieces of about an inch and a half in diameter, and of 240 grains in weight ; on one side of which was inscribed in a circular ring near the edge—*Continental Currency*, 1776—and within a ring a rising sun, with—*Fugio*—at the side of it, shining upon a dial, under which was—*Mind your business*. On the reverse were thirteen small circles joined together like the rings of a chain, on each of which was inscribed the name of some one of the thirteen States ; on another circular ring, within these, was inscribed—*American Congress*—and in the central space—*We are one*. I have been particular in the mention of this piece of money, because like the leaden money which was struck at *Vienna*, when that city was besieged by the Turks in 1529, it will soon become a great curiosity. I estimated the weight of a cubic foot of this Continental currency : it was equal to 7440 ounces ; this exceeds the weight of our best sort of pewter, and falls short of that of our worst ; I conjecture that the metal of the Continental currency consisted of 12 parts of tin and one of lead.”

A description of two other patterns, the dies for which are supposed to have been engraved by Paul Revere, will complete this article. They are known as the Massachusetts Pine Tree Copper, and Halfpenny, both dated 1776.

#### MASSACHUSETTS PINE TREE COPPER.

##### OBVERSE.

Device,—A Pine Tree, its trunk dividing the characters I C LM

Legend,—MASSACHUSETTS STATE

##### REVERSE.

Device,—The goddess of liberty, seated upon a globe, facing left, supporting with her left hand the staff of liberty, and holding the cap extended in her right hand. At her feet sits a dog.

Legend,—LIBERTY AND VIRTUE

In exergue,—1776

Borders,—Milled. Edge,—Plain. Size,—20. Weight,—198 grains. [Fig. 7.]

This probably unique piece, now in the collection of Mr. William S. Appleton, was formerly owned by Mr. J. Colburn, of Boston, who obtained it about 1852, from Mr. Edward W. Hooper, then a school-boy collector of coins. Mr. Hooper purchased it from a grocer at the northerly part of the city, who found it many years before while excavating on his premises, in the vicinity of Hull, or Charter Street, for the purpose of making an addition to his dwelling. He had long preserved it as a curiosity.

We take this to be the first pattern for a Massachusetts Cent, and the characters upon the obverse to be abbreviations for “One Cent Lawful Money.”

#### MASSACHUSETTS HALFPENNY.

##### OBVERSE.

Device,—Three heads combined, facing left, front, and right.

Legend,—STATE OF MASSA :  $\frac{1}{2}$  D

##### REVERSE.

Device,—The goddess of liberty, facing right, resting against a globe. Her right hand supports the staff of liberty, in her left she holds the cap, and at her feet sits a dog.

Legend,—GODDESS LIBERTY

In exergue,—1776

Borders and edge plain. Size,—15. Weight,—81 grains. [Figure 8.]

This piece which has been known as the "Janus Copper," we think may more properly be called the Massachusetts Halfpenny. It has three heads combined, instead of two as in a Janus head. This device resembles the Brahma of Hindoo mythology, which represents the past, the present, and the future. The only specimen known of this curious pattern is in the collection of Mr. Matthew A. Stickney, and was found with an engraved piece and some proof impressions from plates for Continental paper money engraved by Paul Revere; from this circumstance Mr. Stickney is inclined to the opinion that they were the work of that engraver. However this may be, the Pine Tree Cent, and this Halfpenny sufficiently resemble each other in their workmanship, to be considered the work of the same artist. They were probably private enterprises, as no mention of them is found upon any records.

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### THE SWISS MEDAL OF AGASSIZ.

[See Journal of Numismatics, Vol. IX., p. 59.]

A DISTINGUISHED Swiss artist, F. Landry of Neuchatel, has lately finished a Medal of his former townsman, the late Professor Agassiz, which as a likeness is eminently successful, and as a work of art must take high rank among the works of modern Medal engravers. A specimen of it has been on exhibition at Messrs. Williams & Everett's, Boston, where the numerous friends of the late Professor will feel repaid by calling. It is hoped that a list of subscribers will be obtained sufficient to remunerate the artist in his undertaking.

The Medal is of high relief and larger size than usual; the only other one struck in recent years of the same dimensions being that of Calvin for the third centenary of his death in 1864. A few words on the mode of producing a Medal of this kind may prove interesting to the reader, as they were to the writer when communicated by the artist. In the present case the latter had to work from photographs and plaster casts; sittings by the living person are of course preferable when practicable. The first model or sketch is made of clay, of large size and cast in plaster. Then a careful copy of it is made in wax of the final size. Then the artist copies it laboriously in a piece of softened steel, by means of a variety of gravers, scrapers, and other tools. He works this in relief precisely as the Medal is to be. When this die is finished to his satisfaction, the steel is hardened and the relief imprinted on another disk of softened steel by a succession of blows, until every detail has been accurately reproduced. This second piece of steel is then case-hardened in its turn, and from it the Medals are struck.

This process is not as simple in the case of a Medal of large size of bronze as for gold or silver coin, for that metal is harder, and the relief much higher. In this case a large handpress in Geneva was used, such as were used in the mints before steam power was introduced. The screw is moved by long horizontal levers heavily weighted at the ends. The flat bronze plate or disk being placed under the die, the workmen push the levers rapidly, the momentum of the weights giving great power to the blow of the die. This is repeated five or six times, after which the metal becomes brittle and incapable of receiving delicate impressions. It is therefore taken out and heated with charcoal to anneal it. The impression is still very imperfect, and the operation of stamping



and annealing has to be repeated in a case like the Agassiz Medal as many as *sixty times* before the impression is considered perfect. After that a chemical wash is applied to give the requisite color to the surface.

Mr. Landry has in the opinion of connoisseurs been eminently successful in the technical part of his work, no less than in the likeness. The surface of the flesh, as distinguished from the texture of the clothing and the background, shows a delicacy which is rarely equalled. The dish-shaped field of the obverse is, we believe, an innovation, and a successful one, as in a proper light it gives a pleasing framework of light and shade. The reverse is a simple wreath of bays, of beautiful execution, enclosing an equally simple Latin motto, "*Viro ingenio, labore, scientia præstantissimo.*"

It may be added that Professor Agassiz's family have expressed great satisfaction with this Medal, and have caused a bronze cast of the original large-size model to be made and presented to the parish of Motiers in Switzerland, together with a valuable collection of books for a village library, in acknowledgment of the tribute of the inhabitants in placing a commemorative tablet on the parsonage in which Agassiz was born.—*Boston Transcript*.

## ISSUES OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Continued from Vol. IX., page 89.]

### 1823.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1822. 16.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1822. 21.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1822. Die altered from 1822. 17.  
Dime. Similar to 1822. 12  
Cent. Similar to 1822. 18.

### 1824.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1823. 16.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1821. 12.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1823. 21.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1823. 17.  
Dime. Similar to 1823. Die altered from 1823. 12.  
Cent. Similar to 1823. 18.

### 1825.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1824. 16.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1824. 12.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1824. 21.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1824. 17.  
Dime. Similar to 1824. 12.  
Cent. Similar to 1824. 18.  
Half-cent. Similar to 1811. 15.

### 1826.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1825. 16.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1825. 12.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1825. 21.  
Cent. Similar to 1825. 18.  
Half-cent. Similar to 1825. 15.

### 1827.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1826. 16.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1826. 12.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1826. 21.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1825. 17.  
Dime. Similar to 1825. 12.  
Cent. Similar to 1826. 18.

### 1828.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1827. 16.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1827. 21.  
Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1827. 17.  
Dime. Similar to 1827. 12.  
Cent. Similar to 1827. 18.  
Half-cent. Similar to 1826.\* 15.

### 1829.

Half-eagle, two varieties.  
1. Similar to 1828. 16.  
2. Similar, but smaller. 15.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1827, but slightly smaller. 12.  
Half-dollar. Similar to 1828. 21.  
Dime. Similar to 1828. 12.  
Half-dime. Similar, but smaller; at base of rev. 5 c. 10.  
Cent. Similar to 1828. 18.  
Half-cent. Similar to 1828. 15.

### 1830.

Half-eagle. Similar to 2 of 1829. 15.  
Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1829. 12.

\* One die has the error of twelve stars.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1829. 21.  
 Dime. Similar to 1829. 12.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1829. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1829. 18.

1831.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1830. 15.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1830. 12.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1830. 21.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1828, but smaller ;  
 E PLURIBUS UNUM on rev. is omitted.

15.

Dime. Similar to 1830. 12.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1830. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1830. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1829. 15.

1832.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1831. 15.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1831. 12.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1831. 21.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1831. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1831. 12.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1831. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1831. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1831. 15.

1833.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1832. 15.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1832. 12.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1832. 21.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1832. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1832. 12.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1832. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1832. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1832. 15.

1834.

Half-eagle, two varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1833. 15.  
 2. Obv. Head to left, hair bound by a ribbon round the forehead inscribed LIBERTY ; around are thirteen stars, and below 1834.

Rev. Similar to 1, omitting E PLURIBUS UNUM. 14.

Quarter-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1833. 12.  
 2. Similar to second half-eagle, with the proper differences. 11.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1833. 21.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1833. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1833. 12.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1833. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1833. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1833. 15.

1835.

Half-eagle. Similar to 2 of 1834. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 2 of 1834. 11.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1834. 21.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1834. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1834. 12.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1834. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1834. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1834. 15.

1836.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1835. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1835. 11.  
 Gold dollar ; pattern. Obv. A cap, inscribed on the band LIBERTY, surrounded by rays.  
 Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ; in a palm branch bent to a wreath  $\frac{1}{D}$  ; below 1836. 9.

Silver dollar ; patterns, two varieties.

1. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, holding with left hand a pole and cap, and supporting with right the shield of U. S., across which is a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY ; on the ground under her feet C. GOBRECHT. F. ; below 1836.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ; ONE DOLLAR ; an eagle flying to left ; in the field twenty-six stars. 24.

2. Similar, but C. GOBRECHT. F. is between the ground and date. 24.

Half-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1835. 21.

2. Obv. Similar, but smaller.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ; 50 CENTS ; an eagle with wings displayed downwards, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1835. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1835. 12.

Half-dime. Similar to 1835. 10.

Two-cents ; pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ; 1836 ; an eagle with wings displayed standing on clouds.

Rev. TWO CENTS within a wreath of olive. 12.

Cent. Similar to 1835. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1835. 15.

1837.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1836. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1836. 11.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 2 of 1836. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1836. 15.  
 Dime, two types.

1. Similar to 1836. 12.

2. Obv. Similar to dollar of 1836, without C. GOBRECHT. F.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ; within a wreath of olive ONE DIME. 11.

Half-dime, two types.

1. Similar to 1836. 10.

2. Similar to second dime, with HALF for ONE. 10.



Cent, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1836. 18.
2. Similar, but the hair is tied by a string of beads instead of a cord. 18.

1838.

Eagle. Obv. Head to left, hair tied behind by a string of beads, around the forehead a plain coronet inscribed *LIBERTY*; around are thirteen stars, and below 1838.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; at base *TEN D.*; an eagle with wings displayed upwards, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1837. 14.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1837. 11.

Dollar; pattern. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, holding with left hand a pole and cap, and supporting with right the shield of U. S., across which is a ribbon, inscribed *LIBERTY*; around are thirteen stars, and below 1838.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; ONE DOLLAR; an eagle flying to left. 24.

Half-dollar, two types.

First type, three varieties.

1. Obv. Similar to 1837.\*  
Rev. Similar to 1837, with *HALF DOL.* instead of 50 CENTS. 19.

2. Pattern. Obv. Head to left, hair loosely held by a ribbon, inscribed *LIBERTY*, on forehead a diadem; at the sides are thirteen stars, and below 1838.†

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; *HALF DOLLAR*; an eagle with wings displayed downwards, no shield, in claws olive-branch and four arrows. 19.

3. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; *HALF DOLLAR*; an eagle flying to left. 19.

Second type, three varieties.

4. Pattern. Obv. Similar to dollar, but smaller.‡

Rev. As 2. 19.

5. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As 3. 19.

6. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; *HALF DOL.*; an eagle rising with wings expanded, in claws olive-branch and six arrows. 19.

Quarter-dollar, two types.

1. Similar to 1837. 15.

2. Obv. Similar to dollar.

Rev. Similar to 1837, with *QUAR. DOL.* instead of 25 c. 15.

Dime. Obv. Similar to dollar.

Rev. Similar to 2 of 1837. 11.

Half-dime. Obv. Similar to dollar.

Rev. Similar to 2 of 1837. 10.

Cent. Similar to 2 of 1837. 18.

1839.

Eagle. Similar to 1838. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar, with the proper differences of value. 14.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1838. 11.

Dollar; pattern. Similar to 1838. 24.

Half-dollar, two types.

First type, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1838. 19.

2. Pattern. Obv. Head to right, hair tied behind by a cord, around the forehead a plain coronet inscribed *LIBERTY*; around are thirteen stars, and below 1839.

Rev. Similar to 1. 19.

Second type. 3. Obv. Similar to dollar.

Rev. Similar to 1. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 2 of 1838. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1838. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1838. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1838. 18.

1840.

Eagle. Similar to 1839. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1839. 14.

Quarter-eagle. Similar, with the proper differences of value. 11.

Dollar. Obv. Similar to 1839.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; ONE DOL.; an eagle with wings displayed downwards, on breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 3 of 1839. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1839. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1839. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1839. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1839. 18.

Half-cent. Similar, with the proper differences of value. 14.

1841.

Eagle. Similar to 1840. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1840. 14.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1840. 11.

Dollar. Similar to 1840. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1840. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1840. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1840. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1840. 10.

Cent. Similar to 1840. 18.

Half-cent. Similar to 1840. 14.

1842.

Eagle. Similar to 1841. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1841. 14.

\* This obverse, muled with reverse of 2, is in the Mint.

† This obverse, muled with reverse of 1, is in the Mint.

‡ This obverse, muled with reverse of 1, is in the Mint, and also exists, muled with reverse of 1837.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1841. 11.  
 Dollar. Similar to 1841. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1841. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1841. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1841. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1841. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1841. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1841. 14.

## 1843.

Eagle. Similar to 1842. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1842. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1842. 11.  
 Dollar. Similar to 1842. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1842. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1842. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1842. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1842. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1842. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1842. 14.

## 1844.

Eagle. Similar to 1843. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1843. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1843. 11.  
 Dollar. Similar to 1843. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1843. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1843. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1843. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1843. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1843. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1843. 14.

## 1845.

Eagle. Similar to 1844. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1844. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1844. 11.  
 Dollar. Similar to 1844. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1844. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1844. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1844. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1844. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1844. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1844. 14.

## 1846.

Eagle. Similar to 1845. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1845. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1845. 11.  
 Dollar. Similar to 1845. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1845. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1845. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1845. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1845. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1845. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1845. 14.

## 1847.

Eagle. Similar to 1846. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1846. 14.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1846. 11.  
 Dollar. Similar to 1846. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1846. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1846. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1846. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1846. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1846. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1846. 14.

## 1848.

Eagle. Similar to 1847. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1847. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1847. 11.  
 Dollar. Similar to 1847. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1847. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1847. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1847. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1847. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1847. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1847. 14.

## 1849.

Double-eagle; pattern. Obv. Head to left, hair tied behind, around the forehead a decorated coronet inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1849.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; TWENTY D.; an eagle displayed, his body covered by the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows, in beak an elaborate scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM; above the head is a circle of thirteen stars, and a curved line of rays extends from wing to wing. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1848. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1848. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1848. 11.  
 Gold dollar. Obv. Similar to double-eagle, without the date.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; in an imperfect wreath of two olive branches tied by a bow 1 DOLLAR 1849. 8.

Silver dollar. Similar to 1848. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1848. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1848. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1848. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1848. 10.  
 Three cents; patterns, two varieties.  
 1. Obv. As half-dime.  
 Rev. III. 10.  
 2. Same obv.  
 Rev. 3. 10.  
 Cent. Similar to 1848. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1848. 14.

## 1850.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1849. 21.  
 Eagle. Similar to 1849. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1849. 14.



Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1849. 11.  
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1849. 8.  
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1849. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1849. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1849. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1849. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1849. 10.  
 Three cents, pattern. Obv. A Liberty-cap, nearly surrounded by rays, and inscribed on the turned-up edge LIBERTY; below 1850.  
 Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; in a palm-branch bent to a wreath III. 9.  
 Cent, two types.  
 First type. 1. Similar to 1849. 18.  
 Second type, patterns, two varieties.  
 2. Obv. CENT; 1850; at each side a flower.  
 Rev. U S A; ONE TENTH SILVER. 11.  
 3. Obv. CENT; ONE TENTH SILVER.  
 Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; a wreath of laurel. 11.  
 Both these pieces were struck solid, and also pierced at the centre.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1849. 14.

1851.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1850. 21.  
 Eagle. Similar to 1850. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1850. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1850. 11.  
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1850. 8.  
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1850. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1850. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1850. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1850. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1850. 10.  
 Three cents. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; the shield of U. S. placed on a six-pointed star; below 1851.  
 Rev. III within a capital C; around are thirteen stars. 9.  
 Cent, two types.  
 1. Similar to 1 of 1850. 18.  
 2. Pattern. Obv. Similar to quarter-dollar, but slightly smaller.  
 Rev. 1 CENT within a wreath of oak. 13.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1850. 14.

1852.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1851. 21.  
 Eagle. Similar to 1851. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1851. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1851. 11.  
 Gold dollar, two types.  
 First type. 1. Similar to 1851. 8.  
 Second type, patterns, two varieties.  
 2. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; 1852.  
 Rev. DOLLAR; a half-wreath of olive. 10.  
 3. Obv. U S A 1852.  
 Rev. As last. 10.  
 Both these pieces are pierced at the centre.  
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1851. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1851. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1851. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1851. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1851. 10.  
 Three cents. Similar to 1851. 9.  
 Cent. Similar to 1 of 1851. 18.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1851. 14.

## A PERSIAN COLLECTOR—BRACTEÆ.

### *Editors Journal of Numismatics:*

I SEND the following Numismatic notes for your July number:

And first, as to a recent visit here from a coin-collector extraordinary, Mirza Mohammed Ali, of Schiraz, probably the first Persian who has been in our Philadelphia Mint. He is a man of about fifty years, with long, thin hair, fine, intelligent features, and olive complexion; polite and gentle in manners, and plainly dressed. He spoke German readily, to the gentleman who came with him; and also spoke French with ease, but English only a little. He told me he was acquainted with the Arabic and Turkish, and some other languages. He has been travelling for fifteen years, from one land to another. He carries with him a collection of rare coins, chiefly antique and mediæval, in a wooden case small enough for the pocket. There were Greek, and Cufic, including a fine Haroun; also, two lepta, which he said were found on the site of Solomon's temple.

Second, my friend Mickley has shown me a letter from his correspondent in Germany, Rev. J. Leitzmann, Lutheran pastor in Tunzenhausen, Saxony, a village so small that it has no place in our maps. Besides accumulating a large collection of ancient and *mittelalter* coins, he has a numismatic library of

*eleven hundred volumes.* He is well-known in Germany as a high authority in this line, and ought to be as well-known here. He is, perhaps, the only man who has gone fully into that curious specialty, the *brakteæ*,—silver coins of about the thirteenth century,—so thin that it is thought they were struck up with *wooden* dies. But, as the Royal Preacher said, “there is a time to build up, and a time to break down,” and at the ripe age of seventy-five, this learned and good man, with failing sight, thinks of parting with these peculiar treasures. For many years they must have afforded a valuable help and stimulus to historical research, and supplied him with a cheerful recreation. Still, most of us would hardly be willing to give house-room to so many books on one branch of science.

W. E. D.

*Philadelphia.*

### MEDIÆVAL AND MODERN COINS.

THE readers of the *Journal*, of whom many have thanked us for placing before them the translation of Appel's preface to his first volume in our April number, will gladly read that of the second and fourth volumes, published ten years later. For this we are indebted to another correspondent, (s. s.)

EDS.

TRANSLATION of Preface to the second volume of “Appel's Repertorium Zur Munzkunde des Mittelalters und der neuern Zeit.”

s. s.

While I commit my second volume of the Catalogue of my collection of small coins and medals to the learned lovers of coins, I cannot forbear saying a few words upon a sentence in the *Conversationsblatt* of the year 1821. It is this :—‘When will our antiquarian authors cease troubling themselves with fruitless discoveries of inanimate stones and worn out medals, and devote themselves, instead, to truly useful employments?’

The honorable author of this essay seems not to have a clear idea of the truly useful, else he would hardly have made such an observation. It has long been proved that coins and medals are the strongest vouchers of history ; that through them many a historical fact is impressed with the stamp of truth, and it is truly to be regretted that the importance of Numismatics was understood too late, and thus many old German coins have been lost, a few of which, found afterwards, had become nearly illegible under the tooth of time, and therefore difficult to decipher.

I was therefore in truth curious to learn what the author of the quotation meant by truly useful employments, and whether the now prevailing attempts at wit supply more really useful things than the tedious study of antiquity, which certainly is not fit for every one, and least of all for our numerous ever ready ‘bookmakers,’ who are accustomed to launch an *Opusculum* at least every month. For persons of that kind I do not write, and beg my readers' pardon if I have somewhat wearied them with the subject. The intention which I had in publishing the first volume of this work remains the same in the second and other remaining portions, namely, to show those interested in coins, whose number has increased so much in our times, what I have gathered during thirty years of untold labor and much expense.

I continue to observe the alphabetical order and to give it preference over the geographical, since the former is best calculated for seeking and quickly finding coins. I flatter myself that this Catalogue will furnish a not



inconsiderable contribution to the knowledge of the coins of the middle ages and modern times, as here may be found a great number of coins for which one might search in vain in all the books of coins thus far published, and may prove important material to the numismatist who hereafter may have knowledge and leisure to publish a systematic work on modern numismatics, of which there is certainly a great want felt by those interested in this species of coins.

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Preface to the Fourth Volume, First Part, "Coins of Republics, Cities, Districts," &c. &c. :—

Among the remarkable manifestations in which our time is so rich, is that interest in collecting coins, which is so widely extended in the educated classes, especially those which relate directly to our present social condition. It would be difficult to find a considerable city in the civilized countries of Europe, where no collections, or at least, friends of the science, are not found. Is it not worth while to discover the cause and detect the reason of the origin and growth of this tendency? According to my judgment it may be explained in a measure, as follows :—

In the first place, the critical spirit of our times, in history as well as all that is worth knowing, has reached a high standard. Several distinguished writers in this branch, have left the beaten track of perpetual imitation, to deal with truth. They investigate anew from existing sources, each historical event and each important epoch with which their pens are engaged. No careful investigation of former manners, customs, peculiarities of language, is too difficult, no review of the records of the time is too wearisome for them, if they can only elucidate their subject in a satisfactory manner. In the course of this unwearied investigation, they naturally came upon the coins of the different periods, which answered as still existing evidences with which they might enhance the coloring of their pictures and sometimes confirm their opinions. Among others, our worthy Raumer, in his history of the Hohenstaufens, has known how to use them ingeniously, and such a man is sufficient of himself alone, to inspire new activity with regard to numismatics.

Secondly. Many men of education and acknowledged learning, have, for the last fifteen years especially, devoted their fixed attention and diligent inquiry to this special branch of coins alone, and by this means, at first a few and soon more, were attracted to like studies.

Thirdly. Medals were made during the last ten years of the past and the first ten years of the present century, principally in France, which in respect to varied device, correct taste, and careful execution, approach, in some measure, those of the Trajan epoch and that of the Antonines. The true and the beautiful never loses its purpose among the educated classes. These pieces were eagerly sought after and placed in order, according to date, and thus the desire arose to obtain those of older date, partly to show their similarity and partly to judge of the progress of art. Nevertheless, the latter, in spite of their defects, always show a certain superiority to those of previous times, and thus one is drawn by degrees to the coins of the dark middle ages, and when he at length arrives at the dawn of modern numismatics, an especially alluring view opens to the friend of history.

Fourthly. The coins of the middle ages more especially, offer to the

thorough investigator a result which will be its own reward, since, even with the best knowledge of Latin, they are more difficult to interpret than later coins. This is partly owing to their confused and partly to their improperly omitted letters; also, to the disfigurement of the words, from the ignorance of the engraver, from the omission of vowels, from incorrect spelling, and from the use of initial letters alone. Sometimes time has obliterated half the legend, or names appear of which history makes not the least mention. All these together put the desire for knowledge to a hard test, and it is found necessary to consult books which have perhaps lain for centuries in the dust of large libraries, but thus one often falls upon the names of persons and facts, the existence of which the living world has scarcely imagined. Does this seem a small gain from an irregular silver coin? Can one be accused of dealing with trifles, who, like our learned Mader, wrote concerning the coins of the middle ages, and stimulated the desire for their investigation?

Would that some of the just mentioned motives, or others which have been hinted at in the first volume of this work, might occasion an increase of this taste. It gains each year in strength, and even degenerates into a passion with youth of ardent imagination, which never adds to the true advantage of science. It is to be regretted that thus a large field is afforded to the avaricious and to competitors. And the origin of another evil can also be ascribed to this,—I mean the counterfeiting which has become so common of late. How vexatious it is to see the nets of fraud spread on every side, and in every innocently beautiful flower to find the worms which destroy its beauty. Thus one is deeply inspired with the wish that all the contrivances of insatiable avarice were made known, in order that history and chronology, to which the knowledge of coins is especially valuable, may not suffer thereby. This appears in this fourth volume, which treats of the coins of cities, in detail.

It cannot be denied that the commemorative coins of cities have not the same charm as others. They usually have stiff outlines, faulty designs, repetitions of well-known sayings, doubtful chronography and unimportant words occupying much space. They relate to persons and events of little importance, and these unmistakable faults are the cause of this branch of modern numismatics being so little esteemed by lovers of coins. However, a very different view is afforded, if they are regarded, not for their artistic merit, but for their historical value, as independent towns have their annals as well as great kingdoms. The causes of their origin, their commerce, their prosperity, and finally of their impoverishment, are all corroborated on such coins. When coins, hidden in the dust of cities which have passed away many years ago, as those of Sybaris, Thurium, Terina, and others, are highly prized, why should those of cities whose glory we have seen depart almost under our own eyes, be less worthy of our notice? Not less interesting are the coins of those cities where a discovery has been made which has had a direct influence in enlarging our knowledge and occasioned changes of which no trace was found in ancient times, or of those which were the birthplace of celebrated men. Who sees a coin of old and once justly proud Genoa, without thinking of Columbus? So also with the periods which make a city especially remarkable. Those medals of our day, issued at or having a reference to Frejus or Pilnitz, are connected with a course of thought which must interest every one to whom the fate of mankind is no empty speculation.



How important, finally, are the coins called out by distress. These pieces, of little real value, are made in great haste, yet afford, as it were, convincing proofs of tried bravery, rare disinterestedness, hardy intrepidity and restless activity. They acquaint us with the noble warrior, who not only understood high duties himself but knew how to inspire others with true magnanimity. It is therefore as a second nature, to the numismatist, when he meets with one of these *siege pieces*, to learn all he can of the commander whose iron energy was either aroused with brilliant success, or only broken by terrible calamity. These coins have, indeed, a very rude stamp and only a nominal value, the date is often wanting and perhaps only the name in initials, but how many objects there are which in themselves have no æsthetical worth, which, nevertheless, are regarded with respect because they lead to many ideas and discoveries. How is good taste profited by regarding an Egyptian antique? How frightful appears the cat's head upon a colossal female figure, and the thousand caricatures; but their important significations invest them with value, and the world is grateful to those who devote their lives to these investigations. The human mind requires certain definite data, as these are the steps already mentioned which lead our thoughts to invisible things. Coins likewise perform this office—to certify dates and epochs; without which verification, history (as the late Adam Muller justly remarks) is merely a narrative which gains no firm footing in the memory. \* \* \* It is also necessary to collect these coins of cities, because without them important gaps must result in the series of the first elected rulers of the fairest lands in Europe. This difficulty seems to have been already much felt by the Italian writers who treat of the coins of the middle ages.

Since, then, the coins of cities have assumed such an important place in modern Numismatics, no student will probably overlook the merit of the author who, with uninterrupted toil and at great expense, has endeavored to collect this kind of coin, no less than those mentioned in the preceding volumes, and with great diligence has accurately explained them, and after a labor of many years has offered to the learned world the result of his efforts, accompanied by many engravings of the rarest and hitherto unknown coins. His copious "Repertorium," contained in four volumes of seven divisions, will obtain the thanks of the scholar, as he here finds collected what is scattered over many volumes, often difficult to be obtained; and he will also find new and unknown coins on almost every page. If hereafter, in the course of years, a genius shall appear on the arena of life, who will introduce order and systematic arrangement into this chaos,—such a work as that for which all civilized nations justly admire and respect our immortal Eckhel,—then will the man who undertakes this herculean task acknowledge that in Joseph Appel's works he found the richest sources and the best initiation.

Vienna, April 7, 1829.

DR. JOS. SALES FRANK.

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THE fact that our small nickel and copper coinage is very scarce in California, was recently explained by a statement that large quantities of three and five-cent pieces are annually melted down for the purpose of manufacturing trunk nails.

THE Paris Mint has just coined ten thousand francs' worth of centimes, which were immediately put in circulation. That is perhaps the smallest coin in value used, being less than the tenth part of a penny.

IN the Royal Mint at London, great care is taken of the "sweepings" of the various rooms and offices. Last year the amount of gold rescued from these sweepings realized more than \$11,476.

## INDIAN WAR MEDAL OF NEW JERSEY.

THE following is found in the Boston *News Letter* for September 28, 1758:

"In an Act of the General Assembly of the Province of New Jersey, passed the 12th of last Month at Burlington, we find the following remarkable Paragraph, which we think can't be disagreeable to our Readers to insert here, as it must please every true Lover of his Country.

§ XXI. AND Whereas it's not only strictly just, but highly prudent, to reward and encourage such Acts of Martial Bravery, as have a Tendency to distress the Enemy and defend ourselves; And whereas it is credibly reported, that one John Van Tile, a Serjeant in The Pay of this Colony, with a Party of nine more under his Command, have lately exerted themselves against the common Enemy upon the Frontiers of this Colony, in a signal Manner; and that a Lad aged about 17 Years, sirnamed Titfort, when pursued by the Enemy, shot one of them, and secured his Retreat from the imminent Danger with which he was threatned, losing his Gun: Therefore, as a just Reward to the above Persons, and to excite others to imitate their heroic Example, Be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That \* \* \* (the Paymaster) shall also procure for, and present the said John Van Tile, and the said Lad, sirnamed Titfort, with a Silver Medal each, of the Size of a Dollar, whereon shall be inscribed the Bust or Figure of an Indian prostrate at the Feet of the said Van Tile and Lad aforesaid, importing their Victory over them, and to commemorate their Bravery, and their Country's Gratitude on the Occasion. Which Medals the said Van Tile and Lad aforesaid, shall or may wear in View, at all such publick Occasions which they may happen to attend, to excite an Emulation, and kindle a martial Fire in the Breast of the Spectators, so truly essential in this Time of general War.

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THE MUNZ CABINET.

THE history of the fortunes of the Munz Cabinet of Berlin, given in the preface to a new and admirable catalogue of coins and medals prepared by Dr. Friedlander, under the auspices of the Royal Museum, is a singularly exact reflection of the history of Prussia herself. Dr. Friedlander informs us that the coin cabinet of Berlin is the oldest part of the museum, dating at all events from the reign of the great Elector, George William, in the middle of the seventeenth century. Twice since it has been enriched by the addition of other State Cabinets, that of the Elector Palatine in 1685, and that of the Margraves of Brandenburg-Ansbach in 1791. Thrice has it been carried away from Berlin for safety. In 1745 it was hastily sent to Stettin, in 1757 to Magdeburg, when Berlin was threatened by the enemies of the great Frederick. After Jena, its peril, as might have been expected, was greater still. Henry and Sestini were at the time its guardians, and they received imperative orders to pack it up at once, and remove it to a place of safety. Henry was not a man to loiter; he summoned all the members of his own family and that of Buttmann; and so vigorously did the work proceed that in two days they were safely wrapped up, each in a separate piece of paper, ten thousand of the most valuable coins, and five thousand gems. With these Henry made his



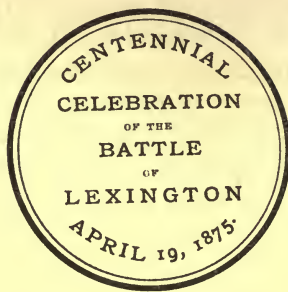
escape to Stettin; and he was no sooner gone than the soldiers of Napoleon entered Berlin, and carried off to Paris, according to their detestable custom, all that had been left behind. But peace has its perils as well as war. Long previously Frederick William the First had selected a large number of modern gold coins, and sent them to the melting pot, and some of his attendants had committed systematic robbery from the cabinet, for which, being detected, they paid the penalty of a death accompanied by every possible ignominy. Frederick William seems to have considered that their offence lay not so much in theft as in the breach of personal loyalty toward himself, and the people of Berlin seem to have acquiesced in this view of the matter. But since Jena custodians have become more cautious, and Berlin has learned how to keep the enemy at a distance; its museums have flourished in peace, making acquisitions, especially since 1870, faster than any others in Europe. There are now at Berlin more than sixty thousand Greek and Roman coins, so that the collection approaches even the unrivalled ones of the Louvre and the British Museum, in quantity if not in quality.

The usual order for the arrangement of Greek coins is geographical. The best order, in the abstract, is clearly the chronological. But in the case of this exhibition of coins, everything is postponed to the convenience of the student of art. The Greek coins are divided into five large classes, those of Hellas and Asia Minor, of Macedon and Thrace, of Sicily and Magna Græcia, of Persia and the East, and finally, of coins struck under the Roman Emperors in Greece. In each class but the last, the art of coining is traced from its first rise, through the archaic and finest periods of art, fairly into the decline. Dr. Friedlander holds a very high opinion of the artistic merits of Greek coins. They are, he remarks, if not the most ambitious, yet the most genuine and trustworthy testimonials left us by Hellas. Our statues and bas-reliefs are too often the work of incompetent Roman copyists, but coins are at once abundant and satisfactory. Whatever a Greek did at all, he did well; nor did it occur to him that the use of coins superseded all necessity for beauty.—*London Athenæum*.

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### A NEW MONETARY UNIT.

A NOTE in Helps's "Biography of Thomas Brassey," suggests a new monetary unit. It is the 100-real piece of Spain. The writer of the note, who was one of Mr. Brassey's agents in the construction of Spanish railways, says that the 100-real piece with its present sub-divisions, would circulate in Spain, Cuba, and nearly all South America; that it would be worth just 250 pence, or 1000 farthings, in Great Britain, and so in the whole British Empire; that it would pass in Austria as 12½ silver florins; that it would just equal twenty-six francs in France, Switzerland, Belgium and Italy; and that it would circulate in the United States, in Mexico, in parts of South America, and in Portugal and China as five dollars. These figures are a little inaccurate, inasmuch as 1000 English farthings are worth about \$5.04 in American gold. At the same time the 100-real piece seems to be nearer the ideal unit than any other coin yet proposed. The suggestion of its adoption is worthy of consideration by persons interested in monetary reform.



### LOCAL CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

A NUMBER of "Centennial Medals" have been struck to commemorate historical events at the opening of the Revolution, in various localities. One of the first was that for the "Lexington Centennial," of which the above cut is a representation. The obverse represents the seal of the town of Lexington, which is, in fact, a condensed history of the town—the minute man of 1775 being the prominent figure in the shield, and the device encircling it being the memorable utterance of Samuel Adams, "What a glorious morning for America!" The die was cut by Mr. Henry Mitchell of Boston, and the medals were struck at the Philadelphia Mint. Prices in the different metals: gold, to order, \$30 *in coin*; silver, to order, \$3 *in coin*; bronze, \$1 in currency. Orders for these medals may be sent to the Rev. Edward G. Porter, Centennial Committee, Lexington, Mass.

The first impression of the medal struck at the Philadelphia Mint to commemorate the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, has been received in Washington. In size and value it is equal to the half-dollar pieces. Its execution and finish are said to be creditable. On one side is a hornet's nest, which is typical of the announcement by the king's officers that Mecklenburg was a hornet's nest of rebels. On the same side is also a liberty cap, surrounded by the rays of the rising sun. Beneath are two clasped hands, which are typical of the united North and South at the close of the last war. On the reverse side, within a circle, are the inscriptions: "May 20, 1775 and May 20, 1875—Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence." Two thousand silver medals have been ordered by the Executive Committee of the Centennial Celebration, and a large number of copper impressions.

### TWENTY-CENT SILVER PIECES.

THE design for the twenty-cent silver piece authorized by the last Congress has been decided upon, and the mint is now striking the coin. The obverse contains a sitting figure of Liberty, with the word "Liberty" inscribed on the shield, the whole surrounded by thirteen stars, and beneath the figure the date "1875." On the reverse, the figure of an eagle, surrounded by the inscription, "United States of America," and beneath the eagle the words "Twenty Cents." Size 14. The edge or periphery of the coin is perfectly smooth, in order to distinguish it from the twenty-five-cent coin, which bears a reeded or fluted edge. The new coin is mainly intended for circulation in the Pacific coast States, where the need of such a coin has long been felt in making change.



## U. S. FIVE CENT PIECES OF 1866.

1. Obv. Shield, &c. ; close date. Rev. 5 in a circle of stars and rays. This is the regular coinage of the year.
2. Same obv. Rev. 5 in a circle of stars only, as adopted in 1867.
3. Same obv. Rev. 5 in a close wreath of olive.
4. Similar obv., with divided date. Rev. As 1.
5. Same obv. Rev. As 3.
6. Same obv. Rev. 5 in a very peculiar loose wreath of olive.
7. Obv. Head of Washington ; UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. Rev. 5 CENTS in a wreath of olive.
8. Obv. Head of Washington ; IN GOD WE TRUST. Rev. As 1.
9. Same obv. Rev. As 3.
10. Same obv. Rev. As 6.
11. Obv. Head of Washington ; GOD AND OUR COUNTRY. Rev. As 6.
12. Obv. of 1 muled with rev. of 7, reading, IN GOD WE TRUST, on both sides.

How near does this come to a complete list of these pieces? And how many more are there? From the number of obverses and reverses it is possible that there are more than twice this number, and what others were struck? The catalogue of the "Fewsmith Cabinet" has a long list of these pieces, but it is very incomprehensible without them before one. Any help in this matter will be gratefully received.

W. S. A.

## MEDAL OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THROUGH the courtesy of Mr. Daniel Ravenel, we have been shown a medal of the Agricultural Society of South Carolina. This medal is exceedingly rare, and many members of the Society believed in the existence of such a medal only, but had never seen it. On its obverse around the medal are the words, "Agricultural Society of South Carolina," "Founded August 24, 1785," and in the centre a cotton plant and a sheaf of rice. On its reverse are the words "Charleston, awarded to" "James Dunlap for the best bull, 1843;" the name of the party, the article for which the award was made, and the year, are engraved. The obverse is in fine condition, but the reverse, we regret to say, has been much scratched over, apparently endeavoring to erase the name. We would mention the fact that Mr. Ravenel is much interested in collecting coins and medals, and his collection is quite an interesting one.—*News & Courier, Charleston, S. C.*

## FRENCH MEDAL, "SIEGE OF PARIS."

THE Director of the Paris Mint has just received from the engraver, M. Chaplain, the medal commemorative of the siege of Paris. On the face is represented the city besieged, personified by a female figure of tall stature, in a military overcoat, standing erect with a musket in her hands, and leaning against a fortification; a piece of cannon is lying at her feet, and in the distance may be seen, on the one side Mont Valerien, and on the other the principal public buildings of the capital. On the reverse, the artist has

reproduced the commemorative monument of Champigny, and around it has inscribed the dates of the five combats fought in the neighborhood of Paris—Chatillon, 19th September; L'Haye, 30th; Le Bourget, 28th and 29th October; Champigny, 2d December; and Buzenval, 19th January. Above are inscribed the words, "Siege de Paris, 1870-1871."

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*March 5.* A MONTHLY meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced the death of the Hon. Thomas H. Wynne of Richmond, Va., a corresponding member. Mr. Parmelee exhibited two fine cents of 1806, a pattern five-cent piece of 1865, another of 1871, and three dollars, 1870 in copper, and 1871 in copper and aluminium, each with obverse of commercial dollar, and reverse of the dollar from 1840; these last may be called spurious issues of the Mint. Mr. Crosby showed a collection of ten small Washington mourning medals, all differing either in design or metal. Mr. Child exhibited a selection from the coins and medals belonging to the estate of the late Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, now in the hands of Mr. Child for sale; among them were some rare and desirable pieces. The Secretary showed a battered pewter medal, with obverse of an eagle, and reverse with inscription JOHN QUINCY ADAMS PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA 1828. The Society adjourned just before 5 P. M.

*April 2.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, also letters from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, accompanying donations of various medals issued by him, for which the thanks of the Society were voted. The President communicated a donation from Mr. J. E. Bidwell of Middletown, Conn., of a German book on numismatics. He also exhibited two medals belonging to Mr. Henry S. Adams of the Society, viz. the large Washington mourning medal by Perkins, and a small oval medal on the same event, described as follows: Obv. GEN. GEO. WASHINGTON BORN VIRGINIA. F. 11. 1732; head of Washington in a wreath. Rev. G. A. ARM. '75. R. '83. P. U. S. A. '87. R. '96. G. A. R. U. S. '98.; 1799; a female representing America weeping and leaning on an urn, on the base of which is *G. W.* The latter medal was new to all the members who were present. Mr. Parmelee showed very fine cents of 1801, 1802, 1804, 1807, 1820, and a set of dollar, half, quarter, ten, five and three cents of 1870 in copper and aluminium, with a newly-designed head and the regular reverse; they may be classed with the pieces exhibited in March as spurious issues of the Mint. Mr. Crosby exhibited the very rare piece in poor condition, combining the CONFEDERATIO with U. S. LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA 1785. Mr. Creamer showed the rare half-eagle of 1815 in only moderately good condition. The Secretary read the following short paper on the events concerning the Florida piece of 1817, exhibited by Mr. Holland in February: "Gen. Sir Gregor McGregor, whose name is on the medal, was a Scotchman, born about 1780, who would in the middle ages have been called a Soldier of



Fortune, or in recent times a Filibuster. He had fought in Spain and Portugal, and received an Order from the King of Portugal. He afterwards served some time with the patriot armies of South America, partly under Bolivar, and then farther North. With about fourteen hundred men he landed 24th June, 1817, on Amelia island, off the N. E. coast of Florida, immediately south of St. Mary's River, the boundary from Georgia, then the limit of the United States. Fernandina, the principal city on the island, surrendered 30th June. In consequence of dissensions, McGregor abandoned the forces 5th September. His successor surrendered to U. S. troops 22d December. The President communicated to Congress a long series of papers concerning the affair, which was of diplomatic importance, in consequence of the invasion of Spanish soil by U. S. soldiers." The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

*May 7.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted; also a letter from Mr. George W. Cram, accompanying a medal of Washington, which he thought to be by Perkins, but which is really by Davis of Birmingham, England, and another from Mr. D. Prosky, enclosing a rubbing of a coin of 5 centesimi of the Republic of San Marino. Mr. Holland exhibited an impression in silver of the large Centennial Medal, and the curious medal on the peace of 1783, with ins. FELICITAS BRITANNIA ET AMERICA; the only other impression known is in the collection of the Secretary. Mr. Creamer showed a fine cent of 1795, and a particularly perfect one of 1807, the die altered from 1806. Mr. Root exhibited a beautiful half-dollar of 1796 with fifteen stars, and fine cents of 1793 Ameri, 1793 wreath, 1794, 1795, 1819, and 1821. The Secretary showed a sheet containing rubbings from the originals of the ten half-dollars of 1838, being those mentioned in his inquiry in the Journal of Numismatics for April, and to be more fully described in the number for July; it was prepared by Mr. Robert C. Davis of Philadelphia. The Secretary also exhibited a morocco case of two bronze medals, which was found in the rooms of Napoleon III. in the Tuileries after the flight of the empress; one of them was designed as a prize-medal for the Exposition of 1867, and was particularly admired; it has the head of the emperor's son, with ins. NAPOLEON EUGENE LOUIS PRINCE IMPERIAL; the reverse represents imperial France distributing wreaths to the various nations of the world, with ins. EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE PARIS MDCCCLXVII. The meeting was a very interesting one, and much discussion took place, especially concerning American coins and the abuses of the United States Mint. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

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#### NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A STATED meeting of this Society was held May 6, 1875. The chair was occupied by the Hon. Eli K. Price. Commodore George Henry Preble, Commandant of the Navy Yard, a corresponding member of the Society, was introduced by Mr. Hart. A number of valuable donations were made to the library and cabinet. Mr. Duane exhibited a parchment lease, given in 1734 by Benjamin and Deborah Franklin to her mother, Mrs. Read, for a house on Market Street, for the term of ninety-nine years, or so long as she may live, at the annual rent of one peppercorn a year. Dr. Brinton read a communica-

tion from Dr. A. J. Comfort, of the United States Army, stationed at Fort Sully, Dacotah Territory, covering a very interesting contribution to the Society's collections, consisting of a specimen of the pictural writing of the North American Indians, it being a history of the Sioux tribe from 1800 to 1873. This is a very important document, and a vote of thanks to the donor was passed unanimously, while the draft was ordered to be framed. Mr. Charles Henry Hart, the historiographer of the Society, announced the death of the Baron Frederick de Waldeck, an honorary member of the Society, who died at Paris, April 30th, in his one hundred and tenth year, and stated that at a future meeting he would read a memoir of his very eventful life. The attention of the Society was called to a circular which had been issued in this city, whereupon it was resolved that—A circular emanating from a source purporting to be "The American Association of Numismatists," dated Philadelphia, January, 1875, offering coins for sale, has no connection whatever with the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia.

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### SALE OF COINS.

A miscellaneous collection of Medals and Coins were sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, May 7th, 1875. We give the prices of the most desirable pieces.

Massachusetts half cent, fine, \$3.00; 1856 dollar, proof, \$11.50; proof sets, 1859, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1867, 1868, \$4.00 to \$4.75 each; 1838, half dollar, "Gobrecht's Head of Liberty," \$7.50; 1856 nickel cent, proof, \$3.25; another, \$4.50; 1858, four pattern Indian head cents, \$8.50; 1859 half-dollars, Obv. Liberty seated, three pieces, in copper, \$18.00; 1864, quarter-dollar, pattern, \$12.50; 1865, dollar, half and quarter, "*only ten sets*," \$37.50; 1866, pattern 5 cent piece, head of Washington, \$2.75; another different rev. \$2.75; 1867, pattern 5 cents, \$1.00; Mary and Henry Darnley dollar, \$6.00; Set of new Siamese coins, six pieces, \$9.50; 1782, Peace medal, Fame seated on a cloud, &c. Rev. A pyramid, &c., size 29, \$13.00; another, size 22, \$4.25; Store card, E. R. Russell, \$16.00; another, Woodgate & Co., silver, \$25.00; 1794, dollar, \$66.50; 1872, pattern, "Commercial Dollar," "*only six*," \$125.00.

The Catalogue, by Edward Cogan, contained five hundred and seventeen lots.

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### BRACTEÆ.

See page 11, of this number.

"Bracteæ" (5th S. iii. 119.)—"Bracteæ" are not "coins" at all, but thin circular plates of metal, made each with a little loop for suspension as personal ornaments, like "orders," "charms," "keepsakes," &c. They date from the fourth and fifth centuries to mediæval times, and bear runic inscriptions, and very fantastic devices, some being founded on coin-types. Some appear to have been given to children on cutting their first teeth, and bear such legends as "luck to my child," &c. See Stephen's *Runic Monuments*, p. xxxiv., and many representations of "bracteæ" in the same great work.

*Hatfield Hall, Durham [England].*

*Notes and Queries*, No. 66, April, 1875, p. 275.

J. T. F.

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### AN ENGLISH TOKEN OF 1811.

DR. ROBERT MORRIS of La Grange, Kentucky, communicates to us a description of an English copper token of 1811, which he is of opinion is unique among American collectors. It is of the size of an exaggerated penny piece. Weight in grains 660. The obverse has the dull heavy face of George III. taken from a point of view singularly unprepossessing; the idiotic nose and forehead displayed so prominently as to be almost a caricature. The inscription is "One pound note for 120 tokens 1811." The reverse presents a broad two-story building of an archi-



ecture quite *bizarre*, the steeple in the centre being surmounted by a figure out of all proportion with the ears and general aspect of a *rabbit*. The inscription is, "Payable by Rushbury & Woolley. Bilston." The general workmanship of the coin is respectable. A circle of dots surrounds each side, and there is a moderately raised rim. Estimating the pound sterling at \$4.84 in 1811, the value of 120 of these tokens would average a trifle over four cents each. But the Bank of England had suspended specie payment at that time, and the value of specie (even of copper money) may have appreciated. Will the correspondents of the *Journal* tell us something of this piece?

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

THE enclosed rubbings are from two coins dug up near the site of the old fort in this place. They are valued as *souvenirs* of the "French and Indian" war. Some account of them is desired.  
*Fort Edward, N. Y.* S. W.

We give the following reply to the above from our correspondent R. S.—*Eds.*

Christian II., Elector of Saxony, born 1583, Elector 1591, died 1611, was under the guardianship of Frederick William of Altenburg until 1601.

Obverse. CHRISTIAN. II. D. G. SA : ROM : IMP : ARCHIMAR : ET ELEC. [followed by an imperial globe with cross as an emblem of imperial power,] all within two circular lines. Bust in armor, from the right hand side with sword in the right hand, and in the left an open helmet with plumes (?) Hair short and pointed beard. At the sides of the head 16-04. Beneath, the electoral arms. Reverse. JOHAN : GEORG : ET AVGVST. FR : ET DVC : S : S XX. In the centre, within a circle, two half length likenesses of youths, in armor, hair short, facing each other. Surrounded by shields with the arms of Saxony, Thuringia, &c., &c., &c.

Translation of legends,—Obv. Christian II. by the grace of God, Archmarshal and Elector of the Holy Roman Empire. Rev. John George and Augustus brothers and Dukes of Saxony, \* \* \* *Appel's Repertorium, Vol. 2, p. 269.*

I have not had time to read up the History of Saxony to investigate why Christian II was under guardianship, and his brothers associated with him as Dukes of Saxony.

Cosmo III., Grand Duke of Tuscany, born 1642, succeeded to the dukedom, 1670, died 1723. Obverse. COSMVS. III. D. G. MAG. DVX. ETRVR. VI. Bust from the right hand side with long hair in ringlets and the Tuscan crown. In armor. Below 1692. Reverse of this coin is doubtful. One coin is described as having two castles in the sea, surmounted by a flag, but has a different legend. Translation. Cosmo III. by the grace of God, Grand Duke of Tuscany. VI. probably signifies Sixth Duke of Tuscany. R. S.

*Appel's Repertorium, Vol. 4, p. 307.*

### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

In Volume IX. of your *Journal*, page 21, mention is made of a small "Zwingle Medal." Having this one, I would also describe another in my collection, as follows. Obv. Head to right, legend, "Magister Huldricus Zwingli." Rev. in ten lines. "Luce | Evangelii | III. Saeculi | Pure | Conservata | Vota Publica | Christo | Decreta | Tig : Cal : Jan : | 1819. *Silver.* Size 24. This may interest some of your readers. C. P. N.

*Springfield, Mass., April 8, 1875.*

### *Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

I HAVE in my collection a medal of the following description : can you or the readers of your *Journal* give me any information as to its origin ? I have never seen a similar one, but learn that one of the same description appeared in one of Mr. Woodward's sales of 1863 or 1864, and was described as *one of the rarest medals in the catalogue*. White metal. \*

Obv. "National Jubilee." above which is an eagle with wings expanded, standing upon a shield, surrounded with implements of war and agriculture; above the eagle is an eye, from which issue rays; and above all are thirteen stars, occupying nearly one half of the outer circle. In exergue, a date which has been erased, leaving it imperfectly defined, but which would seem to be 1826. Rev. Declaration of Independence: Signed July 4: 1776 around the outer edge; within in seven lines: "For the support of this we pledge to each other our lives our fortunes & our sacred honour" Bronze, gilded, and in very fine condition, but neatly pierced. Size 24½.

I obtained the above medal several years since of an old gentleman, in whose possession it had been an indefinite time, who found it among a lot of "odds and ends" of old coins and medals in New York. Any information upon its history will be thankfully received. F. M. F.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 20, 1875.

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## EDITORIAL.

THE beginning of a new volume is a favorable time to subscribe. We should be very much obliged to our friends if they would aid us in enlarging our subscription list. It is known to most if not all of our subscribers, that the *Journal of Numismatics* is not designed to be a money making affair, and *never has been*, the editors themselves paying the subscription price. From the nature of the case the demand for a magazine devoted to a specialty like ours must be small, and if any of our friends can assist us by sending the names of new subscribers we should appreciate the favor.

THE Eleventh and last number (a double number) of Mr. Crosby's "Early Coins of America," is finally completed. We shall take an early opportunity to notice this valuable contribution to American Numismatics.

THE Government is said to have recently purchased a large amount of silver bullion at very favorable rates, and the authorities at the United States Mint are sanguine in their belief that the approaching autumn will see a very general use of silver as a circulating medium, and a corresponding reduction in the volume of the filthy paper currency.

ABOUT 1856-7 Mr. A. F. Walcott of Salem, Mass., a young collector of coins, was presented with a bag of "bright cents" by a relative, Mr. William Pickman of that city. They had been laid away for very many years—quite forgotten—and when found were as bright as the day they were coined. Of the Mint series there were those of 1795, 1796, 1797, and 1798, a number of half-cents of 1797, 1798, and 1803, also a few Massachusetts *Indian* cents. Mr. Walcott exchanged them with various collectors and at the Mint, where they were looked upon with suspicion and inquiries made as to where they came from, &c., &c. We remember that several collectors looked upon them doubtingly, thinking that some expert had been making them. The prices paid for some of these pieces at the present time would astonish our friend if he were in this part of the world.

A DANGEROUS issue of counterfeit 5 cent nickels of 1874 and 5 has been largely distributed in New York city. The lettering in the motto, *In God we trust*, is very poorly executed.

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## CURRENCY.

COINS are the sinews of war.

A FULL purse never lacks friends.

PREFERRED creditors—Those who don't dun.

THE current coin of life is plain common sense.

HOW to make money go far—Give it to foreign missions.

COINS—"These irrefragable muniments of history."—*Savage*.

STEALING pennies from a dead man's eyes is the synonyme of utter meanness.

THE species most wanted to settle the country's financial matters—Gold and silver.

AN Arab's blessing—"An extra awning for your tent and an abundance of *Shekels*."

ONE curious thing about gold—The frequency with which it is *kneaded* for daily bread.

VERMONT does a large business on a small capital. P. S. The capital of Vermont is a "V."

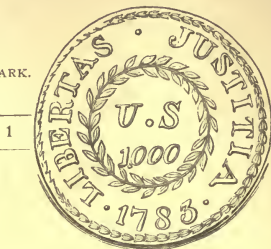
GIVE a man a hobby, a favorite recreation however trivial, and it will do much to prevent him from lapsing into dissipation and vice.—*Carl Schurz*.



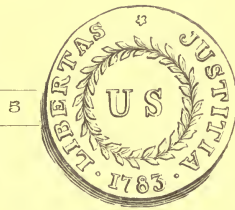




MARK.



QUINT.



NOVA CONSTELLATIOS.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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No. 2.

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## THE "NOVA CONSTELLATIO."

THE last number of the *Journal* contained a description of the *Fugios*, which were the first coins *issued* by authority of Congress. The *Nova Constellatio*, of which we are now enabled, by the renewed kindness of Mr. Crosby, to give illustrations, are believed to be struck from dies, some of which at least, were the *first patterns* for a coinage of the United States, and therefore "command an interest exceeding that of any others of this class." Our description of them is compiled from "The Early Coins of America."

The financier, Robert Morris, reported, January 15, 1782, a system of coinage devised by Gouverneur Morris. We quote from Sparks's Life of Gouverneur Morris.

"It has been observed, that, to have the money unit very small, is advantageous to commerce; but there is no necessity that this money unit be exactly represented in coin; it is sufficient that its value be precisely known. On the present occasion, two copper coins will be proper, the one of eight units, and the other of five. These may be called an Eight and a Five. Two of the former will make a penny, proclamation or Pennsylvania money, and three a penny Georgia money. Of the latter, three will make a penny New York money, and four a penny lawful, or Virginia money. The money unit will be equal to a quarter of a grain of fine silver in coined money. Proceeding thence in a decimal ratio, one hundred would be the lowest silver coin, and might be called a *Cent*. It would contain twenty-five grains of fine silver, to which may be added two grains of copper, and the whole would weigh one pennyweight and three grains. Five of these would make a *Quint*, or five hundred units, weighing five pennyweight and fifteen grains; and ten would make a *Mark*, or one thousand units, weighing eleven pennyweight and six grains."

Here we have the name, value, and weight of these two patterns, [Figures 1 and 2,] which, probably with others, were submitted to Congress for their approval; but for some unknown reason, no immediate action was taken thereupon.

Jefferson, after consultation with Morris, remarks, "He seems to concur with me, in thinking his smallest fractional division too minute for a unit, and, therefore, proposes to transfer that denomination to his largest silver coin, containing 1,000 of the units first proposed, and worth about 4s. 2d. lawful, or  $\frac{25}{36}$  of a dollar. The only question then remaining between us is, whether the

Dollar, or this coin, be best for the unit. We both agree that *the ease of adoption with the people*, is the thing to be aimed at."

Mr. Crosby describes these patterns as follows :—

#### THE "MARK."

*Obverse.* Device,—An eye, forming the centre of a glory of thirteen points, the points intersecting a circle of thirteen stars. Legend,—NOVA CONSTELLATIO \* Border,—A wreath of leaves.

*Reverse.* Device,—A wreath, enclosing the letters U. S. and the figures 1.000. Legend,—LIBERTAS . JUSTITIA . 1783 . Border,—A wreath of leaves. Edge,—Ornamented with leaf-work. Size,—21. Weight,—270 grains = eleven pennyweights, six grains. [Figure 1.]

#### THE "QUINT."

*Obverse No. 1.* Device,—An eye on a plain field within a glory of thirteen points, the points intersecting a circle of thirteen stars. Legend,—NOVA CONSTELLATIO. Size,—16½. Weight,—135 grains = five pennyweights, fifteen grains. [Figure 2.]

*Obverse No. 2.* Device,—An eye forming the centre of a glory of thirteen points, the points intersecting a circle of thirteen stars. In place of a legend this has a plain raised ring. Size,—16. Weight,—110 grains.

*Reverse.* Device,—A wreath enclosing the letters U. S. and the figures 500. Legend,—LIBERTAS . JUSTITIA . 1783 . Borders of both, beaded, and edges ornamented with leaf-work. This reverse is upon both specimens of the Quint.

In a statement of the accounts of the United States, we find among the "Expenditures for Contingencies," between January and July, 1783, the following items referring to the preparations for coining ; and there is no reason to doubt that these patterns are the results of those preparations.

	Dollars.	9ths.
"February 8. Jacob Eckfield, for Dies for the Mint of North America,	5	18
March 21. Benjamin Dudley employed in preparing a Mint, . . .	75	24
April 17. John Swanwick, for Dies for the Public Mint, . . .	22	41
May 5. A. Dubois, for sinking, casehardening, &c. four Pairs of Dies for the Public Mint, . . .	72	
June 30. Benjamin Dudley employed in preparing a Mint, . . .	77	60 "

The dies for the larger piece, or Mark, differed materially from those for the smaller pieces, or Quint, as they were apparently cut by hand, while the latter were made in the more usual method, by the use of punches. The edges of all the coins were finished alike.

But three specimens from these dies are known, all of which are now in the cabinet of Mr. Crosby. The ownership of two of them is traced to the Hon. Charles Thomson, the Secretary of the first Congress, in the following letter received with them from Mr. Henry S. Adams, by whom they were purchased from Mr. Haseltine :

*Philadelphia, May 28, 1872.*

"John W. Haseltine, Esqr.

"Dear Sir, The history of the two coins which you obtained from me, viz. Nova Constellatio, 1783, U. S. 1000, Nova Constellatio, 1783, U. S. 500, is as follows :

"They were the property of the Hon. Charles Thomson, Secretary of the first Congress. At his death, his property was left by Will to his nephew, John Thomson, of Newark, State of Delaware. These two coins were found in the desk of the said deceased Charles Thomson, and preserved by his nephew during his life ; at his death they came into the possession of his son, Samuel E. Thomson of Newark, Delaware, from whom I received them. So you will perceive that their genuineness cannot be questioned ; as they were never out of the possession of the Thomson family, until I received them.

"Yours respectfully,

RATHMELL WILSON."



The pedigree of the third we are unable to trace ; but it bears upon its reverse evidence of its genuineness, as it is from the same die that impressed the other of the same value—a Quint.

Samuel Curwen, in his diary, under the date of May 15, 1784, gives the following description of what he calls a medal:—

“Mr. Bartlet presented me with a medal, struck in Philadelphia;—in a round compartment stands, ‘U. S. . . . . 5 . . . . 1783;’—round, ‘*Libertas et Justitia*,’ on the other side, in the centre, an eye surrounded by a glory; the whole encompassed by *thirteen stars*,—with the legend, ‘*Nova Constellatio*.’”

This was evidently another of the patterns referred to by Morris, probably that called a “Five.” If all the dies mentioned were for coin, and if impressions were taken from all, it remains for some fortunate investigator to discover the pieces still wanting to exhibit the designs of the dies as yet unrepresented in the cabinets of our numismatists. It is not improbable, however, that the item to Swanwick was for the dies in the rough, as that to Dubois so particularly specifies the work he performed. If this supposition be correct, and if the piece described by Curwen was the “Five,” as we believe, we have descriptions of seven out of the eight dies mentioned.

Jefferson’s modification of Morris’s system ultimately prevailed, which probably accounts for the scarcity of the patterns of Morris’s proposed coins: owing to the disadvantages under which they were produced, it is probable that very few of these were struck; perhaps, indeed, it is not unlikely, but a single specimen of each, to submit to Congress.

The Nova Constellatio dies were used with the “Immune Columbia.” (Fig. 3 and 4.) These patterns are found in silver and copper. In the United States Mint, is the only known specimen of Figure 4 in gold, struck on a guinea of one of the Georges. The dies of the pieces shown in our engraving are believed to have been made by Thomas Wyon of Birmingham, England.

Nova Constellatio coppers were struck in England for use in America. The series comprises several varieties, specimens of most of which are often found, though some of them are very rare. Little is known of the history of these tokens. The most that can be learned in relation to them is contained in the following extract from Bushnell’s Numismatic Notes in manuscript:—“The Nova Constellatios were made in Birmingham, in England, and the dies were cut by Wyon, of that place. Over forty tons were issued from one die alone, and many more from another. They were manufactured by order of a gentleman of New York, who is believed to have been Gouverneur Morris.” We give Mr. Crosby’s description of those having dates of 1783 and 1785.

*1783. Obverse.* Device,—An eye on a plain field, within a glory of thirteen points, the points intersecting a circle of thirteen stars. Legend,—NOVA CONSTELLATIO \*

*Reverse.* Device,—U S in large Roman capitals, encircled by a wreath. Legend,—LIBERTAS \* JUSTITIA · 1783 · Borders,—Usually milled, sometimes serrated. Edges,—Plain. Size,—16½ to 18. Weight,—117 to 138 grains. [Figs. 5 and 6.]

*1785. Obverse.* Device,—An eye on a plain field, within a glory of thirteen points, the points intersecting a circle of thirteen stars. Legend,—NOVA CONSTELLATIO

*Reverse.* Device,—U S in script monogram, encircled by a wreath. Legend,—LIBERTAS ET JUSTITIA · 1785 · Borders,—Usually milled, but on some serrated. Edges,—Plain. Size,—16½ to 18. Weight,—From 108 to 127 grains. [Figs. 7, 8 and 9.]

One die, which was used in 1783 and 1785, [Fig. 6 and 7,] has the legend spelled NOVA · CONSTELATIO \*

## THE FRENCH TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN BROWN.

The *Boston Journal* lately printed the following letters in regard to the Gold Medal presented to the widow of John Brown, a bronze fac simile of which was presented to Mr. William Lloyd Garrison.

## LETTER FROM WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

*To the Editors of the Boston Journal :—*

SOME time ago a subscription was opened in Paris to commemorate — by a medal to be presented to John Brown's widow and sons — the event of his honorable death as a martyr in the cause of liberty. The Franco-Prussian war and its consequences delayed for a considerable time the accomplishment of this object ; but, at length, a fine and exquisitely modelled Gold Medal was prepared by M. J. Wurder of Brussels. It bears on one side an excellent likeness of John Brown, and on the reverse the inscription, "To the memory of John Brown, judicially murdered at Charlestown, in Virginia, on the 2d of December, 1859 ; and in commemoration also of his sons and comrades, who, with him, became the victims of their devotion to the cause of negro emancipation." This Medal weighs nearly five ounces, and has only recently been received.

One reason for the long delay in transmitting it is given by the Secretary of the Committee of Subscription, as follows :

"We had been informed that Mrs. Brown resided at Red Bluff ; next we heard that she had changed her residence, and that she was at Eureka, Humboldt County, California. We wrote two letters to that address through the medium of a French merchant at San Francisco, in which we asked Mrs. Brown to direct in what manner she would have the Medal forwarded to her. We received simply this address : ' Mary A. Brown, Rohnerville, Humboldt County, California.' That bare response surprised us, and induced us to delay forwarding the Medal until more satisfactorily advised. We think we did right in this. Have the goodness to inform us whether the said lady, Mary A. Brown, is the widow of our hero and martyr."

In reply to this inquiry the answer is "Yes." It is evident, however, that Mrs. Brown either did not clearly understand the communication made to her by proxy, and so deemed it necessary to forward only her name and post-office address, or, if she did, that she reserved the expression of her gratification and thanks until the precious gift should be in her possession. The Committee, nevertheless, acted with proper caution in the discharge of their trust ; and in due time they will receive from Mrs. Brown, or from her eldest son, John Brown, Jr., in behalf of herself and surviving children, such a recognition of the honor thus conferred on them, and such an expression of pleasure in view of so marked a tribute to the memory of the martyred husband and father, as cannot be otherwise than perfectly satisfactory to all those friends of freedom in France, who so generously contributed to the procurement of this valuable Medal. It will be an heirloom in the family, of historic significance and interest.

For the bronze fac-simile so kindly presented to the undersigned, in behalf of the Committee, he returns his very grateful acknowledgments.

Respectfully yours,

WM. LLOYD GARRISON.



[CORRESPONDENCE.]

PARIS, Oct. 20, 1874.

*William Lloyd Garrison*: — Sir, We have received, through the hands of M. Victor Schœlcher, the letter by which the son of John Brown informs you that the family will receive, with all due appreciation, the Gold Medal struck in memory of the glorious death of his father. We beg you, therefore, to be kind enough, in accordance with your generous offer, to charge yourself with its delivery to the Brown family, together with the letter to Mrs. Brown accompanying it.

In thanking you for your kind intervention, we beg you to accept the assurance of our high esteem; and also a copy of the Medal, in bronze, which is the work (without remuneration) of a sympathizing artist.

We have sent to the agency of the house of Lebeau, who represent the line of steamers from Liverpool to Boston, the box containing the Gold Medal addressed to the widow of John Brown—expenses prepaid.

The Delegate CAPRON.

PATRICE LARROQUE, *Secretary*.—  
LETTER TO MRS. BROWN.

*Madam*: — Several years have passed away since your noble husband completed the sacrifice of a life consecrated to the most generous of objects. The gallows on which he suffered called forth a cry of universal indignation, which was the signal for securing the emancipation of a previously disinherited race. Honor be to him and to his worthy sons who were associated with him in his endeavors! To the blessing with which the present age crowns their memory will be added that of future generations. These thoughts, Madam, must assuredly tend greatly to alleviate your sorrow. But you have sought a higher consolation for your grief, in the reflection that, beyond the imperfect justice of man, there reigns the Supreme Justice, which will leave no good action unrewarded and no crime unpunished. We hope, also, that you may derive some comfort from this expression of our sympathy, as citizens of the French Republic, which would have reached you earlier but for the prolonged and cruel sufferings through which our unfortunate country has had to pass.

We remain, Madam, in the name of the Committee of Subscription,

Yours, with profound respect,

[Signed]

VICTOR HUGO.

EUGENE PELLETAN.

ETIENNE ARAGO.

LOUIS BLANC.

MELVIL-BLONCOURT.

LAURENT-PICHAT.

V. SCHÆLCHER.

CAPRON.

L. GORNES.

PATRICE LARROQUE. CH. L. CHASSIN.

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### COINS IN ANCIENT HISTORY.

UNDER the head of Inscribed Monuments, must be included coins, which have in most instances a legend, or legends, and which often throw considerable light upon obscure points of history. The importance of coins is no doubt the greatest in those portions of ancient history where the information derivable from authors—especially from cotemporary authors—is the scantiest; their use, however, is not limited to such portions, but extends over as much of the historical field as admits of numismatic illustration.—*Rawlinson's Ancient History*.

## MASONIC NUMISMATICS.

WE copy below, an article, originally published in "Norton's Literary Letter," No. 4, New York, 1859, to which we have added a few notes. The subject is an interesting one, and deserves more attention than it seems to have received. Within a few years several of the Masonic Lodges in and about Boston have adopted what is known as a "Lodge-jewel," which is in nearly every instance a medal struck from a die belonging to the Lodge, and worn, suspended from the lapel of the coat, as a badge of membership. The "St. John's Lodge," established nearly a century and a half ago, have a medal in the form of a shield, bearing the Masonic arms and other significant emblems. "St. Andrew's," founded in 1756, the next in age in Boston, wear a jewel of gold and enamel, upon which is a St. Andrew's cross, and suspended below the medal is a dragon rampant, alluding to the famous old "Green Dragon Tavern," their ancient place of meeting. "Columbian," another very old Lodge, have a jewel of blue enamel and gold, containing a handsome head of Columbia, in high relief, surrounded by a garter, on which are the name of the Lodge, the date of institution, a square and compass, &c., and above, are emblems of corn, wine and oil. "Winslow Lewis Lodge," named in honor of the late distinguished President of the Boston Numismatic Society, wear a somewhat larger medal, on which is struck a device representing Jacob's dream of the ladder to heaven; below, a scroll inscribed Faith, Hope, Charity; the whole within a ribbon, bearing the name of the Lodge and the square and compass. Some other Lodges in this vicinity wear similar jewels or medals. In most if not all cases these Lodge-jewels have an obverse struck in a die, while the reverse is plain, or has the owner's name and date of admission to membership engraved upon it.

In the year 1868, on the 24th of June, the corner stone of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia was laid with appropriate ceremonies, and among the articles deposited in it were a copper Masonic Medal struck in 1790, commemorative of the election of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master (described in the note on page 33), a silver Medal of Past Grand Master Peter Williamson, the thirty-fourth Grand Master, and at that time Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Grand Lodge, "a gold Masonic Medal 'Keystone,'" and a "gold Masonic Medal, (circle)." We have no information of what these last Medals were.

One of the most recent Masonic Medals struck in America, is probably that for the dedication of the new Temple in New York, June 2, 1875. This is in the form of a shield, and bears on the obverse a view of the Temple, (corner of Sixth Avenue and West Twenty-third Street.) Above are the words "Masonic Temple of New York," over them the all-seeing eye. Below the Temple, "Dedicated June 2d, 1875." The reverse has the arms of the Grand Lodge of New York, with the motto, "Holiness to the Lord," and other Masonic emblems—the square, compass, plumb, &c.\*

We have before us a curious Masonic Medal, belonging to Mr. Thomas P. Ritchie, of Brookline. It is of silver, apparently struck in a die, and then

\* We are informed by a correspondent, Mr. I. F. Wood, to whom we are indebted for this description, that this Medal was issued by Messrs. D. B. Howell & Co., of New York, under the authority of the Grand Lodge, for the benefit of the Widow's and Orphan's Fund, in gold, at \$30, silver at \$4.50, bronze, at \$1, gilt, \$1, and white metal, 50 cents. It was attached to a clasp with pin, and very extensively worn in the dedication procession.



what would have been the field carefully cut out, leaving the various objects represented, so that they are equally to be distinguished on either side. It may be described as follows :

*Obverse.* A circle bearing the words AMOR. HONOR. ET JUSTITIA. The rim is divided into quarters by the letters N. E. S. W. the E coming at the top, between the words Honor and et. From the bottom of the circle arise two pillars ; upon the top of these pillars rests a level : the square and compasses on the Bible, above ; the top of the level and the joint of the compasses being together nearly in the centre of the medal. On the right of these, the sun, a gavel and two crossed pens ; on the left, the crescent moon, a plumb and a scroll perhaps representing a charter ; from the top of the plumb diagonally to the foot of the right hand pillar is the twenty-four inch gauge. The same description of the objects inside would apply to the reverse, except that of course the objects are reversed relatively to each other. The reverse of the circle has at the bottom the words SIT LUX ET LUX FUIT, and at the top the all-seeing eye, between AM and 5763. It has a loop attached by which it was worn suspended from a ribbon.

We have no knowledge of the history or origin of this medal. It is evidently upwards of one hundred years old ; the motto AMOR. HONOR. ET JUSTITIA is the same as that which was used on the Prince of Wales medal, just alluded to, and also on the Masonic Medal in memory of Washington, struck in 1797,\* and may enable us to trace it.

We believe that a Catalogue of Masonic Medals would be found to possess considerable interest, and prove to be much more extensive than Mr. Norton seems to have thought, in 1859. Perhaps some one of the readers of the *Journal* will prepare such a list, or send descriptions of any Masonic Medal he may have, that they may be preserved in your pages for the use of some future laborer in this interesting field.

W. T. R. M.

Mr. Norton's article is as follows :

Few persons, even members of the Fraternity, in this country are aware of the number of Masonic Medals which have been struck during the last hundred and twenty-five years, by the Lodges of Freemasons or by individual members of the Society ; nor of the interest taken in this subject, more especially by the European Lodges, many of whom have large and valuable cabinets. We propose to give a brief sketch of this branch of Numismatics.

The oldest Masonic Medal known, is mentioned by Schroeder, in his "*Materialen*," I. 37 ; by Ridel, in his article on "*Medals*," by Zacharias, in his "*Numotheca Numismatica Latomorum*," I. ; and by Merzdorf, p. 116 ; and is a silver medal of Lord Charles Sackville, Duke of Middlesex, who in 1733, without authority, founded a Lodge at Florence, in commemoration of which event this medal was struck. Zacharias asserts that the Lodge Minerva, at Leipzig, was in possession of a specimen ; but Merzdorf, who had a leaden

\* This Medal is No. XLVII in Mr. Appleton's Catalogue, and is there described as follows : "G. WASHINGTON, PRESIDENT, 1797. Bust of Washington facing the left. Rev. AMOR. HONOR. ET. JUSTITIA. G. W. G. G. M. A group of Masonic emblems. Brass. Size, 22." The date 1797 has no Masonic allusion, but refers to his retiring from the Presidency. G. W. G. G. M. stands, perhaps, for George Washington General Grand Master. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at a special meeting in January, 1780, proposed to the other Grand Lodges Washington's election to such a position, but the suggestion did not meet with favor and nothing more was heard of it. This fact must have been known to any one likely to have produced a Masonic Medal in America, and we are inclined to think from the motto, that perhaps the dies for this as well as those for Mr. Ritchie's medal were made in England. Another Washington Masonic Medal is described in Mr. Appleton's List as follows : "CXXXV. GEORGE WASHINGTON ; head of Washington, facing the right, below G. H. L. all in a circular frame, outside which, at top an eagle, in his beak a long ribbon inscribed TALEM FERENT NULLUM SECLA FUTURA VIRUM ; about the ribbon forty-five stars ; at bottom a trophy of flags, guns, drum, cannon, balls, &c., on which is the shield of the United States. Rev. NON NOBIS SOLUM SED TOTO MUNDO NATI MDCCCLIX : a wreath of two palm-branches in which are Masonic emblems. Bronze. Size, 32." For whom was this struck ?

copy of it, states that it has disappeared, and that the only original specimen is preserved in the Hammerstein Collection. Merzdorf also mentions a Roman medal of 1742. Hamburg next claims priority in regard to the antiquity of her Masonic Medals. The oldest, bearing the legend "*Facies supremi eadem*," has no date, but in the Essen Catalogue is attributed to the year 1740; a second dates from 1742, a third from 1743, and a fourth from 1745,—all of silver. Besides these Hamburg medals, Merzdorf mentions a bronze Frankfort medal, of the Lodge "*Einigkeit*," of 1742; a Brunswick medal of silver and gold, of 1744; and one of 1745—which, under the name of "*Freemasons' Ducats*," appear to have been used as school premiums. He also mentions three from Halle, of 1744, 1745, and 1747, the only ones ever struck in that city. The above comprise all the German medals struck during the first half of the eighteenth century.

According to Merzdorf, the oldest *English* medals are—one of 1760, without name of place of coinage; one of Exeter, 1766; one of London, without date, and another of 1766.

*France* contributes four of Paris,—1760, 1769, 1773, and 1776; and one of Rheims, 1776.\*

*Belgium* furnishes one of 1757, with the impress of Brussels.

*Holland*, one from the Hague, of 1779.

*Sweden* has medals of 1746, 1753, 1762, 1768, 1780, 1785, 1787, 1792, and only two others since the commencement of the present century.

The *Russian* medals are limited to four, of the dates 1775, 1780, 1781; and in *Moldavia* we find one struck at Jassy, in 1774.

*Italy* offers but two medals of the eighteenth century,—the Florentine medal of 1733 and the Roman of 1742, both before alluded to.

Two *Spanish* medals were coined at Madrid, in 1809 and 1811, according to Merzdorf.

*North America* has but one medal of the last century,—struck in 1797.†

The Masonic Medals of Asia are all very modern, and are derived from the Lodges established by the English in the East Indies.

In regard to the total number of Masonic Medals, Thory, in his "*Histoire de la Fondation du Grand Orient de France*," p. 336, estimates it at 200, commencing with the year 1720. Zacharias, in his "*Numotheca*," gives drawings of 48 different medals. Merzdorf mentions in all 334, besides 9 others which cannot be strictly termed Masonic,—as, for instance, a medal of Melancthon. This total is made up as follows:—Germany, 96; England, 14; France, 161; Holland and Belgium, 26; Denmark, 1; Sweden, 11; Russia, 4; Moldavia, 1; Italy, 9; Spain, 2; America, 5; Asia, 4.

The first cabinet of Masonic Medals was commenced by the Lodge

\* Mr. Appleton, in his list of Franklin Medals, (*Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. VII, p. 49,) describes a French medal of Franklin, as follows:—"IV. BENJ. FRANKLIN MINIST PLENT DES ETATS UNIS DE L'AMERIQ., SEPT. MDCCCLXXXIII; bust of Franklin, facing the left; below, BERNIER. Rev. DE LEURS TRAVAUX NAITRA LEUR GLOIRE; in exergue DES NEUF SCEURS; at the right, F. B.; on a rocky hill a circular temple, within, and near which are the Nine Muses at work. Silver, size 19." We presume this is Masonic, and that the "*DES NEUF SCEURS*" refers to the "*Lodge of the Nine Muses*" of Paris, who, in 1829, struck another medal in honor of Franklin, described in the same list; "XII. BENJAMINUS FRANKLIN; bust of Franklin, facing the left. Rev. LES MACC. FRANC. A FRANKLIN M. DE LA L. DES 9 SCEURS O. DE PARIS 5778. 5829 PINGRET F.; the Masonic emblem of Jehovah in a triangle, surrounded by rays, within a serpent coiled in a circle, and around this a pair of compasses and a square, entwined by olive-branches; above, are seven stars; at the left, a mallet, and at the right, a trowel. Bronze, size 26."

† This, from the date, was the Washington Medal.



"Eintracht," at Vienna, about the year 1784. Other collections were subsequently made at Rostock, Leipzig, and Hamburg. Private collections were also in the possession of Bros. von Eck, Zacharias, von Hammerstein, and Merzdorf. The largest cabinet at present is that of the Prov. Gr. Lodge of Mecklenburg, at Rostock, and contains 324 specimens of medals, exclusively Masonic, besides a number of mystical and other medals. The next in importance are the cabinets of the Lodges Apollo and Minerva, at Leipzig. In this country, the Lodge Pythagoras, at Brooklyn, L. I., has a collection of about 200 specimens.

A Masonic Halfpenny Token, of 1790, commemorative of the election of the Prince of Wales as Grand Master,\* appears to have been in circulation as money, and is mentioned by Appel, Thory, and Zacharias. There are several varieties of it extant, four of which differ only in the inscription around the edge, viz :—1. Masonic Token, I. Scetchley fecit, . . . x ; 2. Half-penny, payable at the Black Horse, Tower-hill ; 3. A Masonic Token, J. Sketchley, Birmingham, fecit ; 4. Masonic Token, Nitchley fecit, 1794.

A fifth variety has on the obverse a square and compass, with the legend "*Pro bono publico.*" On the reverse, the initials "*T. H. B.*" the date "1795," and the legend "*East Grimstead Half-penny.*" Around the edge, "*Payable at T. H. Boorman.*"

## JAPANESE MONEY.

ONE of the greatest curiosities in Japan, to the stranger, is the wonderful variety of coins that are used daily. In some instances it takes one thousand pieces to make one dollar. These are called "cash," and are seldom received by foreigners, who, as a general rule, refuse to take them in change. Imagine making a trade of five cents and giving a man a fifty-cent piece, then receiving in change four hundred and fifty of these coppers. This coin is peculiarly made, having a square hole in the centre. They are about the size of our dime pieces, and nearly two-thirds the thickness. Next to this comes the quarter of a cent, then the half-cent, eight-tenths of a cent, and the one and two cent pieces. In silver coins, they have the five, ten, twenty, and fifty cent and one dollar pieces. In gold, the one, two, five, ten and twenty dollars, which are very pretty coinages indeed. Next to this comes the Government series of paper money, in various denominations, ranging from five cents to one hundred dollars. This money is made on quite inferior paper to ours, and from general appearance will not last like the American money.

\* This Token or Medal is illustrated by a cut in Mr. Norton's "Literary Letter." It may be described as follows: *Obv.* A shield bearing on a field gules a chevron between three castles argent. *Crest*, a dove proper on a sphere. *Supporters*, two beavers proper. *Motto*, on a ribbon beneath the shield, AMOR, HONOR ET JUSTITIA. *Legend*, 24 NOV 1790 PRINCE OF WALES ELECTED G M. — This was doubtless intended to represent the Arms of the Society of Freemasons, as used by the Grand Lodge of England, which, as given by Burke, differ from the above in having the field *sable*, and bearing a pair of compasses *sable* extended "chevronwise" on the chevron, but having no motto. The differences, except the last, may be owing to carelessness in the engraving.

*Rev.* A triangle, within which is an angel, resting his left hand upon a pillar, and pointing with his right to the letter G, within the upper angle, from which issue rays ; behind the angel are clouds ; in the lower corners of the triangle are the square and compass on the right, and a book on the left ; around the sides of the triangle WISDOM STRENGTH & BEAUTY. *Legend*, SIT LUX ET LUX FUIT.

## THE NEW LIFE SAVING MEDAL.

DR. A. R. LINDERMAN, the Director of the Mint, has selected a design for the new life-saving Medal, authorized by Act of Congress, to be presented to persons who display great personal heroism in the saving of human life at sea. The Medal is three inches in diameter, and contains upon the obverse side an allegorical picture representing the saving of human life, the design being that of a boat in an angry sea. In the distance is a representation of the wreck of a large ship. This side contains a legend giving the title of the Medal and the date of the Act of Congress authorizing its issue. Upon the reverse is a representation of History, inscribing heroic deeds upon a monument, surmounted by the American eagle. This side also contains the representation of an anchor, sails, cordage, &c., and has the legend, "In testimony of heroic deeds in saving life from the perils of the sea."

## CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

IN order to enable the public to distinguish Centennial Medals issued from the United States Mint by order of Congress, the United States Centennial Board of Finance have found it necessary to issue the following:—

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL BOARD OF FINANCE, }  
PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1875. }

It being deemed essential "that Medals, with appropriate devices, emblems and inscriptions, commemorative of the Centennial Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence," should be officially issued, the Congress of the United States, by special Act, approved June 16, 1874, directed the same to "be prepared at the Mint for the Centennial Board of Finance, subject to the provisions of the fifty-second section of the Coinage Act of 1873, upon the payment of a sum not less than the cost thereof, and all the provisions, whether penal or otherwise, of said Coinage Act against the counterfeiting or imitation of coins of the United States, shall apply to the Medals struck and issued under the provisions of this Act." These Medals, having been prepared and issued, are now being sold by the Centennial Board of Finance and its agents, and the profits arising therefrom strictly applied in aid of the preparation for the celebration of the anniversary which the Medals commemorate. They are the only Medals relating to the great events of 1876 officially issued, and may be readily distinguished from any of the tokens styled Centennial Medals, and issued by private parties for their individual profit, from the fact that in addition to the design and other wording, the larger Medals have stamped upon them, "Act of Congress, June, 1874," and the others, "By authority of the Congress of the United States."

These official Medals are of four kinds—small gilt at \$1; large bronze at \$2; coin silver at \$3; large gilt at \$5; or all enclosed in one case at \$11. Cautionary notice is hereby given that the Centennial Board of Finance intends to avail itself of the protection and privilege granted by the Acts of Congress above mentioned, and that the highly penal provisions for publishing, counterfeiting or imitating the authorized official Medals will be strictly enforced against all infringement and violation.

JOHN WELSH, *President Centennial Board of Finance.*

FREDERICK FRALEY, *Secretary.*

## COPPER TOKENS OF THE REBELLION.

A VALUABLE acquisition has just been made to the war relics at the Hall of Military Records on State Street, Albany, N. Y. It is a collection of copper tokens, issued by corporations and individuals in various parts of the country, and which passed current as a substitute for cents during the early stages of the Rebellion. The collection embraces nearly one thousand tokens of many different designs, and required of the owner no little labor and expense to gather them.



## MEDAL OF THE ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY.

CAPTAIN JOHN G. ROBERTS, who for a quarter of a century has been the Treasurer of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, having, at the recent election, resigned his position, the corps has very properly marked its appreciation of his service by presenting to him an elegant gold Medal. On one side are the embossed keys, emblems of the fiduciary trust which he has discharged, and on the reverse this inscription: "The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts to Captain John G. Roberts. A token of acknowledgment for 25 years of faithful and efficient service as treasurer. *Fide et Fiducia.* June 17, 1875."

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## SALEM CADET MEDALS.

THE Medals for the Salem Cadets have been completed. They are struck in gold, each being surmounted by a scroll for the name of the recipient, with "S. I. C." above, and "1875" below. One is a circlet bearing the Cadet motto, "Si Recte Facies — Sic Itur ad Astra," with a female figure holding a scroll and surrounded by flags, stacks of muskets and balls, and near is a piece of artillery. On the reverse is the inscription, "Presented to the Salem Independent Cadets by Chas. A. Ropes, to be given to the most useful member of the Company." The other Medal is a circlet on a Maltese cross, bearing the motto of the corps, with knights in attack and defence; on the reverse is inscribed, "Presented to the Salem Independent Cadets by the field officers, to be worn by the best drilled man."

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## THE CAT ON PINE TREE COPPERS—DESIGN OF "FUGIOS."

*Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:*

IN describing the "Massachusetts Pine Tree Copper," of 1776, and the "Massachusetts Halfpenny," or "Janus Copper," in your July number, (p. 5,) it is said that at the feet of the goddess of Liberty "sits a dog." For "dog" read "cat"—unless the engraver made a blunder.

The Cat has figured as an emblem of Liberty since the middle ages, and possibly since the *Catti* of ancient Germany fought so bravely against the Roman invaders, and helped Arminius regain German independence. In the old emblem books, Liberty is symbolized by, or appears accompanied by, a cat. Ben Jonson, in a pageant devised for the entertainment of James I., at his coronation, (1603,) introduced "Eleutheria or Liberty;" "In her right hand she bare a club, on her left a *hat*, the characters of freedom and power; at her feet a *cat* was placed, the creature most affecting and expressing liberty." So, in early American prints, the cat appears at the feet of Liberty; as, for example, in one representing the destruction of the tea, in Boston, in 1773, probably engraved by Paul Revere. I find it again on a rude type-metal cut

on the title-page of a Connecticut Almanac, in 1779; and I could refer you to several other examples of its occurrence in prints of the Revolutionary period. I am not aware that the *dog* has ever appeared as an emblem of American liberty.

Reference is made in a note (on page 4) to the description of the "Fugio" coin, to "one description of the Continental Bills of Credit, issued by Congress," on which was represented the sun-dial, with the motto "Fugio," and the injunction "Mind your business."\* The writer seems not to have been aware that the designs for the coin, *obverse* and *reverse*, were copied from Continental Bills of 1776. I have before me one for "Half a Dollar," (and I have seen others, for "one sixth of a Dollar,") issued "According to a Resolve of CONGRESS, passed at Philadelphia, February 17, 1776." The sun-dial, with "Fugio," and "Mind your Business," is at the right, on the face of the bill; on the back, are the thirteen linked rings, with the names of the States, the centre, and legend, precisely as on the coin of 1787; and below, the imprint, "by Hall & Sellers, in Philadelphia, 1776."

The devices on the Continental Bills may have been *selected* and, some of them, *adapted* by Judge Hopkinson; but in no other sense can they be regarded as his "production." Most of them are taken from the emblem books, or from Dutch medals of the previous century.

J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL.

Hartford, July 3, 1875.

## INDIAN MEDAL OF PRESIDENT MUNROE.

THERE is an interesting Medal on exhibition at the office of the *State Register*, a newspaper published at Springfield, Ill. It is of silver, weighs four ounces, is seven and a half inches in circumference, one-eighth of an inch thick, coin value of \$4.56. On the obverse appears "James Munroe, President of the United States, 1817," with a bust of Munroe, and the signature "Furst f." On the reverse are a pipe, tomahawk, clasped hands and the inscription, "Peace and Friendship." Mr. Allen has refused one hundred dollars for the Medal, which it is believed was given to Osceola, the Seminole chief, upon the conclusion of hostilities in 1817. The present owner received it in 1852, in Northern Wisconsin, from a trader, who said he bought it of an Indian.

## MEDAL OF QUEEN CAROLINE.

W. ATKINS of Rome, Ga., has an old English silver Medal. It was given him by a relative, who received it from Sir George Frederick Walter, an English nobleman. On one side of it is the figure of Queen Caroline, watering flowers, with the inscriptions, "Caroline Protecting 1736," and "Growing Arts Adorn Empires." On the other is the figure of a helmeted man, holding a spear and a sheaf of grain, with the inscriptions, "Both Hands Filled for Britain," and "George Reigning."

\* The extract alluded to by Mr. Trumbull, is from "Barton's Memoirs of David Rittenhouse."



## THE BRITISH MINT MUSEUM.

THE Mint collection of coins is, as may well be supposed, interesting as illustrative of changes which the British coinage has undergone from the time of the Saxon kings to the present day. Among the coins is a shilling of Henry VII., which marks an important change in the design of the British coinage — namely, the substitution of the royal shield of arms for the cross with “pellets” at the angles, which had up to that time formed the reverse of the coins. It illustrates the great advance in art made during that reign. Among other coins in the collection of much numismatic interest, is the “Oxford crown,” the work of Thomas Rawlins, chief engraver of the Mint during the civil war. This is one of a series of coins and medals by the same artist, struck at Oxford before its surrender by the royalist forces in the year 1646. There is also the celebrated “Petition crown,” by Thomas Simon, who was chief engraver of the Mint under the Commonwealth, and whose petition to be retained in that office at the Restoration occupies the rim of the coin.

## LOST COINS AND MEDALS.

AN interesting archæological discovery has been made at the watering-place of Bourbonne-les-Bains, in the department of the Haute-Marne. In cleansing the reservoir of the thermal waters, over four thousand bronze coins or medals, and a few gold coins have been extracted from the mire. The gold coins have the diameter of an English florin, and bear the effigies of Nero, Honorius, Hadrian and Faustina Senior. Those which are marked with the effigy of Honorius have on one side a head crowned with laurel, and the words in Roman letters, “DN HONORIUS PF AVG.” and on the other side a warrior leaning on a trident and placing his left foot on a vanquished enemy, with the following inscription — “VICTORI. M AVGV. HONOR. On the coins bearing the effigy of Faustina is on one side a woman’s head with the words, “FAUSTINA. AVG. FIL.” and other letters which cannot be read, and on the other side a bird on a tree with the word “CONCORDIA.” These different coins are supposed to have been placed there as *ex voto* offerings presented by the sick, who wished to propitiate the divinity, or to thank it for success obtained from the thermal treatment which they had been undergoing. Besides these medals, a considerable number of bronze pins and rings were found. One of the rings represents the fore feet of a horse, others the head of a dragon or serpent; also several small bronze statues representing warriors and wrestlers. These statuettes are exquisitely worked and admirably modelled.

There are, finally, several stone pillars bearing inscriptions. The following inscription on one of these last is not without interest. Here is this inscription, or what can be read of it: “BORVONI ET DAMONÆ. XTILIA EXTI FIL. ÆD.” Borva, whence Bourbonne derived its name, was one of the numerous names of Apollo. It is supposed also that Sextus, father of Sextilia, was Sextus Empiricus, the famous medical man who lived about the year 140, under the reign of Antoninus Pius, the adopted son and successor of Hadrian.

## LYELL GEOLOGICAL MEDAL.

SIR CHARLES LYELL bequeathed to the London Geological Society, the sum of two thousand pounds sterling, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the encouragement of geological research, and to be accompanied by a bronze medal struck in memory of the founder. Sir Charles expressly provided that the award is to be made without respect either to nationality or to sex. The Society has now in its gift three medals, and the proceeds of three donation funds, bearing the names of Wollaston, Murchison and Lyell.

## ISSUES OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Continued from Vol. X, page 11.]

1853.

- Double-eagle. Similar to 1852. 12.  
 Eagle. Similar to 1852. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1852. 14.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1852. 11.  
 Gold dollar. Similar to first type of 1852. 8.  
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1852. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1852, with the addition on obv. of an arrow-head at each side of date; and on rev. of a glory of rays around the eagle. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar, two varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1852. 15.  
 2. Similar to half-dollar of this year. 15.  
 Dime, two varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1852. 11.  
 2. Similar, with the addition of an arrow-head at each side of date. 11.  
 Half-dime, two varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1852. 10.  
 2. Similar, with the addition of an arrow-head at each side of date. 10.  
 Three cents. Similar to 1852. 9.  
 Cent, two varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1852. 18.  
 2. Pattern. Obv. As quarter-eagle.  
 Rev. ONE CENT within a wreath of olive. 11.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1852. 14.

1854.

- Double-eagle. Similar to 1853. 21.  
 Eagle. Similar to 1853. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1853. 14.  
 Three dollars. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head to left, wearing a crown of ostrich-plumes, the band inscribed LIBERTY.  
 Rev. 3 DOLLARS 1854 within a wreath of corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco. 13.

- Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1853. 11.  
 Gold dollar, two varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1853. 8.  
 2. *Nearly* similar to three dollars, with 1 for 3. 9.  
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1853. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1853, but without rays on rev. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 2 of 1853, but without rays on rev. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 2 of 1853. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 2 of 1853. 10.  
 Three cents. Similar to 1853, but the star on obv. is larger, and on rev. is an olive-branch above the figures, and below are three arrows, all within the letter C. 9.  
 Cent, two types.  
 First type, two varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1 of 1853. 18.  
 2. Pattern. Similar, but smaller, and with no stars on obverse. 16.  
 Second type. 3. Pattern. Obv. An eagle flying to left; around are thirteen stars, and below 1854.  
 Rev. As last. 16.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1853. 14.

1855.

- Double-eagle. Similar to 1854. 21.  
 Eagle. Similar to 1854. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1854. 14.  
 Three dollars. Similar to 1854. 13.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1854. 11.  
 Gold dollar. Similar to 2 of 1854. 9.  
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1854. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1854. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1854. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1854. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1854. 10.  
 Three cents. Similar to 1854. 9.



Cent, two types.

1. Similar to 1 of 1854. 18.
  2. Pattern. Similar to 3 of 1854. 16.
- Half-cent. Similar to 1854. 14.

1856.

- Double-eagle. Similar to 1855. 21.  
 Eagle. Similar to 1855. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1855. 14.  
 Three dollars. Similar to 1855. 13.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1855. 11.  
 Gold dollar. *Exactly* similar to three dollars, with 1 for 3. 9.  
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1855. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1852. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1852. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1852. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1852. 10.  
 Three cents. Similar to 1855. 9.

Cent, two types.

- First type. 1. Similar to 1 of 1855. 18.  
 Second type; patterns, two varieties.  
 2. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; an eagle flying to left, below 1856.  
 Rev. ONE CENT within a wreath of corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco. 12.  
 3. Same obv.  
 Rev. ONE CENT within a wreath of oak, in which an olive-branch and three arrows are tied at base; between the ends of the wreath at top is the shield of U. S. 12.

Half-cent. Similar to 1855. 14.

1857.

- Double-eagle. Similar to 1856. 21.  
 Eagle. Similar to 1856. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1856. 14.  
 Three dollars. Similar to 1856. 13.  
 Quarter-eagle, two varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1856. 11.  
 2. Pattern. Obv. Head to left, hair bound by a ribbon, on the forehead a short coronet inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1857.  
 Rev. Similar to 1 in design, but very differently drawn. 11.  
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1856. 9.  
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1856. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1856. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1856. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1856. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1856. 10.  
 Three cents. Similar to 1856. 9.

Cent, two types.

- First type, two varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1 of 1856. 18.  
 2. Pattern. Obv. As second quarter-eagle.  
 Rev. As pattern cent of 1853. 11.  
 Second type. 3. Similar to 2 of 1856. 12.  
 Half-cent. Similar to 1856. 14.

1858.

- Double-eagle. Similar to 1857. 21.  
 Eagle. Similar to 1857. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1857. 14.  
 Three dollars. Similar to 1857. 13.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1857. 11.  
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1857. 9.  
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1857. 24.  
 Half-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1857. 19.
2. Pattern. Obv. Similar to 1857.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; HALF DOLLAR; an eagle with wings displayed, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three long arrows, in beak a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM. 19.

Quarter-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1857. 15.
2. Pattern. Obv. Similar to 1857.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; QUARTER DOLLAR; an eagle with wings displayed, on his breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three long arrows. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1857. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1857. 10.

Three cents. Similar to 1857. 9.

Cent, two types.

First type, eight varieties.

1. Similar to 3 of 1857. 12.
2. Pattern. Same obv.  
 Rev. ONE CENT within a wreath of olive. 12.
3. Pattern. Same obv.  
 Rev. ONE CENT within a wreath of oak, in which an olive-branch and three arrows are tied at base. 12.
4. Pattern. Same obv.  
 Rev. As last, but the shield of U. S. is between the ends of the wreath at top. 12.
5. Pattern. Obv. Similar, but the eagle is smaller.  
 Rev. As 1. 12.

6. Pattern. Same obv.  
 Rev. As 2. 12.

7. Pattern. Same obv.  
 Rev. As 3. 12.

8. Pattern. Same obv.  
 Rev. As 4. 12.

Second type, four varieties.

9. Pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head to left, wearing a crown of eagle-plumes, the band inscribed LIBERTY; below 1858.

- Rev. As 1. 12.
10. Pattern. Same obv.  
 Rev. As 2. 12.

11. Pattern. Same obv.  
 Rev. As 3. 12.

12. Pattern. Same obv.  
 Rev. As 4. 12.

1859.

Double-eagle, two types of obv. and rev.

1. Similar to 1858. 21.

2. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; 20 DOLLARS 1859, all within a wreath of olive and oak. 21.

3. Pattern. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, supporting with right hand the fasces, and with left the shield of U. S.; on the ground below shield an olive-branch and three arrows, and partly behind the shield an eagle; around are thirteen stars.

Rev. As 1. 21.

4. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As 2. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1858. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1858. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1858. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1858. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1858. 9.

Silver dollar. Similar to 1858. 24.

Half-dollar, two types of obv. and of rev.

1. Similar to 1 of 1858. 19.

2. Pattern. Obv. Similar to third double-eagle, with 1859 below, and without the eagle.\*

Rev. As second half-dollar of 1858. 19.

3. Pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head to right, crowned with oak and ? elm; from the hair flies a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY; below 1859.†

Rev. HALF DOLLAR within a wreath of oak, corn, elm, tobacco, wheat and cotton. 19.

4. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As 3, with  $\frac{1}{2}$  instead of HALF. 19.

5. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As 3, with 50 CENTS for HALF DOLLAR. 19.

Quarter-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1858. 15.

2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1858. 15.

Dime, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1858. 11.

2. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. ONE DIME within a wreath of oak, corn, elm, tobacco, wheat and cotton. 11.

Half-dime, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1858. 10.

2. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As second dime, with HALF for ONE. 10.

Three cents. Similar to 1858. 9.

Cent, four varieties.

1. Similar to 10 of 1858. 12.

2. Pattern. Similar to 11 of 1858. 12.

3. Pattern. Similar to 12 of 1858. 12.

4. Pattern. Similar to 12 of 1858, with a difference in the shield. 12.

1860.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1859. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1859. 17.

Half-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1859. 14.

2. Pattern. Obv. Head to right, wearing a Phrygian cap; on the forehead are three stars, and from the cap hangs a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1860.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; FIVE DOLLARS; a small eagle with wings displayed, on breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows; on a scroll above his head E PLURIBUS UNUM. 17.

Three dollars. Similar to 1859. 13.

Quarter-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1859. 11.

2. Pattern. Obv. Head to left, hair bound by a ribbon, on the forehead a coronet inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1857.

Rev. 2½ DOLLARS 1860 in a wreath of olive. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1859. 9.

Silver dollar. Similar to 1859. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1 of 1859. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1 of 1859. 15.

Dime. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; a seated figure of Liberty, holding with left hand a pole and cap, and supporting with right the shield of U. S., across which is a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY; below 1860.‡

Rev. Similar to 2 of 1859. 11.

Half-dime. Similar, with HALF for ONE. 10.

Three cents. Similar to 1859. 9.

Cent. Similar to 4 of 1859. 12.

1861.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1860. 21.

Eagle, three varieties.

1. Similar to 1860. 17.

2. Pattern. Similar, but on rev. GOD OUR TRUST in field above eagle. 17.

3. Pattern. Similar, but GOD OUR TRUST is on a scroll. 17.

Half-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1860. 14.

2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1860. 17.

Three dollars. Similar to 1860. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1860. 11.

\* This obverse was muled with the reverses of 3, 4 and 5.

† This obverse was muled with the reverse of 2.

‡ This obverse was muled with first reverse of 1859.



Gold dollar. Similar to 1860. 9.  
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1860. 24.  
 Half-dollar, three varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1860. 19.  
 2. Pattern. Similar, but on rev. GOD OUR TRUST in field above eagle. 19.  
 3. Pattern. Similar, but GOD OUR TRUST is on a scroll. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1860. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1860. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1860. 10.  
 Three cents. Similar to 1860. 9.  
 Cent. Similar to 1860. 12.

## 1862.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1861. 21.  
 Eagle, three varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1 of 1861. 17.  
 2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1861. 17.  
 3. Pattern. Similar to 3 of 1861. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1861. 14.  
 Three dollars. Similar to 1861. 13.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1861. 11.  
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1861. 9.  
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1861. 24.  
 Half-dollar, three varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1 of 1861. 19.  
 2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1861. 19.  
 3. Pattern. Similar to 3 of 1861. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1861. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1861. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1861. 10.  
 Three cents. Similar to 1861. 9.  
 Cent. Similar to 1861. 12.

## 1863.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1862. 21.  
 Eagle, three varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1 of 1862. 17.  
 2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1862. 17.  
 3. Pattern. Similar to 3 of 1862. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1862. 14.  
 Three dollars. Similar to 1862. 13.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1862. 11.  
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1862. 9.  
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1862. 24.  
 Half-dollar, three varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1 of 1862. 19.  
 2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1862. 19.  
 3. Pattern. Similar to 3 of 1862. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1862. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1862. 11.  
 Ten cents; pattern. Obv. EXCHANGED FOR U. S. NOTES; the shield of U. S., behind which are two arrows crossed, and around is an imperfect wreath of laurel.

Rev. POSTAGE CURRENCY; ACT JULY 1862; in the field 10 CENTS 1863. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1862. 10.

Three cents, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1862. 9.  
 2. Pattern. Obv. Similar to cent of 1849. Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; within a wreath of olive 3 CENTS. 18.

Two cents; patterns, two varieties.

1. Obv. GOD AND OUR COUNTRY; head of Washington to right; below 1863.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; within a wreath of wheat 2 CENTS. 14.

2. Obv. The shield of U. S., behind which are two arrows crossed, and around is an imperfect wreath of olive; on a ribbon above GOD OUR TRUST; below 1863.

Rev. As 1. 14.

Cent. Similar to 1862. 12.

## 1864.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1863. 21.  
 Eagle. Similar to 1 of 1863. 17.  
 Half-eagle. Similar to 1863. 14.  
 Three dollars. Similar to 1863. 13.  
 Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1863. 11.  
 Gold dollar. Similar to 1863. 9.  
 Silver dollar. Similar to 1863. 24.  
 Half-dollar. Similar to 1 of 1863. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar, two varieties.  
 1. Similar to 1863. 15.  
 2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1858. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1863. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1863. 10.  
 Three cents. Similar to 1 of 1863. 9.  
 Two cents. Similar to 2 of 1863, with these changes; the motto is IN GOD WE TRUST; on rev. CENTS is differently written, and there is a slight change in the wreath. 14.  
 Cent. Similar to 1863. 12.

COINER BABCOCK, of the United States Mint, San Francisco, December 12, delivered to Superintendent La Grange, the sum of \$860,000 in double-eagles. This was the largest day's work ever performed by any Mint in the United States. In the three days terminating with Saturday, the Mint turned out \$1,600,000, the largest amount of coinage ever run in the same period.

THE first Russian roubles were struck in 1654. In 1704 the Russian Mint began its regular operations at Moscow.

THE manner of coinage by hammers suggested to Lucretius this fine figure:—"By myriad blows the superscription of the external world is stamped as states of consciousness upon the organism, the depth of the impression depending upon the number of the blows."

## SECRET SCOTTISH SEAL OF 1745.

*Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

THE enclosed impression of a seal was taken from the original in the possession of an old Scotch schoolmaster in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, some fifteen years ago. He stated that it was a secret seal used in the Scotch Rebellion of 1745. The figures of three hearts being sacrificed on the altar (of one's country) might be supposed to refer to England, Ireland, and Wales, while the fourth heart in the hands of the cherub with the accompanying legend, "This is my choyce," may have been intended to represent Scotland. This is, however, mere conjecture. Whether the seal is authentic or not I cannot say; the style of the workmanship is evidently that of the last century, and the spelling of "choyce" antiquated. It was given to me in good faith. The amatory character might have been assumed the better to conceal a secret correspondence with the enemy. Perhaps some of your readers can throw light on this subject, or inform us of seals having been used for a similar object.

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS.

*Camden, N. J., August 4, 1875.*

## GRANGERS' BADGE MEDAL.

MR. A. DEMAREST, engraver and medallist of 182 Broadway, N. Y., has recently issued a very pretty "Grangers' Badge-Medal." It is in the form of double six-pointed star, one star, as it were, lying upon the other. In the centre of the upper star is a sheaf of wheat surrounded by the words, "Patrons of Husbandry," and underneath it the date of the foundation of the Order, 1873. In the uppermost point of the star is a churn, supported on the right by a hoe, on the left by a spade. The next lower point on the left of the star contains a farm cradle, the third a basket of fruit; the opposite points, (on the right,) a basket of corn, wheat, etc., and pruning hooks, etc., respectively; while the lowermost point contains a harrow. The intermediate points, (those of the lower star, as it were,) contain the following letters, (beginning at top right hand point and going around,) "C. S." "H. G." "C." "P." "M. H." "L. M." The Medal is suspended by a ribbon of heavy silk representing the American flag from a clasp-pin on which is a beautifully executed representation of a plough; above it in a scroll, "By This we Thrive." The Medal and clasp are of bronze, and the extreme diameter of the star corresponds to size, 24.

I. F. W.

*New York, July, 1875.*

## SUMNER MEDALET.

THIS neat little memento is the only thing of the kind relating to Charles Sumner, we have seen. *Obv.*—Bust—TAKE CARE OF MY CIVIL RIGHTS BILL. *Rev.*—IN MEMORY OF CHA'S SUMNER, BORN 1811, DIED 1874. It is struck in copper, white metal, and in gilt metal, size 12. The three varieties can be had at fifty cents the set, of John W. Kline, 212 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

I. F. W.



## WASHINGTON PORTRAIT.

A CURIOUS historical relic has been recently exhibited at the "Lotus Club," in New York, viz.: a miniature portrait of General Washington, accompanied by one of Martha Washington, each painted on ivory, and encased in solid gold medallion frame. The portrait of General Washington was painted in the Federal camp, during the siege of Boston, by Charles Wilson Peale, and presented to the General. Some years later the portrait of Martha Washington was painted, and the two pictures were enclosed in their present case with the hair of General Washington and his wife. The expression of Washington's face gives a different impression from that conveyed by Stuart's famous portrait—a softer and more gentle expression. But it was taken earlier in Washington's life than Stuart's picture.

## NUMISMATIC ITEMS.

FROM THE SCRAP BOOK OF M. A. STICKNEY, SALEM, MASS.

*Edinburgh, March 6, 1786.* Large quantities of halfpence have lately been detected at Greenock, intended to have been sent to America. This is a new trade, which is carried on to a great extent from Clyde.—*Scotch paper.*

WE hear that the ingenious Mr. Perkins, of Newburyport, has been sent for to Philadelphia, to execute the coinage of the United States.—*July 10, 1792.*

MARCH 24th, 1800, Congress voted to Commodore Truxton a Gold Medal—the design for the Medal and the likeness were by Mr. Archibald Robertson, of this city, and the die was engraved by Mr. R. Scott, of the Mint, Philadelphia.—*N. Y. Morning Chronicle, Oct. 22, 1800.*

ON Monday sen'night, Robert Patterson, Esq., was introduced to the Directorate of the Mint of the United States, by the late Director, and the charge of it delivered to Mr. Patterson. Mr. Boudinot, the late Director, returns to Burlington, New Jersey.—*Philadelphia, July 10, 1805.*

A MEDAL in honor of the memory of Washington has been struck at *Philadelphia*, under the direction of J. Reich, a German artist. The Face,—A head of General Washington, in his uniform. Inscription,—General Washington, C. C. A. U. S. (Commander in Chief of the Armies of the United States.) Reverse,—Under the date of the acquisition of Independence, the American Eagle, with the thunder-bolt in its claws, and the olive branch in its beak, descending upon the section of the globe, on which the United States are delineated by their boundaries.—*January, 1806.*

RED rags, black rags, blue rags, and brown,  
The dirtiest currency ever was known—  
Sent out by the people's masters,  
Who think all their wrongs can be cured with 1837

SHIN PLASTERS.

IN 1844, the Duke of Devonshire sold his magnificent collection of coins and medals which cost him £50,000.

IN Martin Luther's house, at Wittenberg, is a collection of objects of interest connected with the great Reformer himself. A large collection of engravings is also a part of this museum, comprising several thousands of portraits of men of the time of the Reformation, as well as an invaluable gathering of autographs and letters of the same date, and two hundred and forty-nine medals of that period commemorative of, or connected with the Reformation.

## BULLION AT THE ASSAY OFFICE.

THE New York Assay Office furnishes some very interesting statistics in regard to our production of gold and silver. Thirty million dollars gold (bullion) were operated upon in the last eighteen months, and \$7,500,000 silver. The shipments of silver from New York to Philadelphia amount to several tons a month. Last year there passed through the laboratory forty tons of gold, worth \$20,000,000; as a ton, or 2000 pounds of gold, is 32,000 ounces, which at \$16 per ounce would be about \$500,000 per ton of gold. Most silver carries gold, and the presence of gold is especially noticed in the silver ores of Utah and Nevada. The Assay Office does not receive crude ores of any kind—only bullion, which signifies either coin or bars. Many of the jewellers send samples of their goods to the Assay Office in order to test their value. A few days ago a magnificent gold chalice from a Mexican convent was thrown into the crucible, and old family plate frequently meets the same fate. During the last twenty years gold bars to the amount of over \$219,000,000, and silver bars to the amount of \$15,000,000 were manufactured in the New York Assay Office.

## COINS OF MITHRIDATES.

THE recent excavations near the old Dipylon at Athens have brought to light the foundations of a house belonging to the time of Mithridates, in which were found fifty silver coins of the same age, some of which are of great value and unique in character. At Aquileia interesting discoveries have also been rewarding the zeal of explorers; and, according to recent reports, the foundation walls of a circus of colossal dimensions have been traced.

## STENZ SALE OF RARE COINS AND MEDALS.

THE Messrs. Leavitt, the well-known and enterprising book and fine art auctioneers, recently concluded a highly successful sale of Oriental wares, consisting of old cloissone enamels, and articles in jade, porcelain, bronze and carved and lacquered wood. We notice this sale because the result shows that our citizens are not indifferent to quality in the things for which they spend their money; it also furnishes another illustration of the fact that a *bona fide* collection, made up according to the ability, opportunity, and judgment of the collector, possesses, when brought to the auctioneer's hammer, an immense superiority over any accumulation or stock of similar articles got together for purposes of speculation. Such a collection comes to reflect the character of the possessor, and if he have the genius and instinct of the antiquary, something of his own quality seems not only to pervade the collection as a whole, but when broken up, actually to remain an essential attribute of each individual article composing it. How true this has been of all great collections our readers well know. In numismatics, the Pembroke, Thomas, and Hunter collections have long remained and are likely to continue the best monuments to their founders, although the two former were long ago dispersed. Of the great libraries, the Daniels, Richardson-Currer, Tite, Field, Rice, Sobolewski, Heber, and others, the same can be said. Witness also the Sloan, the Soulages, the Bernal, the Fejeroary, the Esterhazy, and the Brunswick collections. Or to come nearer home for our examples, recall the Allan collection, the Mickley collection, and the McCoy collection, all now belonging to history, and others which we forbear to name because still private, although doubtless awaiting the universal fate of their kind. And there is much in this regard for respectable ancestry. Who would not give more for a piece of Phœnician glass glowing with colors distilled from the darkness of 4000 years, or a doubloon with the legend \* NOVA \* EBORACA \* COLUMBIA \* EXCELSIOR \* if the first were from the Cesnola and the last from the Bushnell collection? \* \* \* \* \*

The same firm disposed not long since of the Stenz Collection, a remarkable assemblage of rare and curious coins and medals. The prices brought by many of the pieces in the collection were very astonishing and exhibited a great rise in the market value. We subjoin a list of some of the principal items in the sale:



An English pound sterling of Charles I., bearing date 1642, with a small figure of the King on horseback, and numerous other illustrations, sold for \$47.50; another similar piece, same date, more richly decorated, \$62.50; two more similar pieces, one bearing date 1643 and the other 1644, brought \$62.50 and \$70 respectively; a Commonwealth twenty-shilling piece or pound, very rare, \$15.25; a fine Guinea piece of the time of George IV., \$36; an American silver dollar, dated 1803, \$19; a silver quarter of a dollar, of a very rare pattern, coined in 1804, \$150; a silver Half-dime, uncirculated, dated 1796, \$18; a copper Cent coined in 1794, \$15.75, and another, 1799, \$25; a Half-cent piece, dated 1795, \$6.50; a pine-tree Shilling, dated in 1652, \$11; a silver Medal, size of a half-dollar, to commemorate the armed neutrality of Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Holland, \$11.50; a West Virginia war Medal, made of bronze, "Liberty crown-ing Valor," \$12; two Jackson Medals, tin, silver-plated, one bearing the inscription, "Andrew Jackson, President of the United States, 1829," and reverse, "Hero of New Orleans," and the other, "Gen. Jackson, the gallant and successful defender of New Orleans and candidate for the Presidency of the United States of America, 1828," brought \$33 and \$35 respectively; an Austrian double Crown of the time of Maximilian I., coined in 1509, \$12; a triple Dollar, time of Rudolph II., 1604, \$42; an Austrian double Crown, dated 1662, \$7; another similar piece, evidently executed by the same hand, \$6.25; a dollar Medal of the time of John Huss, 1415, \$8.75; a Reformation Medal, 1607, \$12; a Martin Luther Medal, dollar size, bearing the bust of Luther on one side, and the martyr Huss on the other, \$23; a Medal of the city of Eisenach, Germany, where Luther was confined, in commemoration of events in Luther's life, \$29, and another of the city of Eisleben, Germany, the birth-place of Luther, with a full-face bust of the great reformer, dated 1661, \$20, and another of Esslingen, a Luther Medal in commemoration of the jubilee, 1717, \$10.—*American Bibliopolist.*

## OBITUARY.

DR. WINSLOW LEWIS,

LATE President of the Boston Numismatic Society, was born in Boston, July 8, 1799, and died at the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. George H. Gay, Grantville, Mass., August 2, 1875. He graduated at Harvard College, 1819. Studied medicine under the late John C. Warren, M. D.; took his degree in 1822; went to Europe soon after; attended the lectures of Dupuytren in Paris and Abernethy in London. Upon his return, began practice in Boston. He was for several years physician to the city institutions, and consulting physician of the Massachusetts General Hospital. His tastes, when a young man, led him to the study of Comparative Anatomy, in which his attainments were remarkable. Many of the preparations used by the senior Dr. Warren in his lectures were the work of his hands, and we have been informed that some of the best specimens in the Cabinet of the Boston Society of Natural History were prepared by him. His skill as a surgeon and a physician was well known, and his benevolence to those in humble circumstances was proverbial.

"Easier the sandy grains to number o'er,  
Than all his noble, generous deeds explore."

Dr. Lewis was much in public life in City and State affairs. Honorary visitor to the United States Marine Hospital, Consulting Physician of the City, Counsellor of the Massachusetts Medical Society, Member of various Foreign and President of several Medical Societies in this city, one of the Overseers of Harvard College for several years, President of the New England Historic Genealogical Society for four years. One of the founders of the Boston Numismatic Society, and its President from 1860 to 1865. He was also a member of various literary and social societies.

Dr. Lewis was widely known as an active and prominent Free Mason, at home and abroad, having held the most honorable offices in all the various degrees to the 33d, and no man was more beloved by the fraternity for his universal kindness, benevolence and brotherly love. He made several visits to Europe, resided for several years in Florence, enjoying the acquaintance of distinguished persons, and engaging in literary and artistic pursuits. He was the warm friend of the American artists in Italy, and greatly esteemed by them. Several of our young and promising sculptors have found in him a friend in deeds as well as words, and will miss his genial grasp and encouragement. While abroad he had collected many works of art, ancient furniture, engravings, books,

manuscripts, medals, coins, &c. His collections of numismatic works and of papal and early Italian medals are of much value.

His connection with this Society was of the most agreeable character to all its members. An address delivered by him, and printed by the Society, gave an impetus to its success, and was the means of its more favorable notice by those interested in our pursuits.

His funeral took place at St. Paul's Church, on Friday, August 6, and was attended by the largest assemblage of the Masonic Fraternity ever called together on a similar occasion.

J. C.

## REVIEW.

THE EARLY COINS OF AMERICA; and the laws governing their issue. Comprising also descriptions of the Washington Pieces, the Anglo-American Tokens, many pieces of unknown origin, of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, and the first Patterns of the United States Mint. By SYLVESTER S. CROSBY. Boston: Published by the Author. 1875. 4to. pp. 384.

THERE is much that may be said in commendation of this elegant volume. The typographical execution, from the press of the well-known house of the Messrs. Marvin, is very handsome. The paper, which is slightly tinted, is of excellent quality. The wood cuts are accurate, and the heliotypes familiarize numerous pieces, known only to the many by description. But the merit that overtops all others to which it may rightly lay claim, is its *reliability*. This, for a historical work, is indeed all-important; and the one before us is very largely made up from official records.

True it is, there is an incompleteness,—but this was unavoidable for two reasons. One of these was because it was commenced too late. Silver money had ceased to circulate for a decade, and the old coppers, from amongst which so many colonial pieces and tokens were supplied to our cabinets, had almost wholly disappeared. The other reason should not have been insuperable,—it was the want of the co-operation which it was in the power of many collectors to have furnished. Our author fully acknowledges by name those who have rendered him service. But in the collection of material for such a work as this, diligent co-workers in all parts of the New England and Middle States more especially, were needed. No two-penny collection, however small, however poor, should have been despised by these assistants, without examination to see what it contained. The writer has many times been rewarded by observing this rule, a single find of something new being to him a sufficient reward for the nine and forty failures. A case in point may be mentioned. An acquaintance had occasion to revisit his early home in Mifflin County, among the mountains of Central Pennsylvania. He was asked to look out for old coppers, and succeeded in finding four. One of these proved to be a colonial, that in the “Early Coins” is rated at the sixth or highest degree of rarity.

It may be thought a largely disproportionate space is devoted to the author's State. But there was much to be said on this subject, and the official documents were here accessible. We notice that South Carolina is not given a place in the Index, (though mentioned in the Table of Contents.) Doubtless that and other like omissions, were unintentional.

Then, the reason why some pieces are not even mentioned, we cannot at all understand,—the Castorland and Pitt Token, for instance, which certainly had as much reference to America as had the New England Elephant; and the Church Penny, struck in 1790, over worn English half-pence, circulated as money, just as truly as did the Granby and the Newby coppers. Although the Peace and Kitanning medals are not coins, is not their historical importance such as would have justified a few observations respecting them—the earliest Medals ever struck in America? The author probably was not aware that J. J. Mickley is possessed of a “Half Disme” in copper. He supposes it to be unique in this metal.

On page 181 mention is made of a Vermontis copper, “too much worn to represent satisfactorily,” of which he has seen “but one impression,” that owned by J. C. Brevoort.



There is, it is believed, in the cabinet of Lyman Wilder, of Hoosic Falls, N. Y., a Vermontis, in good condition, that if not a duplicate of the above, is wholly different from the variety described and figured on page 180. The cabinet of the late Jacob G. Morris, who was drowned on the occasion of the wreck of the steamship Arctic,—mention of whom is made on page 318—is now in the possession of his sister, Caroline W. Pennock, of Howellville, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

S. S. C. says: "It is difficult correctly to estimate the rarity of the different varieties, as it sometimes happens that one which is very rare in one section of the country, is not so in another. Possibly the entire coinage of some dies may have been sent to distant parts, and there remained until thrown out of circulation: thus many specimens from these dies might be found in those localities, though almost entirely if not quite unknown elsewhere." The force of these remarks is illustrated in the experience of the writer. A variety of a Connecticut cent is spoken of as so rare that Mr. Crosby knows "of but one specimen." Not long since, three or four were seen by the writer in one day in this city.

Very great is the amount of time and labor necessarily bestowed in the preparation and publication of this work. The author is to be congratulated that it is now completed, and that he has succeeded so well. While he has his theories—not in all cases those which will be adopted by all his readers—there is an absence of random assertion, calculated to commend the work to confidence. It is not likely to receive or to require any corrections other than those which the light that subsequent discoveries may throw upon the subject, show to be needed. The numismatist especially, must hereafter regard it as an authority not to be questioned when brought into conflict with previous essays, excepting upon evidence of the most satisfactory character.

*Philadelphia, 8 mo. 13th, 1875.*

E. M.

[The editors have much pleasure in printing this review, and heartily endorse most of it. In regard to the omissions mentioned in the fourth paragraph, it so happens that they are in a position to speak with knowledge and authority. One of them, Mr. Appleton, was in constant consultation with Mr. Crosby during the printing of his work, and particularly urged the omission of the Pitt token, which Mr. Crosby had some thought of inserting; Mr. Appleton gladly assumes the responsibility of its non-appearance. Mr. Crosby announced a work on the *Coins* of America, and would have made a great mistake in inserting any *Medals* or *Medalets*, however interesting; besides, where would he have drawn the line of interest? It is to be hoped that some one will soon give us an equally complete work on *Medals*, in which undertaking he may also depend on the willing assistance of the Editors.]

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## EDITORIAL.

THE CURRENCY OF THE CONFEDERATE STATES OF AMERICA. A Description of the various Notes, their dates of Issue, Varieties, Series, Sub-series, Letters, Numbers, etc.; accompanied with Photographs [ten plates, embracing fifty bills of various denominations and a one cent nickel\*,] of the different varieties of each Issue. Compiled from Official Records and other sources. By WILLIAM LEE, M. D., Washington, D. C. 1875. 4to. pp. 27.

The above title gives an accurate description of the contents of the work prepared by Dr. Lee; the only previous article on the subject which has come under our notice was a list of Confederate money contained in three tables furnished by Dr. Thomas Addis Emmet, of New York City, who has an extensive collection of Confederate notes, and which was printed in the second volume of our *Journal*, 1867. In preparing the present work Dr. Lee has had facilities for ascertaining more fully the extent and variety of the various issues, than have before been accessible to any one. The illustrations are very finely done, the paper and letter-press excellent. We regret that it was not possible for us to avail ourselves of the author's courteous offer of the manuscript for our pages; particularly as the present limited edition [thirty copies] will prevent very many of those interested in the subject from having access to it. The lines, "To the Holders of Confederate Notes,"† by Major S. A. Jones, of the Texas Brigade, are reprinted with corrections.

\* See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. X, p. 47.

† See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. II, p. 11. 1867.

WE have received from Mr. I. F. Wood his new "Centennio Satirical Washington Medal." *Obv.* Bust of Washington to right, after Houdon. In a circle the legend \* FIRST IN WAR AND IN PEACE \* LAST IN SECURING. Above the bust, in a circular line, 1775 — 100 years — 1875. Below, in small letters, I. F. W. Des. G. M. L. Fec. *Rev.* A view of the Washington monument, as it stands to-day. On the left of the monument, WASHINGTON; on the right D. C. In a circular line above (PRESIDENCY OF U. S. GRANT.) Below, in small letters, WOODS SERIES C NO 3. Legend \* A MONUMENT \* CORNER STONE LAID 1846, COMPLETED 1876 (?) Issue in silver, *strictly limited to 30*, price \$5. Bronze, \$1. White metal, 50 cents, (of which only 50 will be offered for sale, the remainder being distributed among various societies and personal friends, according to the designer's usual custom.) To be had of:—Edward Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.; J. W. Hazeltine, 1225 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia; Henry Ahlborn, Old Toll House, Cambridge Street, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Wood says: "Any surplus over and above the actual cost of the Medal that may possibly accrue from its sale, (an experience I have never yet realized,) will be cheerfully devoted to the Monument Fund. May-hap there will be enough to buy one brick." Mr. Wood informs us that the idea of this Medal was derived from a paragraph going the rounds of the papers last winter, and credited to the "New Orleans Picayune," that "Washington was first in war, first in peace, and last in getting a monument." The Medal was ready for distribution on his birthday, February 22, but was not distributed until the 3d of July last, the anniversary of Washington's assuming command of the Revolutionary Army. He sent one in February to a friend in Washington, and by return mail received a copy of the *Washington Chronicle* of February 24, containing a cartoon to the same intent. The coincidence was an odd one, and Mr. Wood says, "I think the *Chronicle's* version, 'Last to be Honored,' &c., the best 'putting of it.'"

MR. G. H. LOVETT, of New York city, has issued the following Medalet:—*Ob.* Figure of Bunker Hill Monument—"CENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL, JUNE 17, 1775—JUNE 17, 1875." *Rev.* "TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF THE 7TH REGT. NAT. GUARD STATE OF N. Y. PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA" on a garter. A monogram "N. G." in the centre. *Size 20.*

THE *Medal of Queen Caroline* (page 36) is the well known *Jernegan or Cistern Medal*; a communication by the late James H. Taylor, of Charleston, S. C. giving the origin of this Medal, will be found in Vol. 3, page 68 of the *Journal*.

THE *Coin Circular*, a monthly of four pages, will be sent on receipt of thirty-five cents for the year, by G. A. Dillingham, Titusville, Penn.

J. W. HASELTINE, 1225 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, has for sale the Centennial Medals, struck in solid Walnut: Two Medals, three inches in diameter, four Medals, two and a half in diameter, \$1.50 per box.

MR. EDWARD COGAN will offer for sale by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, some time during the present month, the valuable collection of Gold, Silver and Copper Medals and Coins, belonging to Col. M. I. Cohen, of Baltimore. Circulars can be procured by remitting stamp to Mr. Cogan, 408 State Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE second part of the Collection of M. Regnault will be sold on the 20th of the present month at Paris, France. A catalogue of the coins can be seen at 18 Somerset Street, Boston. It contains a number of American pieces. Orders sent to Mr. Hoffmann, 33 Quai Voltaire, Paris, will be executed for a commission of 10 per cent; he warrants the genuineness of his purchases.

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### CURRENCY.

MONEY makes the wheels move.

GOLD is either a tyrant or a slave.

FLATTERY is a sort of base money.

GOLD cannot purchase a clear conscience.

THE love of money is the root of all evil.

THE "golden age" is certainly not the present one.

A CROWN will not cure the headache, nor a golden slipper the gout.

Why are numismatists naturally of a melancholic temperament? Because they meet with so many reverses.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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VOL. X.

BOSTON, JANUARY, 1876.

No. 3.

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## PENNY TOKENS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

PRIVATE tokens were used first at an early period of the reign of Henry the Eighth, to supply the want of silver coins. In the reign of Elizabeth, the use of private tokens for money, which were stamped by inferior tradesmen, such as grocers, vintners, &c., had grown to such excess, as to be the subject of frequent complaint. They were made of lead, tin, latten,\* and even leather. Of these base materials were formed farthings and halfpence, to the great derogation of the princely dignity and honor, and as great loss to the poor, since they were only to be repaid at the same shop from whence they were first received. In the reign of James I. this practice had increased to a degree which greatly needed reformation, and these illegitimate coins were abolished in the year 1613, by a proclamation. In this proclamation notice was given that his majesty being willing to continue to his subjects the good arising from such small moneys, under such regulations as should restrain the abuse of them, had given authority to Sir J. Harrington to make such a competent quantity of farthing tokens of copper, as might be conveniently issued among his subjects. That it was not his majesty's intention to make them moneys, or to receive them in payment, otherwise than their own good liking, but only to give them license to use them according to their occasions, without any fee, charge or constraint imposed upon them.

At the restoration of Charles II., small change began to be extremely scarce, as no farthings or farthing tokens had been issued during the usurpation,† and private persons were again under the necessity of striking their own tokens. It being contrary to law, many persons were taken into custody for this practice, but their offence was remitted, upon their promise not to offend in future. His majesty gave directions for the speedy making of a quantity of farthings and halfpence, and no others were to be used. Such, however, was the vast profit attending these tokens, that the utterers of them chose to run any hazards of the law, rather than quit the hopes of their private lucre.

\* "Latten" was a fine kind of brass or bronze, used in the middle ages, for crosses, candlesticks, &c.; the same term is also applied to sheet tin, and iron plate covered with tin.—EDS.

† See editorial introduction to the next article.

The striking of tradesmen's tokens was again resumed in the reign of George III., and was suggested, and in some degree justified, by the disgraceful state of the copper currency. It commenced with the Anglesey penny in 1784, (see Ruding on English Coins, page 93,) and from that time increased rapidly, until they were suppressed by an issue of lawful coins in 1797. In 1811, the want of silver change was felt so much, as to occasion the circulation of private tokens to supply the place of sixpences and shillings, also copper tokens. An Act was passed forbidding tokens of any kind to be current after March 25th, 1813, but the privilege to do so was twice extended during that year. In 1817, it was finally passed to forbid making any such tokens in future, or the circulation of them, after January 1st, 1818. This class of coins has an interest, from the frequent allusions to the historical events, to the manufactories, cathedrals, &c., of the localities where they were issued, and they are sometimes well executed:—as the Bristol penny, with the arms of the City of Bristol; Coventry, with the Coventry Cross, and on the reverse the Lady Godiva on horseback. Also the Westminster halfpenny, with the Princess of Wales, and on the reverse the arms of Westminster, surmounted by the cognizance of the Prince of Wales,—a plume of three white ostrich feathers issuing through the rim of the royal coronet: date, 1795.

*Communicated by R. S.*

*Boston, August, 1875.*

## PEWTER FARTHING OF CROMWELL.

It will be seen from the following article, that the statement on the previous page, that no tokens had been issued during the usurpation of Cromwell, is not exactly correct. The pewter tokens of 1654 were undoubtedly struck in very small numbers, probably not accomplishing at all the purposes of the issuers, viz. to supply small change for general circulation. The fact, however, remains, that there was an attempt, under Cromwell, to continue the custom which had been condemned by James I.—Eps.

SOME of the farthings of 1654 are still in existence; and we will now describe the two pewter farthings of that date which were actually put into circulation, as we learn from the following passage in a contemporary newspaper:—

“Wednesday, 26th April, 1654.—‘This night are come out new Farthings, weighing a quarter of an ounce fine Pewter, which is but the price of new Pewter; that so the people may never hereafter fear to loose much by them; with the Harp of one side, and a crosse on the other, with T. K. above it.’—Page 3802, No. 239, of *Severall Proceedings of State Affairs*.”

That the issue of these farthings was unauthorised and contrary to the wishes of the government, appears from an official notice which was speedily published, prohibiting their circulation in these terms:—

“An Advertisement.

“Whereas several persons have presented unto his Highness and his Council, divers patterns for the making of a common Farthing for the use of the Common wealth; and have attended several times about the same, and at



this day the business is depending before his honourable Council, and their pleasure as yet not signified therein. And yet notwithstanding in the mean time several persons have presumed without any Authority or Declaration of the State to set the Common-wealth of *Englands* Arms on a piece of pewter of the weight of about a quarter of an ounce, and have procured intimation in Print to be made, that these pewter farthings are allowed to pass current through the Common-wealth of *England*, &c., and in pursuance thereof, have and do daily vend these unauthorized pewter farthings in *London* and other parts of this Commonwealth, to the great deceit and damage of this Nation.

"These are to give notice to all men, that if there be not a sudden stop of the making and vending of those pewter farthings, the Commonwealth will be greatly deceived, both by mixing the Pewter with Lead, and also every Tinker and other lewd persons will get molds and make the said pewter farthings in every corner. Therefore all people ought to take notice that no farthings are to pass, but such only as shall be authorized, by his Highness and his Council to pass through the Common-wealth."—Page 3474, No. 204, of *Mercurius Politicus*, 4—11th May, 1654.

There are two varieties of these pewter farthings, apparently from the same dies, but one has the addition of a sun with long rays over the shield on the reverse.

No. 1. Obverse, a shield bearing a cross. Above it, a wreath of what appear to be roses, enclosing the initials T. K. Legend— $\frac{1}{4}$  OVNCE. OF. FINE. PEWT<sup>R</sup>. Reverse, a similar shield bearing the Irish harp; a wreath of laurel above. Legend—FOR. NECESSARY. CHANGE. On each side is a beaded inner circle. Size .9 of an inch in diameter.

No. 2. Nearly similar to No. 1, being the same dies, but with the addition of a sun over the centre of the reverse, its rays reaching to the inner circle. It was the best specimen available, since, although it shows much decay, it is less corroded than that in the British Museum. On a very fine specimen sold at Mr. J. B. Bergne's sale, 27th May, 1873, lot 874, the eyes, nose, and mouth could be distinguished on the face of the sun.—*From Numismata Cromwelliana*.

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## A VISIT TO THE PHILADELPHIA MINT CABINET.

ENTERING the large building of the United States Mint, on Chestnut street, we were kindly received by the foreman, in the reception room. He transferred us to a guide, and we rambled through the numerous rooms of the building, and were then introduced to Mr. Du Bois, one of the officers of the Mint, who took us into his private office, and exhibited to us several operations not shown to visitors. But it is impossible for us to give a clear description of all we witnessed, as our stay would not permit us to note everything accurately, and beside, each room would present sufficient study for a separate article. We shall therefore only mention particularly the cabinet, in which department we spent some time.

In one case were about 260 coins of Austria, Portugal and Spain. The coins were of different sizes and cast in numerous metals and stamps. In the

coins of the Netherlands and Belgium we noticed the denominations of Centime, Gulden, Stivers, Crown, Florins, Kreutzer, Riksdaler, etc. On one Centime was, 'Overyssel, 1767.' Our attention was called to a large silver coin, called a 'Lion d'argent.' The device upon the face of this was a lion, with a drawn sword, defending a shield which bore 'Libertas.' In a large case we noticed a magnificent collection of Oriental coins, containing money from Turkey, Egypt, Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, Persia, Hindostan, China and Siam, Malay Archipelago and also British Tokens. In this case there were four coins of Bedredd in Lulu, Prince of Mosul. They are double-dinars, and extremely rare. There was also a fine collection from Mexico, Central America and Brazil. In the selection from the West Indies there are many interesting coins. Among them are several fragments called 'cut money.' Frequently five pieces would be cut from one dollar and passed for twenty-five cents each. In the same case we noticed a large silver coin—a Trinidad dollar—with the centre cut out. This was done to prevent exportation, and it was valued at 83 cents. There were also coins of the British, Danish, French, Sandwich and Ionia Islands, the Sierra Leone Company and the Republic of Liberia. In a small case, containing coins from Japan, we noticed a piece of money about the size of a man's hand. This was made of gold, and called an 'Oban,' the value being \$75. The old regulations in regard to this coin were singular—for carrying it out of Japan willfully was death, [no such law *now*,] and by accident, an imprisonment for life. In one case is a large collection of Roman coins of the Byzantine Empire, dating from A. D. 395 to 1448. Opposite to this is a case containing coins of the Greek Republics from three to seven centuries B. C. In a large circular case is a collection of United States coins dating from 1793. One large case was filled with coins from Prussia, Saxony, Sardinia, Tuscany, and other States. There are also numerous other coins, which we will not mention, for to acquire a correct idea and estimate of them necessitates many days spent in their study.

Let us now briefly allude to some of the principal minerals and curiosities worthy of mention. First, we notice three golden images from the Chiriqui graves in Central America. They are cast in the form of a man, reptile and bird, the largest being valued at \$34.68. These rude specimens of antiquity show the state of art at that remote but unknown period. The discovery of these ancient graveyards, in 1858, occasioned much interest. Near these were some specimens of the African shell money, and forty of the pieces will buy a slave. Among the African collections was a variety of ornaments, consisting of silver rings for the ankles and wrists, ring of native gold, trinkets, chain, rings and pipe. A neat curiosity was presented in a gold dollar found in the gizzard of a chicken, by Captain Henry Little, U. S. A., at Camp Floyd, Utah Territory. There was also a large collection of gold, silver, copper and other ores from different parts of the United States and distant mines. We noticed an imitation of the great Dewey Diamond found in 1854 on the borders of Virginia and North Carolina. The owner of the original was offered \$20,000 for his jewel and refused it. [So he pretended.] A very beautiful curiosity was exhibited in the form of a bird's nest encrusted by carbonate of lime. On one of the shelves of the case was an old stone, a fragment of a historical record of ancient Nineveh, and a clay tube with the arrow-head writing. Also, a lot of specimens from the wreck of the San Pedro, in 1815,



and seven of the twelve sacred jewels, nearly the same as those found in the breastplate. Over the top of a case was a cast of the head of Oliver Cromwell, taken immediately after death, and presented by one of his descendants.—*Democrat, Doylestown, Pa.*

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“SIL — NIC — COP.”

(*Extract from the Minutes of Experiments in the Assay Office, U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.*)

April 15, 1869. Experiment on alloy proposed by Koulz, German chemist, and recommended by Krackowizer, New York Chemist, for small coins; “the finest, cheapest, and cleanest of any in the world.”—(*Moring's Pamphlet.*) The mixture is,

Silver, 26 per ct;      Nickel, 33 per ct;      Copper, 41 per ct;      total, 100 per ct.

Mr. Eckfeldt made a small bar, and gave it three meltings. It was rolled down with great difficulty, splitting and cracking in spite of all precaution and annealings. Mr. Barber made a reverse die to try it under the press, (using the dime head for the obverse,) and a faint impression was produced, in the steam press. The metal is totally unfit for coinage, and the color is bad. Fifteen pieces were struck and the die destroyed. We have satisfactorily proved that this ternary alloy should never be tried again. Even if it had been ductile malleable, the infusion of silver would be a loss, as it would add little to the value, being in such low proportion that it would poorly pay for extraction.

W. E. D.

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SCHROFFING DOLLARS.

BY THE REV. EDMUND F. SLAFTER, A. M.

In looking over an elaborate work intended to present to the mind pictures of China and its people, their arts, usages and manners, with photographic illustrations, in four sumptuous volumes, magnificent folios, with the finest accessories of letter-press and paper, I observed the following brief account of the Chinese method of schroffing dollars, which may be interesting to the readers of the *Journal*. I regret that I cannot transfer to its pages Mr. Thomson's exquisite photograph representing this interesting process. The picture exhibits four persons, one of whom appears to be a young woman, in the midst of the money bags, in an apartment designed for the purpose, eagerly inspecting the silver coins, gracefully balancing them upon the tips of their fingers, causing them, by their skillful manipulations, to ring out their true character, whether genuine or spurious. The following description accompanies the photograph:

“Schroffing, or testing and examining dollars, is an operation conducted by the compradore's staff in receiving payment for cargoes, to ascertain that no counterfeit coin has been introduced. These tests are managed with dexterity and speed. In transferring the dollars from one sack to another, two are taken up at a time, poised upon the tips of the fingers, struck, and

sounded, the tone of base metal being readily detected. The milling of the edge is also examined, as the Chinese show great cleverness in sawing the dollar asunder, scraping out and re-uniting the two halves, which they fill up with a hard solder made of a cheap metal, that when rung emits a clear silver tone. So deftly is the re-uniting done, that none but an expert can detect the junction of the two halves. When the dollars have all been schroffed, payment is made by weight." — *Illustrations of China and its People* by J. Thomson, F. R. G. S., London, 1873. Vol. I.

## HISTORICAL RELICS OF OLDEN TIMES.

ON Tuesday, the 12th instant, Mr. J. J. Snider, while excavating for a barn, near the site of old Fort Loudon, on Tellico River, just above its junction with the Little Tennessee, discovered some rare and beautiful relics, consisting of a valuable medal of silver, two dozen silver buttons, a chain of gold, and other articles. These were all found in connection with a skeleton, which Mr. S. thinks was larger than the ordinary size. Two other skeletons were found in close proximity. Remains of clothing were evident, but almost entirely decayed.

The medal is two and a fourth inches in diameter, and surmounted by an eagle wing and pipe of peace. On one side is a *basso relievo* likeness of George the Third in full costume. The hair is rolled back from the forehead in the style of his time, and tied at the back with a ribbon, while a band of olive leaves surmounts his head. Around the figure is the following inscription: "GEORGIUS III. D. G. M. BRI. FRA. ET. HIB. REX. F. D." On the reverse is a *basso relievo* landscape, representing in the foreground an officer and an Indian seated on a rustic chair on the bank of a river. On the right, across the river, there is a representation of a settlement at the junction of the river with the ocean, and two ships are seen, under full sail, at sea. The Indian holds in his left hand a long handled pipe, from the bowl of which is seen ascending the curling smoke. With his right hand he grasps the hand of the officer who is seated on his left, and with whom he seems in animated conversation. At his right there is a stately tree, between which and the extreme left of the medal, there appears a mountain range. Above all is the inscription, "HAPPY WHILE UNITED." \*

The buttons are one and a fourth inches in diameter, of solid silver, with eyes that have evidently been plated. They were found in the natural position in which they would have been left by the decomposition of the body and clothing; and the medal, from its position, had evidently been worn on the breast. The gold chain Mr. S. broke with his spade. It occupied a diagonal position across the breast, was about an inch wide and over thirty inches long. He is satisfied that he did not obtain all the parts, and will make more extended search. He has placed the bones, remnants of clothing, hair, &c., in a box, and will, as far as he can, preserve everything which he found. The medal and one of the buttons are left with the subscriber, for exhibition, to whom letters of inquiry may be addressed.

E. B. OLMSTED.

From the *Loudon Times, Tenn., October 16, 1875.*

\* See Proceedings of Boston Numismatic Society for January, 1873, *Journal*, Vol. vii. p. 90.



## ISSUES OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Continued from Vol. X, page 41.]

1865.

Double-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1864. 21.

2. Pattern. Similar, but on rev. IN GOD WE TRUST is within the circle of stars. 21.

Eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1864. 17.

2. Pattern. Similar, but on rev. IN GOD WE TRUST is on a scroll above the eagle. 17.

Half-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1864. 14.

2. Pattern. Similar to second eagle. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1864. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1864. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1864. 9.

Silver dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1864. 24.

2. Pattern. Similar, but on rev. IN GOD WE TRUST is on a scroll above the eagle. 24.

Half-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1864. 19.

2. Pattern. Similar to second dollar. 19.

Quarter-dollar, three varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1864. 15.

2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1864. 15.

3. Pattern. Similar to second half-dollar. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1864. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1864. 10.

Five cents; pattern. Obv. IN GOD WE TRUST; the shield of U. S., of a peculiar shape; above is a cross patee fitchec, and at each side hangs an olive-branch; behind the base are two arrows, the barbs and feathers only visible, and below 1865.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; 5 within a circle of thirteen stars and thirteen rays; below CENTS. 13.

Three cents, two types.

1. Similar to 1864. 9.

2. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head to left, hair bound by a ribbon, on the forehead a coronet inscribed LIBERTY; below 1865.

Rev. III within a wreath of olive. 11.

Two cents. Similar to 1864. 14.

Cent. Similar to 1864. 12.

1866.

Double-eagle. Similar to 2 of 1865. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 2 of 1865. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 2 of 1865. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1865. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1865. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1865. 9.

Silver dollar. Similar to 2 of 1865. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 2 of 1865. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 3 of 1865. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1865. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1865. 10.

Five cents, three types.

First type, three varieties.

1. Similar to 1865. 13.

2. Pattern. Same obv.\*

Rev. Similar to 1, with omission of the rays. 13.

3. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; 5 within a wreath of olive.† 13.

Second type, four varieties.

4. Pattern. Obv. IN GOD WE TRUST; head of Washington to right; below 1866.

Rev. As 1. 13.

5. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. As 3.‡ 13.

6. Pattern. Obv. GOD AND OUR COUNTRY; head of Washington to right; below 1866.

Rev. As 3.§ 13.

7. Pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head of Washington to right; below 1866.

Rev. IN GOD WE TRUST; within a wreath of olive 5 CENTS.|| 13.

Third type. 8. Pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head of Lincoln to right; below 1866.

Rev. As 7. 13.

Three cents, two types.

1. Similar to 1 of 1865. 9.

2. Similar to 2 of 1865. 11.

Two cents. Similar to 1865. 14.

Cent. Similar to 1865. 12.

1867.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1866. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1866. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1866. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1866. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1866. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1866. 9.

Silver dollar. Similar to 1866. 24.

\* Of this obverse there are two dies, in one of which the shield is placed lower, so that the date is divided thus, 18 66; this is found with rev. of 1, but not of 2.

† Of this reverse there are, I believe, four dies, two with a close wreath, and two with a loose wreath, differing in the drawing of the numeral; the first obv. is found with one of each, and the second obv. with the other of each.

‡ This includes one die of the close wreath, and both of the loose wreath.

§ This includes one die of the close wreath, and one of the loose wreath.

|| This reverse was muled with obverse of 1.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1866. 19.  
 Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1866. 15.  
 Dime. Similar to 1866. 11.  
 Half-dime. Similar to 1866. 10.  
 Five cents, two types.

First type, two varieties

1. Similar to 1 of 1866. 13.
2. Similar to 2 of 1866. 13.

Second type, three varieties.

3. Pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head to left, hair bound by a ribbon, on the forehead a coronet inscribed LIBERTY, on it also a star; below 1867.\*

Rev. IN GOD WE TRUST; within a wreath of olive 5 CENTS.\* 13.

4. Pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head to left, hair covered by eagle's feathers, along the forehead four stars, and hanging near them a ribbon inscribed UNION & LIBERTY; under the neck LONGACRE F., and below 1867.

Rev. IN GOD WE TRUST; the shield of U. S., and placed upon it V. 13.

5. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. V within a wreath of oak and olive, the ends of which at top are joined by an ornament of scroll-work and a star. 13.

Three cents, two types.

1. Similar to 1 of 1866. 9.
2. Similar to 2 of 1866. 11.

Two cents. Similar to 1866. 14.

Cent. Similar to 1866. 12.

1868.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1867. 21.

Eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1867. 17.
2. Pattern. Obv. Similar to double-eagle.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; TEN D.; a small eagle, with wings expanded upwards, on breast the shield of U. S., in claws olive-branch and three arrows, on a scroll above the eagle IN GOD WE TRUST. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1867. 14.

Five dollars; pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head to left, hair bound by a fillet; below 1868.

Rev. In a wreath of olive and oak 5 DOLLARS 25 FRANCS. 15.

Three dollars. Similar to 1867. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1867. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1867. 9.

Silver dollar. Similar to 1867. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1867. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1867. 15.

Dime, two types.

1. Similar to 1867. 11.

2. Pattern. Obv. As pattern ten cents of 1863.

Rev. As rev. of 1, with a star above ONE, and 1868 below DIME. 11.

Ten cents; pattern. Obv. Similar to cent of 1849.

Rev. Nearly similar to cent of 1849, with TEN CENTS for ONE CENT. 18.

Half-dime. Similar to 1867. 10.

Five cents, two types.

First type. 1. Similar to 2 of 1867. 13.

Second type, four varieties.

2. Pattern. Similar to 3 of 1867, without the star on the coronet. 14.

3. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. Similar to 4 of 1867. 14.

4. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. Similar to 5 of 1867. 14.

5. Pattern. Same obv. with star.

Rev. V within a wreath of olive, the ends of which at top are joined by a ribbon inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST; over the ribbon a cross patee. 14.

Three cents, two types.

First type. 1. Similar to 1 of 1867. 9.

Second type, two varieties.

2. Similar to 2 of 1867. 11, and 12 as a pattern.

3. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. III in a wreath of corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco. 12.

Two cents. Similar to 1867. 14.

Cent, three varieties.

1. Similar to 1867. 12.

2. Pattern. Obv. Similar to second type of three cents.

Rev. I within a wreath of olive. 10.

3. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. I within a wreath of corn, wheat, cotton and tobacco. 10.

1869.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1868. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1 of 1868. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1868. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1868. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1868. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1868. 9.

Silver dollar. Similar to 1868. 24.

Half-dollar, two types.

First type. 1. Similar to 1868. 19.

Second type, three varieties.

2. Pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; on a ribbon at base IN GOD WE TRUST; head to right, on forehead a diadem, around the head a band inscribed LIBERTY, hair tied by a ribbon.

Rev. STANDARD SILVER; 1869; within a wreath of olive and oak 50 CENTS. 19.

\* A die of obv., which has no star, is joined to one of rev., on which CENTS is straight.



3. Pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; on a ribbon at base IN GOD WE TRUST; head to right, on forehead a star, around the head a band inscribed LIBERTY, hair tied by a ribbon.

Rev. As 2. 19.

4. Pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; on a ribbon at base IN GOD WE TRUST; head to right, wearing a Phrygian cap, on forehead two stars, about the hair floats a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY, and near it is the letter B.

Rev. As 2. 19.

Quarter-dollar, two types.

First type. 1. Similar to 1868. 15.

Second type, three varieties.

2. Pattern. As second half-dollar, with 25 for 50. 15.  
3. Pattern. As third half-dollar, with 25 for 50. 15.  
4. Pattern. As fourth half-dollar, with 25 for 50. 15.

Dime, two types.

First type, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1868. 11.  
2. Pattern. Same obv., without date.  
Rev. SIL. NIC. COP. 1869. 11.

Second type, three varieties.

3. Pattern. As second quarter-dollar, with 10 for 25, and without the word LIBERTY on obv. 10.  
4. Pattern. As third quarter-dollar, with 10 for 25, and without the word LIBERTY on obv. 10.  
5. Pattern. As fourth quarter-dollar, with 10 for 25, and without the word LIBERTY on obv. 10.

Half-dime. Similar to 1868. 10.

Five cents, two types.

First type. 1. Similar to 1 of 1868. 13.

Second type, two varieties.

2. Pattern. Similar to 3 of 1868. 14.  
3. Pattern. Similar to 5 of 1868. 14.

Three cents, two types.

1. Similar to 1 of 1868. 9.  
2. Similar to 2 of 1868. 11, and 12 as pattern.

Two cents. Similar to 1868. 14.

Cent, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1868. 12.  
2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1868. 10.

1870.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1869. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1869. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1869. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1869. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1869. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1869. 9.

Silver dollar, three varieties.

1. Similar to 1869. 24.

2. Pattern. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, holding with right hand the shield of U. S. and a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY, and in left an olive-branch; near her leans a pole, on which is a cap; around are thirteen stars, and below 1870.

Rev. As 1. 24.

3. Pattern. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, wearing a crown of ostrich-plumes, holding with right hand a pole and cap, and resting her left on a globe inscribed LIBERTY; behind her are two flags; around are thirteen stars, under the figure LONGACRE, and below 1870.

Rev. As 1. 24.

Half-dollar, two types.

First type, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1869. 19.  
2. Pattern. Similar to second dollar. 19.

Second type, three varieties.

3. Pattern. Obv. Similar to 2 of 1869.  
Rev. STANDARD; 50 CENTS 1870 within a wreath of corn and cotton. 19.  
4. Pattern. Obv. Similar to 3 of 1869.  
Rev. As 3. 19.  
5. Pattern. Obv. Similar to 4 of 1869.  
Rev. As 3. 19.

Quarter-dollar, two types.

First type, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1869. 15.  
2. Pattern. Similar to second dollar. 15.

Second type, three varieties.

3. Pattern. As third half-dollar, with 25 for 50. 15.  
4. Pattern. As fourth half-dollar, with 25 for 50. 15.  
5. Pattern. As fifth half-dollar, with 25 for 50. 15.

Dime, two types.

First type, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1869. 11.  
2. Pattern. Obv. Similar to second dollar, but in place of the stars the inscription UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Rev. As 1. 11.

Second type, three varieties.

3. Pattern. As third quarter-dollar, with 10 for 25, and without the word LIBERTY on obv. 10.  
4. Pattern. As fourth quarter-dollar, with 10 for 25, and without the word LIBERTY on obv. 10.  
5. Pattern. As fifth quarter-dollar, with 10 for 25, and without the word LIBERTY on obv. 10.

Half-dime, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1869. 10.  
2. Pattern. Similar to second dime, with HALF for ONE. 10.

Five cents. Similar to 1 of 1869. 13.

Three cents, three types.

1. Similar to 1 of 1869. 9.
2. Similar to 2 of 1869. 11.
3. Pattern. Obv. Similar to second dime.  
Rev. Similar to rev. of 1. 10.

Two cents. Similar to 1869. 14.

Cent. Similar to 1 of 1869. 12.

1871.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1870. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1870. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1870. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1870. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1870. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1870. 9.

Silver dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1870. 24.

2. Pattern. Similar to 3 of 1870, without the name LONGACRE. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1 of 1870. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1 of 1870. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1 of 1870. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1 of 1870. 10.

Five cents, two types.

- First type. 1. Similar to 1870. 13.

Second type, two varieties.

2. Pattern. Similar to 2 of 1868, without IN GOD WE TRUST. 14.

3. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. V CENTS within a wreath of olive. 14.

Three cents, two types.

1. Similar to 1 of 1870. 9.

2. Similar to 2 of 1870. 11.

Two cents. Similar to 1870. 14.

Cent. Similar to 1870. 12.

## THE LONDON MINT TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

THE *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"Among the records of the Mint, relating to a period of more than two centuries, which have lately been examined, is a 'Book of Payments begun July, 1660, to May, 1666,' showing the nature of the transactions of the Mint at that time. The total amount of gold bullion brought in for coinage during the six years referred to, was only 60,000 ounces, or about £294,000, and the average value of the parcels was, to modern ideas, extremely small, the largest having been 3,432 ounces, and the smallest 1 ounce, 17 pennyweights and 4 grains. 'A Booke for the Dies of Gold in 1676 and 1677,' also contains many curious entries, among which, in an 'account of good dies of several sorts for the coining of gold and silver, taken the 4th day of October, 1677, in the custody of the gravers,' are 'dies for the healing piece with the angell,' and 'dies for the healing piece with the shipp,' which evidently has reference to the practice of 'touching' for the 'king's evil.' It appears from some of these records, relating to the country mints, that the manner in which the business of the Chester Mint was conducted, was at one time a source of considerable anxiety to the principal officers in London. On the 21st of June, 1697, a letter was written by Mr. (afterward Sir Isaac) Newton to his deputy at Chester, calling attention to certain suspected malpractices in that department. These malpractices were followed, it seems, by protracted disputes between the officers at Chester, and on the 30th of July, 1697, a remonstrance was addressed to Mr. Thomas Clarke, the deputy master, by his two colleagues, charging him with having treated them with 'contempt and scorn'; to which Mr. Clarke replied: 'I have treated neither of you with contempt and scorn, not even when one of you did spit in my face in the publique office.' No effort was spared by Newton and his colleague, Mr. Neale, then master of the Mint, to pacify the disputants: 'We are much concerned (they write) to hear of the continu'd quarrels among you at the Mint, \* \* \* and are resolved to come and hear both sides ourselves. \* \* \* Till we come, let there be no further quarrelling, but let the publick business be peaceably carry'd on, as it ought to be; for the Mint will not allow of the drawing of swords and assaulting any, nor ought



such language wee hear has been be used any more amongst you.' And again : ' We do hereby require and charge you that you forbear those animosities that are between you, and do not suffer them to interrupt the regular and orderly proceedings at the Mint. \* \* \* Your loving friends, Is. Newton. Thos. Neale.' "

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## COINS OF SYRACUSE.

SYRACUSE alone presents us with a perfect epitome of Greek art ; indeed, we have before us all but its *incunabula*, together with each successive stage of its development, till all individual expression is obliterated by Roman centralization. Two or three well-selected specimens of each period of Syracusan art, as exhibited on its coins, would give any student a clear insight into the progress of Greek art from its birth to its death. . . . How completely the coinage of Syracuse forms a cyclopædia of Greek art, may be seen by the barest reference to Mr. Head's work, in which the coins of that city are arranged under no less than fifteen distinct heads, from the time of the Geomoroi or Gamoroi, (the land-apportioned,) who had resisted Hippocrates of Gela, toward the close of the sixth century B. C., down to the Roman conquest, about B. C. 212. In this catalogue all Greek numismatic art is represented, excepting the Ionian coinage attributed dubiously to Cræsus, and certainly as old, if not older than he. Of these fifteen periods, we may, perhaps, indicate those of the tyrants Gelon and Hieron, among the earlier ones, and those of Hieron the Second and Queen Philistis, among the later, among the most interesting. At the same time, it is but right to say, that the brightest efforts of Greek art unquestionably coincide with the periods when the people were free, during the democratic government that intervened between B. C. 466 and B. C. 406. This period is memorable as that of the highest efforts of sculpture at Athens, under Pericles and Phidias ; and Syracuse, we may well believe, although Dorian in origin and feeling, appreciated, perhaps more than any other city, the greatness of the works achieved by her Athenian rivals. — *Athenæum*, on the "Coins of Syracuse," by B. W. Head.

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## HOW MONEY IS COINED.

I BELIEVE one-fifth of one per cent. has been charged for coining, but the Forty-third Congress repealed the tax on coinage, which is a source of rejoicing on the part of dealers in bullion. We will say that Smith owns a quantity of gold dust and a few bars of silver. The fineness of neither has been ascertained, but Smith is in need of money and wants to realize. He takes his gold and silver to the Mint and becomes what is known as a depositor. He deposits his metals, which are weighed in his presence to a hundredth part of an ounce, and receives a receipt for the number of ounces, but no value is given, for it has not yet been ascertained. The deposit is numbered, a memorandum made, which accompanies the deposit wherever it goes, and it is placed in a sheet-iron box and conveyed to the deposit melting room. A record is here made, and in its turn the deposit is melted to a white liquid state in a black-lead crucible, the process requiring about half an hour. The deposit is

then run into a mould, and the bar thus formed is stamped with its number, and sent back to the place of its original reception. The grains are placed in a paper and accompany the bar, and both are weighed again to ascertain the loss in melting. The bar is then sent to the assayer, where its fineness is ascertained, and the deposit is returned to the superintendent. Upon the fineness of the bar the value of the deposit is computed, and Smith is paid by a gold check on the Treasurer, without being obliged to wait for a week or two until his deposit can be put into coin. The bar is then turned over to the melter and refiner, with a number of other deposits, which are melted into what are known as unparted bars, weighing from three hundred to four hundred ounces each, and these are sent to the assayer and assayed in turn, thence going to the refinery for the removal of the silver and base metals contained, and are in due time returned to the superintendent of the Mint in the form of refined and nearly pure gold. The gold is again assayed and turned over to the melter and refiner to be made into ingots. Copper is used as alloy in the proportion of nine parts gold to one of copper, the standard of American coin being .900 fine. To ascertain the amount of copper to be added, the gross weight is multiplied by the fineness of the gold and divided by 900, which gives the number of ounces, or, in other words, what it would weigh if .900 fine. The difference between the gross and standard weights is the amount of copper to be added. The "melts," as they are then termed, are sent to the ingot furnaces, where they are melted, and run into ingot moulds, where the metal hardens instantly. The ingots are then plunged into a pickle tub containing a solution of sulphuric acid, which removes the impurities on the surface, and a trifling proportion of copper. The first and last ingots in each melt, which are reserved for assaying, are chipped at either end before pickling. From the pickle the ingots are cooled in a tank of water. At one end of each ingot is a hollow place like that in the bottom of a glass bottle, caused by the air in the bottom of the mould, and this end is topped off in a machine. The bars are then filed to remove the rough edges, and each "melt" is placed in a separate box, and goes to the weighing room and is weighed.

It must be said that the melter and refiner, owing to his responsibility, is very careful of the precious metals in his keeping. After the bars are in his possession for weighing, all the pots are scraped, the tops and filings collected, the iron floor, in open work pieces, is taken up and washed, the stone floor swept and cleaned around the furnaces, and the metal separated from the remains, weighed and placed to the credit of the melter. There must of necessity be a loss in the coinage of money, owing to the number of processes through which it has to pass, and an allowance by law is made to the weigher and refiner. The loss in the entire process of melting, from first to last, is fixed, (by act of Congress,) at one ounce to every one thousand of gold, and one and a half ounces to every one thousand ounces of silver. This was supposed to be about the ordinary wastage. Mr. Martin, however, has shown that the allowance is too great, although in his case it makes no difference to the Government. In some of the Mints, however, the practice has been to return none of the allowance to the Government, and I have heard that it was only necessary to be superintendent of a certain Mint for a year or two to accumulate a handsome fortune on a salary of three or four thousand a year. Mr. Martin, since he has been in office, has done his part of the business of



coining with less loss than was ever known before. He took charge of the melting and refining department on October 17, 1874, and a settlement with him was had on June 30, 1875. The total value of the bullion worked during that time was \$48,052,903.76. On this the legal wastage or limits was \$52,229.67. His loss on gold was \$545.26; and on silver he had an excess of \$371.66. The net loss, therefore, was only \$173.60, and the Government was saved \$52,056.07. A "melt" of gold contains about twenty-nine hundred and fifty ounces, and of silver about sixteen hundred. The ingots, when ready for the coiner, are for \$20 gold pieces, twelve and a half inches long, one and a half inches wide, and one-half inch thick; for eagles, half, and quarter eagles, for half-dollars, dimes, etc., the bars vary according to the size and thickness of the coin. The coiner takes these ingots, or bars, and runs them between two heavy cylinders, which reduces the large gold and silver bars to strips three and a half feet long, one and a half inches wide and one-quarter inch thick. They are then taken to the annealing furnace and placed in long copper pipes and heated to a cherry color, then cooled in a tank of water, then broken down again, and their length materially increased at the expense of their thickness. Again they are annealed, then greased or waxed, and are finally ready to be punched out. The long strips are passed into a machine which cuts out of the band of gold or silver, blanks of the size of the coin desired. These may be described as gun wads, since the manner of cutting them is so similar. The machine is a very powerful one, and punches out the blank coins as easily as a shoemaker uses his punch. One machine can cut about twenty thousand pieces a day. The blanks are then turned over to a room full of women, who adjust the weight. Each woman sits before a small scale, into which each piece is placed. The scale weighs to the thousandth part of an ounce. If the piece is too heavy, the woman files it a little; if too light, she rejects it, and it is remelted. Each woman wears a leather apron, into which the filings go, and they are thus saved. When the blanks are adjusted to the proper weight they go to the milling machine. The milling does not, as generally supposed, consist in corrugating the edge of a coin like a file, but in raising the edge on the two sides of a coin. This is done by passing it through a very ingenious machine, and the gun wad is still smooth on its edge and surfaces, with a raised line on each side bordering its edge. Again it is annealed to make it soft and malleable, for otherwise it would be brittle and fly to pieces.

Only one process is now left, to complete the coin, and this need take only a moment to describe. The finishing is done by one machine, which seems to me to be the perfection of mechanism. It is called the coining press, and there are six of them in one room. One is unusually handsome in appearance and immense in size. It is used exclusively on double eagles, and happened to be at work. With one motion of the machine the coin was struck on both sides, and the file edge placed around it, and so perfect in its working that the only sound heard was the clicking and jingling of the perfect coin as they fell, about sixty a minute, into the sheet-iron box beneath. Its motions are not unlike those of a printing press, but its power may be imagined when it is contrasted with the latter, which prints on paper, while the former embosses on metal. The blank coins are placed in an upright tube connected with the press, and a pair of agile iron fingers slip one coin at a time from the bottom and

push it under the stamp which contains the die for one side of the coin, the reverse being on the "bed." The lever comes down with a force that would crush railroad iron, and yet without noise, and the same agile fingers that push the blank coin under the stamp push the finished coin out. This press weighs eighteen thousand pounds, and cost a dollar for every pound. Its name is Ajax. When the coin is finished it is delivered to the Treasurer in bulk, uncounted. It is, however, weighed, and has to be accurate to the weight of a grain. The coin is not counted until it is paid out over the counter. The deliveries to the Treasurer are termed drafts, and after weighing each draft it is put in a canvass sack by itself and stowed away in the Treasurer's vault, to be paid out on checks and find its way into circulation through the various channels of finance and trade.—*San Francisco Correspondence N. Y. Tribune.*

### ECCLESTON MEDAL EXHUMED.

AN old Washington Medal, now very rare, was dug up by street workmen at Washington a few days ago, some ten feet below the surface of the ground. It is of copper, about three inches in circumference, and has on one side a profile bust of Washington, with the words "General Washington, inscribed to his memory by D. Eccleston, Lancaster, MDCCCV." In the centre of the other side is the raised figure of an Indian, around which are the words, "The land was ours. He [Washington] laid the foundation of American liberty in the XVIII. century. Innumerable millions yet unborn will venerate the memory of the man who obtained their country's freedom."

### CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

BY H. W. HOLLAND.

I.\* *Ob.* 1776 DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE; an eagle facing L. on a shield with arrows and olive branch. *Rev.* ERINNERUNG AN STUTTGART \* LIEDERHALLE \*; *In exergue*, 4 JULI 1873; a Hall with banner, and trees. W. MAYER. Type metal, size 21. Very rare.

II. *Ob.* "WHAT A GLORIOUS MORNING FOR AMERICA" LEXINGTON; In the field above, 1775 with morning rays from below; in the middle a shield with a minute man armed, landscape, and rising sun; the rest of the field is filled with perpendicular rays typifying night; upon them to L. 1642 CAMB. FARMS, to R. 1713 LEXINGTON, below APRIL 19<sup>TH</sup>. *Rev.* CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON APRIL 19, 1875 in seven lines, the upper and lower curving. Dies by Mitchell. Silver; struck also in copper and white metal; size 24.

III. *Ob.* 1775 1875; above a branch with cap marked LIBERTY to R. and hornet's nest and hornets to L.; below two clasped hands; rays outside. *Rev.* MECKLENBERG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE in a circle; within a beaded ring and in the centre field 20 MAY 1775.

IV. Comic medal of the Antiques and Horribles, a parody on the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, (the oldest military company in the

\* Although this medal is not, strictly speaking, a centennial, it is thought that a description of it may be found of interest in this connection.



United States.) *Ob.* Legend, (two) "MINUTE MAN" 1875. A drunken man facing R. with gun and bottle, marked OLD RYE. *Rev.* CHARLESTOWN CENTENNIAL ANTIQUE ASSOCIATION in a circle « \* - \* - \* », 1775 and 1875 on R. and L. and in the field in fourteen straight lines PRES. A. O. BURTON. « VICE PRES. » J. N. DEVEREUX. M. A. ALDRICH. J. H. STUDLEY. L. G. STONE. J. W. DENNETT. C. D. GAREY. I. W. DERBY. G. F. WILLARD F. L. GILMAN. R. N. PARKER. J. G. ABBOTT. JR. G. PRESCOTT. TREAS. G. H. GIBBS. ASST. TREAS. J. H. STUDLEY. JR. H. E. HAYWARD. REC. SEC. A. B. WHITE. « COR. SEC. » Dies by Randall. Poorly executed in white metal ; pierced ; size 40.

V. *Ob.* JOSEPH WARREN BORN 1741. KILLED JUNE 17. 1775. Head of Warren, facing front. *Rev.* BUNKER HILL BATTLE GROUND 1875. Bunker Hill Monument and fence, &c., not in the present condition. Dies by Randall. White metal ; pierced ; size 23.

VI. *Ob.* CENTENNIAL OF THE BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL JUNE 17. 1875 JUNE 17. 1775 in two concentric circles ; in the centre Bunker Hill Monument and rays. *Rev.* TO COMMEMORATE THE VISIT OF THE 7<sup>TH</sup> REGT. NAT. GUARD STATE OF N. Y. TO BOSTON JUNE 17. 1875. in two concentric circles ; within them a buckled garter inscribed PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA ; and in the middle N G in a monogram. Silver, and I think other metals ; size 20.

VII. *Ob.* \* BATTLE OF BUNKER HILL. \* JUNE 17, 1775. around the outside. In the field a group of the death of Warren. *Rev.* CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY. JUNE 17. 1875. around and within the monument and old fence. Brass, pierced ; copper and white metal ; size 17.

VIII. *Ob.* WARREN ; a laurel wreath enclosing a shield, flags, and rising sun. On the shield JUNE 17<sup>TH</sup> 1775 *Rev.* BUNKER HILL and a view of the monument. White metal pierced ; size 17.

IX. *Ob.* THESE UNITED COLONIES ARE, AND OF RIGHT OUGHT TO BE FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES. ; *in exergue*, 1776 ; within a beaded circle is a female figure typifying the united colonies, resting on the right knee, holding with the right hand a sword to the ground, and raising the left to heaven ; above her is a constellation of thirteen stars from which issue rays. *Rev.* IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. ACT OF CONGRESS JUNE 1874. ; within a beaded ring three female figures, typifying the present United States crowning Manufacture and Art ; (in the middle Columbia wearing the liberty cap, girt with a sword, and supporting a shield of the United States, with her right hand placing a laurel wreath on the head of a kneeling figure to the L. who holds a hammer in her right hand, and a heavy cog-wheel, with an anvil near by ; with her left Columbia crowns with laurel a kneeling figure to the R. who has her right hand on a bust, and in her left a modelling-stick, and near her a palette, maulstick and brushes ;) below is 1876. Silver, only ten struck, copper, and gilt ; size 36.

X. *Ob.* The same, but smaller. *Rev.* BY AUTHORITY OF THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES 1876 around a laurel wreath, and within it in eight lines, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. Silver, bronze and gilt ; size 24.

XI. *Ob.* GEN'L JOSEPH R. HAWLEY \* PRESIDENT U. S. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION \* ; Head of Hawley to R. ; *in exergue*, PAT. JUNE 1. 1875 *Rev.* THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE \* 1876 \* ; and within, in six

lines, GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA 4<sup>TH</sup> OF JULY. Black walnut ; size 40.

XII. *Ob.* ALFRED T. GOSHORN \* DIRECTOR GENERAL U. S. INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION \* ; head of Goshorn to L. ; *in exergue*, PAT. JUNE 1. 1875. *Rev.* Same as the last. Black walnut ; size 40.

XIII. *Ob.* GEORGE WASHINGTON \* BORN FEB. 22. 1732. \* DIED DEC. 14. 1799 \* ; head of Washington to R. *Rev.* Same as the last. Black walnut ; size 40.

XIV. Same as the last, except that the head is larger, and the execution of the *obv.* a little better than the others. Black walnut ; size 40. These medals, with Nos. XVII, XVIII and XXII, were made by the Philadelphia Ornamental Wood Company, in wood only.

XV. *Ob.* The main building of the exhibition, and the park ; above eagle, shield, flags, scroll inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM, and rays ; *in exergue*, MAIN BUILDING INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA 1876 GROUND FLOOR 872,320 SQ. FT. 20.02 ACS. LENGTH 1,880 FT. UPPER FLOORS 63,688 SQ. FT. 1.45 ACRES ; WIDTH 464 FT. *Rev.* The Art Gallery or Memorial Building and park ; above CENTENNIAL INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION ART GALLERY in two curved lines, and below FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA 1876 in three lines, and a dot underneath. Silver, only ten struck, copper, and white metal ; size 32. The dies of this medal were cut in England. As it is much better executed than any of our own, it interfered with their sale, and orders have been issued that no more be struck at the Mint.

XVI. *Ob.* The main building ; above in two curved lines CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION and below PHILADELPHIA 1876 the date being beneath on a shield with thirteen stars. *Rev.* 1776 ILLUSTRATING THE GROWTH AND PROSPERITY OF A FREE PEOPLE IN A HUNDRED YEARS 1876 Pat. Nov. 3 1874 H & L in seven lines. By Key ; silver, copper, and white metal ; size 26. The courts refused to sustain the ingenious attempt to obtain the exclusive use of the word "centennial" on this and the mules described below.

XVII. *Ob.* End of the main building ; above \* 1776 \* IN MEMORIAM \* 1876 \* MAIN BUILDING LENGTH 1880 FT. WIDTH 464 FT. HEIGHT 70 FT. in four lines ; below PAT, MAY 11. 75 GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION PHILADELPHIA in three lines. *Rev.* THE ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE \* U. S. AMERICA. \* in a circle and within in six lines 4<sup>TH</sup> OF JULY 1876 EXHIBITION OPEN FROM MAY 10 TO NOV. 10 1876 FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA Black walnut ; size 48.

XVIII. *Ob.* End of the Art Building ; above in four lines, \* 1776 \* MEMORIAL HALL OR ART GALLERY \* 1876 \* 365 FT. LONG. 210 FT. WIDE. ; below PAT. MAY 11. 1875. GREAT INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION PHILADELPHIA. *Rev.* Same as last. Black walnut ; size 48.

XIX. *Ob.* Art Building ; above CENTENNIAL ART GALLERY in two lines ; below PHILADELPHIA IN MEMORIAL. *Rev.* Same as in No. XVI. By Key ; silver, copper and white metal ; size 26.

XX. Same, but smaller. Rubber ; size 23.

XXI. *Ob.* Horticultural Hall ; above CENTENNIAL ; below HORTICULTURAL HALL PHILADELPHIA. *Rev.* Same as last. By Key ; silver, copper and white metal ; size 26.



XXII. *Ob.* 1776 INDEPENDENCE HALL 1876 BIRTH PLACE OF LIBERTY ; Independence Hall ; and *in exergue*, COMMENCED 1729 FINISHED 1734. *Rev.* same as No. XI. Black walnut ; size 40.

XXIII. *Ob.* Independence Hall and the adjoining buildings ; above PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND AND UNTO ALL THE PEOPLE THEREOF ; and below INDEPENDENCE HALL JULY 4 1776 PAT<sup>D</sup> FEBR<sup>V</sup> 10. 1874. *Rev.* Memorial Hall and grounds, above MEMORIAL HALL ; and below TO COMMEMORATE THE CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE UNITED STATES PHILA JULY 4 1876 in five lines. Silver, copper, and white metal ; size 36.

XXIV. *Ob.* 1776 INDEPENDENCE HALL 1876 ; Independence Hall ; *in exergue*, COMMENCED 1729 FINISHED 1734. *Rev.* PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF \* LEV. XXV V X. In the field the cracked bell, inscribed in two bands partially shown about its top, LEV XXV V X PROCLAIM LIBER—— IN PHILAD<sup>A</sup> BY ORDER OF THE — and on its side PASS AND STOW PHILAD<sup>A</sup> MDCCLIII ; above the bell is LIBERTY BELL, on the L. 1776 and on the R. 1876. Dies by Key ; silver, copper, and white metal ; size 24.

XXV. *Ob.* GEORGE WASHINGTON ; bust of Washington to R., on a scroll beneath BORN FEB 22 1732 DIED DEC 13 1799 in two lines. *Rev.* Same as No. XXIV. Silver, copper, and white metal ; size 24.

XXVI. *Ob.* Same as last. *Rev.* Same as obv. of No. XXIV. Silver, copper, and white metal ; size 24.

XXVII. *Ob.* INDEPENDENCE HALL ; another view of the hall with the statue and trees in front ; *in exergue*, 1776. *Rev.* "PROCLAIM LIBERTY THROUGHOUT THE LAND UNTO ALL THE INHABITANTS THEREOF" ; in the centre the bell and supporting beam, but no inscription ; above THE LIBERTY BELL, and below LEVITICUS XXV. Copper, and white metal ; size 24.

XXVIII. *Ob.* Same as No. XXIV, but smaller, and the legend omitted ; *in exergue*, INDEPENDENCE HALL. *Rev.* The bell, and to L. 1776, to R. 1876, and below LIBERTY BELL. Silver, copper, and white metal ; size 11.

XXIX. *Ob.* Same as No. XXVIII. *Rev.* Blank. White metal ; size 12.

XXX. *Ob.* Head of Washington to R. same as the Washington Lincoln medallet. (Appleton's list, CCLXXXIV, Zabriskie, 157.) *Rev.* Same as No. XXVIII. White metal ; size 12.

XXXI. *Ob.* Same. *Rev.* Bell like that on No. XXV. Above it LIBERTY BELL ; below 1776. White metal ; size 12.

XXXII. *Ob.* FIRST IN WAR AND IN PEACE \* LAST IN SECURING \* [see rev.] ; within a circle, bust to right from Houdon ; 1775—100 YEARS—1875. *Rev.* A MONUMENT \* CORNERSTONE LAID 1848, COMPLETED 1876 (?) \* ; within a circle the unfinished monument, above (PRESIDENCY OF U. S. GRANT), to L. WASHINGTON, to R. D. C. and below, Wood's Series, C. No. 3. Struck by Lovett. Silver, only 30 struck, bronze, and white metal ; size 25. The reader will recall the old medal of this monument. *Ob.* THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY ; head of Washington to R. ; *in exergue*, BORN FEB. 22 1732 in two lines. *Rev.* NATIONAL MONUMENT ; finished monument and pantheon ; *in exergue*, JULY 4 1848. I have seen it only in silver and white metal ; size 25.

XXXIII. *Ob.* A wide ornamental border with horse and foot soldiers in the panels ; within, the head of Washington to R., and around it, TO COMMEMORATE THE 100<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

*Rev.* A copy of Wright's Declaration of Independence medal; above, THE DECLARATION and below, OF INDEPENDENCE 1776. Silver, copper, and white metal; size 26.

XXXIV. *Ob.* Same as rev. of last. *Rev.* Sampson's card. H. G. SAMPSON, DEALER IN RARE AMERICAN & FOREIGN COINS, MEDALS & STAMPS. COR. BROADWAY & FULTON ST. NEW YORK \* 1876 CENTENNIAL LINEN MARKER. WHOLESALE & RETAIL MANUFACTORY. 91 BUSHWICK AV., BROOKLYN. \* E. D. In the field a stamping machine inscribed H. G. SAMPSON White metal; size 26.

XXXV. *Ob.* ABRAHAM LINCOLN and head of Lincoln to R. This is the obv. of the fine Henning and Eymann medal. (Zabriskie 24 and 26.) *Rev.* Around the outside within a border, CENTENNIAL OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE 1876 and three stars; within, in eight lines, the last curved, OUR NATION'S FREEDOM ACHIEVED BY WASHINGTON AND PERPETUATED BY LINCOLN. White metal; size 25.

[To be continued.]

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## WHAT BECOMES OF TRADE DOLLARS.

It was a stroke of policy on the part of our Government to devise in the Trade Dollar a coin which should compete with the Mexican dollar, and eventually drive it almost out of the Chinese market. After reaching that country it encounters an ignominious fate. The Chinese send it to India for the purchase of opium. They go into the Calcutta Mint and come out as rupees, which are stamped with the native characters on the one side, and the value of the piece on the other. The trade of China with India in opium exceeds that of all other commodities, as is shown by the reports of the Chinese custom service. The amount returned for the last eight years, exclusive of the amount smuggled, which would probably double it, is 97,440,930 pounds. The amount of American silver which annually goes to India from China to pay for opium is immense. A base use for so beautiful a coin as the Trade Dollar, surely.—*San Francisco Paper.*

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## THE STORY OF A CELESTIAL RAG BABY.

[Told by the *Chicago Tribune.*]

THE bulk of the circulating medium of China consists of small copper coins called cash, one thousand of which make one dollar. A cash is therefore worth about one mill. Between 1830 and 1860 this coin became scarce. The then emperor, the celebrated Fee-fo Fum—He-en Foong was his real name, but our rendering is more easy of remembrance—resolved to make money plenty and cheap. He therefore issued some millions of iron cash. The new coin was worth about half as much as the copper cash, but was decreed to be equal to it. The faith and resources of all China, however, could not keep the debased currency at par. It sank lower and lower as the quantity of it increased. In April, 1857, one thousand copper cash were worth five thousand seven hundred in iron. Despite the enormous issues of



the false coin, prices rose faster than money could be struck off. A number of banks rose into being. The public mint was supplemented by private printing presses. The paper cash depreciated with even greater rapidity than the iron ones. Early in the spring of 1858, a copper cash was worth between ten and twelve in bills. Money was cheap, but goods were high. Rice cost so much that a famine seemed near at hand. A somewhat rude remedy was chosen. Mobs sacked the banks, seized the Viceroy and hauled him around by his pigtail, until the sufferings of Absalom were wholly eclipsed. The demonstration secured its aim. The currency was brought back to par, and the almond-eyed Celestials have since been contented with cheap rice and hard "cash."

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## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

### BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*June 4.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. George A. Dillingham, accompanying a donation to the Society of an oval bronze medal on the introduction of water into Havana; the thanks of the Society were voted for it. Mr. Creamer exhibited fine cents of 1821, 1822, 1825 and 1828. Mr. Child showed a beautiful cent of 1794, two of 1814, a dollar of 1799, and medals of Tristram Coffin and Gilmore's Peace Jubilee. Mr. Holland exhibited a half-thaler of Hesse of 1776. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

*October 1.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Rev. J. M. Finotti, resigning membership in the Society, which was accepted with regret. The President communicated a donation from Mr. George W. Cram, of the Mecklenburg Centennial Medal in silver and bronze. The President also mentioned the death since the last meeting of three members of the Society, Dr. Winslow Lewis, a founder and the first President, John K. Wiggin, also a founder and at one time Treasurer, and James E. Root, whose membership was of comparatively recent date. Mr. Holland exhibited two centennial imitations of medals in wood with the head of Washington, and a silver medal with the building at Philadelphia, of which only ten were struck in that metal; he said that already twenty-four centennial medals have been issued. The Secretary showed a half-dollar of 1838, with rev. of a rising eagle with six arrows, of which variety only three are known. The meeting was to have been devoted to an exhibition of Washingtons and other patterns of 1791, 1792, and 1793, but no person brought anything except the Secretary, who showed numbers 20-32 of his printed list of Washington pieces, and also the two large cents of 1792, the small cent in copper, the dime in copper, and the half-disme. The Society adjourned a little before 5 P. M.

*November 5.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and letters from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, accompanying donations of several medals and pamphlets. Mr. Crosby exhibited a small medal of Washington of size 9, with nothing on the rev. but twelve stars. Mr. Holland showed three medals of Queen Anne on the victory in the sea-fight at Vigo, and the set of four silver coins of the same Queen, struck from the bullion captured there. The Secretary exhibited the silver-centre cent of 1792, and some rare mules of half-dollars of 1859 from the Cohen collection; one has Paquet's head with the regular reverse, and three have the pattern seated figure of Liberty with the reverses designed for the head. The meeting was particularly devoted to an exhibition of U. S. coins of 1793 and 1794, but there were few exhibitors. Mr. Holland showed four cents of 1793 and two of 1794; Mr. Crosby nineteen cents and four half-cents of 1793, and

six cents and four half-cents of 1794; the Secretary nine cents and two half-cents of 1793, dollar, two half-dollars, two half-dimes, six cents and two half-cents of 1794. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

#### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

THE Annual Meeting was held March 16, 1875, at Mott Memorial Hall, Prof. Anthon presiding. The report of the Executive Committee was presented and adopted, including the recommendation to add two more Vice Presidents to the list of officers in conformity to the provisions of the Charter. The Treasurer's report exhibited a balance in favor of the Society. The Curator, Mr. Groh, reported as donations since the last regular meeting, a set of the Washington "Centennio-Satirical Medals" in silver, bronze, copper, and white-metal, from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, the same being "*Series C. No. 3*," of his memorial issues. Of the issue in white-metal only fifty are to be offered to collectors, the remainder being placed in the cabinets of various Societies. The *unbronzed copper* are also reserved for *presentation only*. Also, from the same gentleman, the Boston Society medals in copper and brass, and the Haverford College Medals in bronze and white-metal from the *corrected* dies, the former being distinguished by an incused stamp of the Serial denomination, (the dies having already been destroyed); the latter by a very slight alteration of the obverse die to the same effect. Mr. Wood stated that from this altered die a single impression only would be struck for his own Cabinet, as he had already pledged himself to collectors for the limit of ten in silver as a regular issue, and that if he ever parted with it, the Society should become its possessor. The Librarian reported the receipt from Alfred Sandham, Esq., of Montreal, of a copy of his "Supplement to Coins and Medals of Canada." The Executive Committee announced the numerical status of the Society to be forty-three Resident, fifty-five Corresponding and fourteen Honorary Members, the latter class being limited to fifty *living*.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:—*President*, Charles E. Anthon, LL.D.; *Vice-Presidents*, General John Watts De Peyster, Daniel Parish, Jr., Esq., Robert L. Stuart, Esq.; *Secretary*, William Poillon; *Librarian*, Isaac F. Wood, all of New York City; *Treasurer*, Benjamin Betts of Brooklyn; *Curator*, Edward Groh of Brooklyn.

The executive session then closed, and exhibitions of and discussions upon the following coins and medals took place. By Prof. Anthon, a series of eight Dutch medals in silver, (collateral with the Independence Medal,) commemorative of battles fought with England in behalf of the United States; one having on obverse a sloop at full sail, is described by Van Loon as "having the American flag at the topmast head." By Mr. Edward Groh, a number of rare Canadian medals and tokens, among which was the unique "Montreal Ropery," the "Sou token," in silver, and the "Wm. Dummer Powell Marriage Medal." By Mr. Levick, some rare copper-heads and store-cards. By Mr. Wm. Poillon, a Chinese religious token; also a siege-piece of 'Haerlaem,' when besieged by the Spaniards in 1573.

WM. POILLON, *Secretary*.

A regular meeting of the Society was held at Mott Memorial Hall, in Madison Avenue, New York City, June 4, 1875, Dr. Anthon presiding. The report of the Executive Committee was received and adopted. Charles Pryer of New Rochelle was elected a resident member. Gen. J. Watts De Peyster having declined his election as one of the Vice Presidents, Mr. Frederick J. De Peyster had been chosen to fill the vacancy. Resolutions were read from the Virginia Historical Society in reference to the late Col. Wynne. The resolutions offered by Mr. Groh, and recommended by the Committee, in reference to the death of Corresponding Member George G. Leonhardt, Esq., of Augusta, Georgia, who with his whole family perished in the recent wreck of the Steamer Schiller, were adopted, and the Secretary authorized to forward copies to the relatives. The Librarian reported several valuable additions, including a copy of his descriptive work on Lincoln medals from the author, Mr. Zabriskie; also donations from others of archæological and numismatic works. Curator Groh reported a donation from Mr.



George H. Lovett, of five political medals of Grant and Colfax, and Seymour and Blair, with various reverses; also, specimens of his medal commemorative of the dedication of the new Masonic Temple, New York. From Mr. Levick, a Napoleon medalet. From Isaac F. Wood, medal of Stonewall Jackson, and various medalets. From Mr. Ahlborn of Boston, and Mr. Kline of Philadelphia, donations of medals.

Dr. Anthon exhibited a fragment of a crock of sun-dried pottery, black and roughly indented outside with a sharp instrument; it was found in an Indian grave near 137th Street, on New York Island, between 5th and 6th Avenues, about four hundred feet from Harlem River; the crock in its original state, before it was broken in excavation, was about eight inches in diameter. It was in the lap of a semi-recumbent figure of apparently great size, the femur, which was nearly perfect, being twenty and one half inches in length; the figure lay between two beds of oyster shells, in a bowl-shaped excavation eight feet across, lined throughout with clay.

Prof. Anthon also exhibited the following selected medals and coins relating to Martin Luther: — 1547. *Leg.* (Latin) "Martin Luther, Prophet of Germany while alive I was your plague, dying | I will be your death, O Pope, MDXLVII" half length bust of Luther to the left. *Rev.* Latin legend with date 46, (year of Luther's death,) size 32. Extremely rare and remarkable. 1661. Double Eisleben Dollar. *Leg.* (German) "Martin Luther, Doctor of Holy Writ, formerly preacher and professor at Wittenberg." Half length, full face bust of Luther. *Rev.* View of Eisleben, his birth-place; sharp and uncirculated. 1717. Broad Dollar. Bust of Luther to right. *Rev.* Bust of his wife, Catharin von Bora to left; uncirculated. Beautiful and very rare and interesting. 1717. Broad Medal Dollar. Bust of Frederic the Wise, Elector of Saxony, to right. *Rev.* Representation of the dream of Elector Frederic, Oct. 31, 1517, viz: Luther writing on the church-door at Wittenberg, against Indulgences, with a pen so long that its other extremity knocks off the Pope's tiara; at the Pope's feet, a goose (Huss) is crying from a fire: very fine, rare and remarkable.

Prof. Anthon also exhibited the following Masonic coins and medals: — 1745. Gold Masonic Ducat, struck at Brunswick, Germany. Uncirculated and beautiful. 1825. Bronze Medal. *Leg.* (in the quadrate cipher) "ornat et auget," full length standing figure of Latomia, with accessories. *Rev.* Legend, (in the same cipher,) "In memoriam augustissimarum nuptiarum, florentissima in Belgio Societas." In a radiant triangle "G" Size 29; fine. On the marriage of Frederic of the Netherlands with Princess Louisa of Prussia. In Bronze. Only four hundred were struck. 1837. Silver Medal on the first Centennial Anniversary of the foundation of the first Masonic Lodge in Germany, at Hamburg, Dec. 6, 1737. Size 27. Beautiful and uncirculated. 1838. Bronze Medal, against the Interdict of the Archbishop of Mechlin, Belgium, serpent gnawing a file. *Rev.* Masonic Sermon. 1694 letters, the medal being two inches in diameter. 1838. Silver Medal struck at Berlin, on the first Centennial Anniversary of Frederic the Great's inauguration as a Mason. Bust in rays to left. *Rev.* Altar, with Masonic emblems. Size 26. Uncirculated. 1875. Silver Medal on the dedication of the Masonic Temple in New York, June 2nd.

By Mr. Wood, the set of five authorized Centennial Commission Medals, two sizes in bronze, silver, and gilt, in morocco case. Also, the Lexington Centennial Medal in silver, bronze, gilt, and white metal. Also, specimens of the Centennial Medal issued by Hartell and Letchworth, Philadelphia, one in white metal, bearing on the obverse the view of the main Exposition Building; the other in copper, a view of the Art Gallery, both having on the reverse "1776 Illustrating the growth and prosperity of a free people in a hundred years, pat Nov 3 1874. H & L." The dies for this medal were made by Key. This is the medal which was the origin of the dispute about the patent right to use the word "Centennial," which has lately been decided adversely in the United States Courts. Also, two varieties of the Independence Hall Medal, one having tree and statue in front of the building; *Rev.* bell with the hangings; the other by Key, plain view of building and bell without hangings. Also, the authorized Masonic Inauguration Badge Medal, in gilt, silver, and white metal, reverse bearing the Arms of the New York State Grand Lodge. The Sumner Medalet, (see *Journal of Numismatics*, p. 42, No. 2, Vol. 10.) A very pretty medalet in silver of the Philadelphia Masonic Temple.

View of new building on obverse. *Rev.* Emblems and dates. Size 12. A curious oval medalet. *Obv.* Within a wreath, head of Wm. Penn; above, "In peace friends." *Rev.* Head of Lafayette; above, "In war enemies." Also, six varieties of Independence Hall Medalets, similar to above described, sizes 11 and 12, one excessively rare; four other varieties, with heads of Grant and Washington, various metals. Eighteen varieties Philadelphia Store Cards, issued by J. W. Kline in various metals, with obverses Masonic Temple, Liberty Bell, &c. A magnificent medal in bronze of Rembrandt, by Devries. *Obv.* Head of Rembrandt to left, "Nè á Leyde 15 Juillet 1606. mort á Amsterdam, et enterré 8 Octobre 1669, Rembrandt Hermanse. Van Ryn" *Rev.* Fine copy of his celebrated painting "La Ronde de Nuit," in the gallery at Amsterdam. Size 68. This medal was subscribed for through B. Westerman & Co., New York. Also, a curious copper satirical piece, referring to the pretender, James Francis Edward. *Obv.* The King astride of a lobster, &c. *Rev.* Coat of Arms bearing windmill, the shield surmounted by a priest's Biretta. Mr. Wood also exhibited several medals published by Diehl of Philadelphia, bearing various reverses, Independence Hall, &c., and on the obverse the Washington head of his Norwalk Medal, the hub of which Mr. Key had transferred without his consent or knowledge to Mr. Diehl.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary.*

## SALES OF COINS.

### COL. M. I. COHEN'S COLLECTION.

THIS well known collection was sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, October 25-29, 1875. We give the prices of some of the most desirable pieces.

Greek Coins. Tetradrachms: Ægina, Alexander, Thurium, Velia, \$5, and \$5.50 each. Staters: Alexander, gold, \$14; Philip II., \$9; Myrina, \$6.25. Roman: Æs, 9½ oz. v. f. \$9; one quarter do. 3 oz. \$3.50; Aug. Cæsar, gold, \$17.50; Antoninus Pius, do. \$18; Valentinianus, \$6.50; Honorius, \$7; Leo, \$5; Justinianus, \$5.50; Byzantine, \$6. American eagles, 1795, \$21; 1796, \$16; 1797, \$11.50; do. small eagle, 1798, \$16; 1799, \$13; 1800, \$13.50; 1801, \$13.50; 1803, \$12; 1804, \$13; half eagles, 1795, \$10.25; do. \$10; 1796, \$12; 1797, \$10.50; another, \$7; do. \$8; 1793, \$8.50; 1815, v. f. and extremely rare, "only five known," \$85; 1821, \$20; 1825, \$10.25; 1827, \$11.50; 1828, \$13.50; 1829, \$10.50; quarter eagles, 1796, without stars, \$6.12; do. with stars, proof, \$16; 1797, \$14.

Pattern Pieces. Disme, copper, \$20; do. silver, \$20; *Ob.* as above, silver centre, *rev.* "One Cent," \$45; half disme, silver, \$6; half dime, 1794, copper, \$12; 1836, flying eagle dollar, "Gobrecht" in the field, \$29; 1836, flying eagle do. \$9; dollar, 1838, \$32; flying eagle dollar, 1839, \$28; dollars, 1794, \$125; 1796, uncir., \$15; 1804, \$325, "guaranteed to be original"; 1840, proof, \$10.50; 1845, do. \$13; 1849, do. 13; 1851, do. \$30; 1852, do. \$44; 1854, do. \$19; 1856, do. \$13.50; half dollars, 1794, \$8; 1796, \$20; 1797, \$28; 1801, f. ex. rare, \$20; 1802, \$13; 1827, proof, \$12.50; 1836, "Gobrecht" head, proof, \$12.50; 1853, proof, \$10; quarter dollars, 1796, f. and ex. r. \$22; 1804, f. \$9; 1815, \$18; 1822, proof, \$10.50; 1823, \$23.50; 1854, proof, \$8; 1856, do. \$6; dimes, 1796, \$5.25; 1804, \$10; 1809, \$11.25; 1825, proof, \$5; 1846, do. \$5.75; 1848, do. \$6; 1856, do. \$4; half dimes, 1794, \$4.60; 1796, \$3; 1802, \$23; 1803, \$11; 1805, \$4; 1829, proof, \$4; 1846, do. \$4.50; 1847, do. \$2.25; 1856, do. \$2.12.

Medals, silver, Charles Carroll, \$25; Palmetto Regiment, S. C., \$15; J. H. B. Latrobe, \$18. English, silver, crown, Elizabeth, \$17; do. \$13; half do. \$10.25; crown, James I., \$12.50; half do. \$5.25; pound piece, Charles I., \$32.50; half do. \$16; five shilling piece, \$9.50; Commonwealth crown, \$16; half do. \$6; Cromwell crown, \$18; half do. \$9; crown, Charles II., \$4; half do. \$3.25; James II., crown, \$7.50; half do. \$3.50; William and Mary, crown, \$5.25; half do. \$2; William III., crown, \$6.75. American, silver, set of trade dollars, 1873, (six,) \$32; pattern pieces, Non Vi Virtute Vici, \$31; Washington cent, 1792, in gold, \$500; the same in copper, \$25; American Colonial, N. E. shilling, \$20; N. E. sixpence, "believed original," \$12; pine tree shillings, (6,) from \$2.25 to \$6.50 each; sixpences, (4,) \$2.37 to \$4.25 each; threepences, (3,) \$2.25 to \$5.50 each; oak tree twopence, (2,) \$3 each; oak tree shillings, (4,) \$3.50 to \$6.75 each; oak tree sixpences, \$3.37 and \$4.50; oak tree threepences, (3,) \$1.50, \$1.87, \$2; oak twopence, (2,) .87, \$1.50; Lord Baltimore shilling, f. \$34; sixpence, do. \$30; groat, do. \$10; Baltimore Town piece, \$25; Carolina half penny, \$30; Rosa Americana penny, without date and crown, uncir., \$14; Connecticut cent, "Value me as you please," v. poor, \$27; another, *rev.* "I am Pure Copper," v. poor, \$13.25; George Clinton piece, 1787, \$21; "Excelsior" cent, v. g. \$18; set of (7 pieces) Wyatt's counterfeit pine tree money, \$5.50.

A large number of fine and scarce pieces brought good prices, among which were many Colonial and Foreign pieces. The Catalogue comprised 2,400 lots.



## COLONEL JAMES H. TAYLOR'S COLLECTION.

SOLD by Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., New York, November 16th, and following days. We give the prices of some of the principal pieces in the sale.

Greek Coins. Tet. Antiochus 8th, \$5.25; Alexander, \$4; Athens, \$5; Demetrius, v. f. \$8; Leontium, \$4.75; do. \$5.50; Messana, \$3; Philip, \$4.13; Syracuse, \$3.25; do. \$5. Roman As, size 44, v. f. \$22.50; another, \$4.50; A very large number of Imperial Coins sold at low prices. American half dollar, 1796, \$25; eagle, 1797, \$18; pattern dollar, 1836, \$8.25; proof sets: 1856, \$10.75; 1858, \$12. A large number of American Medals sold at low prices. Bronze Medal of Lord Byron, size 40, \$13. Papal Medals: Alexander VII., (Scudo,) \$3; Alexander VIII., \$7; Clement XI., \$4; (crown) 1781, \$4. Silver, Pius VII., \$9.50; Leo X., \$8.50; Gregory XVI., \$8; another, \$7.50; Pius IX., (silver,) size 38, \$12; another, size 28, \$6; Medal of Dante, Allighieri, silver, size 30, \$8; Peter the Great, bronze, size 34, \$4; Catharine II., size 30, \$5; Correggio, size 38, \$6; Vict. Columna, size 38, \$4.50. American: Carolina half penny, 1694, \$25.25; Immune Columbia, 1785, \$20; Excelsior cent, 1787, \$15; George Clinton, 1787, \$38.50; Washington cent, 1792, \$31; another, \$29; Kentucky token, 1796, silver, \$31; cent, 1793, \$8.50; half cent, \$15; dollar, 1794, \$100; cent, 1795, Jefferson Head, \$20; half cent, do. \$32.50; half cent, 1796, \$18; half dollar, 1796, \$31; half dollar, 1797, \$25; dime, 1798, \$7.50; cent, 1799, \$15.50; dollar, 1801, uncirculated \$22; half dime, 1802, \$35; cent, 1804, \$7.50; half dime, 1805, \$10; quarter dollar, 1823, \$75; quarter dollar, 1827, \$105; pattern dollar, 1839, \$17; half cents: 1840, \$7.50; do. 1841, \$7.75; do. 1842, \$14; do. 1843, \$8; do. 1844, \$8; do. 1845, \$7.25; do. 1846, \$7.50; do. 1847, \$13; do. 1848, \$8; do. 1852, \$5.25; proof set, 1873, including the "Trade Dollar," \$6.50; proof patterns trade dollar, six varieties, \$36. The Catalogue comprised 2,389 lots.

## OBITUARY.

## MR. JAMES EDWARD ROOT.

MR. JAMES EDWARD ROOT, a resident member of the *Boston Numismatic Society*, died suddenly of heart disease, at his summer residence, Bristol, Conn., September 20, 1875. He had formed a valuable collection of books, many of them being profusely illustrated, one of which, "Hillard's Life of Professor Ticknor," was not completed at the time of Mr. Root's death.

His Cabinet of Medals and Coins contained many very fine and valuable pieces. Among his curiosities was the famous original Pen and Ink picture of the "Rat Catcher," by Carter; a very large Seal in Jade, belonging to the Emperor of China, taken from his palace during the war with the English; and a beautiful Carnelian Seal, belonging to the late Duke of Wellington, bearing his arms. His collection of Autograph Letters and Manuscripts were valuable—among the latter was that of Mary Cowden Clarke's "Concordance of Shakspeare," and Charles Dickens's story of "Hunted Down," with a fine autograph letter of the author to Mr. R. and his family. He had given great attention to his collection of finely engraved Portraits, which is one of the best in the country. The following tribute to his worth and memory is taken from the *Boston Daily Advertiser* of September 25, 1875: "James E. Root, Esq., whose funeral was so largely attended yesterday, was a man of mark in the literary and business world. His curious and excellent taste in matters of high art gave him place among the connoisseurs. His strict integrity in mercantile dealing won for him an honored name with his business associates. He was generous and urbane, an excellent friend, a delightful companion. He was an aspiring man. His standard of men, and books, and art was very high. Mr. Root was the possessor of some of the rare manuscripts, autographs and engravings of the world. In an especial manner his collection of engraved portraits was prized as one of the largest and most valuable in private hands in America. The intimate acquaintance of such men is not readily made, and only those who can appreciate the motives that influenced him can understand the extent of the loss they have sustained. He was unostentatious but intellectual, undemonstrative but refined and courteous, and those who knew him best are to be his real mourners, for they loved him most."

## MR. JOHN KIMBALL WIGGIN.

MR. JOHN KIMBALL WIGGIN, a resident member of the *Boston Numismatic Society*, died in this city on the third of September, 1875, after a protracted illness. Mr. Wiggin was well known as a collector and dealer in rare and valuable books and engravings. At one time he had a fine collection of Medals, Coins and Autographs. His library contained very many of the rarest works on early New England history, in the original editions; also, the scarce editions of local history, and the finest specimens of reprints of scarce and valuable American books. Mr. Wiggin was one of the founders of this Society in 1860, and for several years its Treasurer.

## EDITORIAL.

WE have received from Mr. Edward Cogan a circular in relation to a valuable Collection of Medals and Coins which will be offered at auction by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, this month. The collection contains between eleven and twelve hundred Medals, American and Foreign, many of which are very fine and rare. It was formed by Col. E. Jewett, formerly of Utica, N. Y., who commenced the pursuit in 1826. Col. Jewett having resided many years abroad, we have no doubt that purchasers will find much to admire—particularly among the Medals. Mr. Cogan says that it is “by far the most varied and interesting Collection of Coins and Medals that I have ever yet had the satisfaction of presenting to the attention of those interested in the science of Numismatics.”

THE Centennial Medals given in the list published in this number of the *Journal*, can be obtained of J. W. Haseltine, 1225 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

THE “black walnut medals,” so called, are, it is said, made from wood, cut *with* the grain, steamed until it assumes a semi-pulpy condition, then coated with shell-lac, and the impression made by a *squeeze* and not by a blow. These, and rubber “medals,” are sometimes included under that name, because apparently formed from a die. Strictly speaking, the name of medal belongs only to those of metal, — both words being derived from the same root. Hon. J. Hammond Trumbull, in speaking of this, says: — “‘Metal’ is metal, even if it’s spelled with a *d*. Architects and painters talk of ‘medallions,’ which are not of metal, but they use the word as they do ‘roses’ and ‘stars,’ figuratively. Wood is non-metallic, and consequently non-medallionic.”

“ANCIENT CURIOUSITIES.” A great excitement has lately taken place in the village of Union Springs, N. Y., as we learn from the *Advertiser*, the local paper there; the *Rochester Democrat* announced that a citizen of San Francisco had brought to light one of the Jackass Cents of 1837, upon which the *Advertiser* says: — “Nothing so remarkable in that; he had seen one in their village the day before!” The following week the *Advertiser* man was shown a penny bearing the words, “My third heat,” “My Victory,” &c., &c., “and another penny” “which bears on its face a ship under full sail,” and on the reverse, “Ships, Colonies, Commerce”! One would suppose that the village of Union Springs was in the heart of the Adirondacs, where they had not heard of the recent sales of the famous collections of Colonel Cohen and Colonel Taylor, in which were thousands of coins, and for which thousands of dollars were obtained. The first time our friend of the “*Advertiser*” goes to the city, he can buy of Mr. Sampson, corner of Fulton Street and Broadway, a specimen of each of the above pieces for a shilling.

WE hope to publish in our next number another article on Masonic Medals, for which we have received some contributions from correspondents, but which are necessarily omitted at this time. Another article, on the “Carrara Medals,” sometimes classed with Masonic Medals, we are obliged to defer.

## CURRENCY.

EVERY Medal has its reverse.

KIND words are better than gold.

A HANDICAP—A cap full of money.

A GOOD round sum—A circular note.

THE dawn of day has gold in its mouth.

THERE is no safe basis for currency but coin.

A LECTURER who was advised that he could not gain the attention of a Scotch audience, commenced his address by saying, “I will show you how to save a shilling,” and secured at once the most earnest hearing.



# AMERICAN JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS,

AND

Bulletin of American Numismatic and Archæological Societies.

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No. 4.

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## MASONIC MEDALS.

\* WE have received from Dr. Robert Morris, of La Grange, Kentucky, the loan of a number of wood-cuts of Masonic Medals, from which the illustration to this number has been printed. We propose to give brief descriptions of them, mostly compiled from his translations of "Numotheca Latomorum," a German work on Masonic Numismatics, published in eight parts by Ernest Zacharias, the preface to which is dated at Dresden, Sept. 13, 1840. These wood-cuts have been copied from the plates of that volume, and originally appeared in the American Freemason, in 1855, which is the authority for our descriptions.

I. Probably the oldest Masonic Medal extant, is that struck in commemoration of the foundation of a Lodge in Florence by Lord Charles Sackville, Duke of Middlesex, in the year 1733. He was 'the great grandson of Thomas Sackville, who in 1561 was Grand Master of the Masons acknowledging the jurisdiction of the Grand Lodge of York.' The exact date of the Medal is not given, but its history is said to be well substantiated. Engravings are given in Kohler's "Münz-Belüstigung," part 8, p. 129; in Bode's "Pocket Book," (1777, No. 1,) and a copy existed in the valuable collection of Masonic Medals in possession of the Lodge Minerva and that of the Three Palms in the East, at Leipsic. The obverse has a bust of Lord Sackville, with the inscription CAROLVS SACKVILLE MAGISTER, FL. The name of the maker, Lorenz Natter, below. The reverse (Figure 1) shows Harpocrates, the god of silence, leaning upon a broken column, and holding in his left hand a cornucopia. At his feet are the cubic stone, square, compasses, and various other Masonic emblems; above, the motto + AB · ORIGINE + Struck in silver and lead.

II. A Medal, of which the obverse is represented by figure 2. The reverse has the following: "This Medal is presented by Union Lodge, Danbury, to William A. Babcock, son of their much esteemed Brother, Christopher A. Babcock, deceased, 1794." The gentleman to whom it was presented was the son of Dr. Babcock, a surgeon in the Continental Army, who was stationed at Danbury, Ct., in the Revolutionary war. When the British forces attacked that place, General Wooster was mortally wounded, and Dr. Babcock was with him, attending him. He died shortly after, in

Newport, R. I. He was initiated into Union Lodge of Danbury, under the mastership of General Wooster, and that Lodge on hearing of Dr. Babcock's death, voted that a Medal in honor of his memory, should be presented to his infant son, and this was prepared for that purpose.

III. Medal struck in honor of the seventieth birthday of Charles Augustus Boettiger, June 8, 1831, and presented him on the semi-centennial anniversary of his initiation, November 8, 1831. The obverse has a bust of Boettiger, with the motto, CAR. AVG. BOETTIGERVS, SENEX SEPTVAGESIMVS. DRESDÆ, D. VIII. MENS. IVNIL. CIO. IO. CCCXXX. The reverse, (Figure 3,) has the figure of a man seated on the fallen capital of a column, leaning upon his right arm, and studying the devices upon a square pillar in front. On the top of the pillar is the Sphinx. At his feet is an ancient lamp. These designs refer to that department of study — Egyptian Antiquities — to which he was chiefly devoted. Above is the legend, "ANTIQA NOVIS COMPOSERE SOLLERS." In exergue, in Greek characters, AGATHEI TUCHEI.

IV. Four years later, another Medal was struck in honor of the memory of Boettiger, who died November 18, 1835. The obverse has his bust with inscription, C. A. BOETTIGER. NAT. VIII. IVNII, MDCCLX. MORT. XVIII. NOV. MDCCCXXXV. The reverse, (Figure 4,) shows an owl, as the emblem of the goddess of wisdom, unrolling the scroll containing his biography, alluding we suppose to the Masonic roll used in the funeral ceremonies of the order; beside the scroll is a branch of laurel. Legend, DISCIPULIS GAVDENS ET PRISCÆ FONTIBVS ARTIS. This Medal was executed by the engraver at the Saxon Mint, Koenig.

V. Medal struck in 1744, in honor of the establishment in February of that year, of a Lodge at Brunswick, called "Jonathan of the Pillar," which was opened on the feast of St. John the Evangelist's Day, following, Von Kissleben acting as Master. The obverse represents David and Jonathan embracing each other near the stone Ezel, (see 1st Samuel, chap. 20,) beside which are Masonic implements. Above is the motto, IDEM VELLE. IDEM NOLLE. In exergue, (not represented in the cut,) SOC. MURAR. FUND. BRUNS. D. 12 FEB. 5744. The reverse shows a beehive resting on a square pillar, surrounded by bees; on the right, in the distance a tree, on the left, in the foreground a broken trunk. Legend, above ODI PROFANVM VVLGVS ET ARCEO. In exergue, (omitted in the cut,) "SOC. MURAR. CONSTIT. BRUNS. D. 27 DEC. 5744."\*

VI. A Medal resembling that belonging to Mr. Ritchie, described in the October number of this volume, but smaller; the position of the square and compasses, the level, and scroll, the last inscribed with a sketch of the forty-seventh proposition, just as that on the Ritchie Medal was, lead us to suppose that they must have emanated from the same hand; the date 5755 is eight years earlier than that. The motto on the rim, (Figure 6,) is VIRTUTI. ET. SILENTIO. On the letter G will be noticed VERITAS EST INTUS. We know nothing further of this Medal.

VII. Medal struck to commemorate the election of Duke Ferdinand of Brunswick to the office of General Grand Master, under the rite of "Strict Observance," at the time of the union of the German Lodges, July 16, 1782. (A sketch of his Masonic History may be seen p. 341, Vol. 2, American

\* If we are correct in supposing this to be the one mentioned on page 32 of this volume, in the extract from Norton's "Letter," it was struck in gold and silver.



Quarterly Review of Freemasonry.) The dies of this Medal are still in possession of the True and Perfect Lodge Charles of the Crowned Pillar, at Brunswick. The obverse has a likeness of the Duke Ferdinand, with the inscription, FERDINAND DUX BRUNS. ET LUN. OMN. IN GERM. UNIT. LIB. MURAR. SUPR. MODERATOR. The reverse, (Figure 7,) has a couching lion, crowned with laurel; beneath his fore paws the square, level, compasses, and delta. Above, the all-seeing eye in a triangle of nine stars, from which issue rays. Legend, VIDI. VICI. QVIESCO. In exergue, OB FELIC. REVNIION. MVRAR. LIBEROR. GERMAN. in two lines.

VIII. A Medal struck in honor of the marriage of Duke August Frederick Charles Wilhelm with the Princess Louise Von Stolberg, which occurred June 5, 1780. It was issued by the Lodge *Charlotte zu den Drei Nelken*, which had received a Protectorate from the Duke of Saxe Meiningen. The obverse exhibits an altar with seven steps; on its front a monogram of the initials C and L; on the altar two burning hearts within the nuptial ring, and above, a crown. In exergue, D. M. M. D. 25, 466. corresponding in the chronology of the Lodge of Strict Observance to the date above given. (Figure 8.) The reverse shows under three carnations an inscription in German in twelve lines, translated thus:—"In commemoration of the most memorable day in Meiningen, and to attest the most reverential fidelity of the Lodge C. D. 3. N." Specimens in silver are found in some collections,—the Lodge Minerva and that of the Three Palm Trees at Leipsic, the Provincial Grand Lodge of Mecklenburg, at Rostock, &c.

IX. A Lodge was founded in 1733 at Hamburgh, by James Lyon, Earl of Strathmore, Grand Master of Modern Masons, but which did not commence work until Dec. 6, 1737. In 1741 it assumed the name *Absalom*. Dec. 6, 1837, it celebrated its centennial anniversary. The Senate of Hamburgh forbade the members from attending the meetings, and in consequence this Medal was struck, the dies for which were made, it is said, by Haeslingh, the engraver. The obverse, (Figure 9,) shows the setting sun and the moon shining upon the earth from opposite directions, and above, the motto FACIES SUPREMI EADEM. The reverse shows the arms of the English Freemasons, upon a shield, behind which are the rays of the meridian sun, and a square, compasses, &c., are grouped about it. Norton says, the Essen Catalogue gives the date of this Medal as 1740. The "American Quarterly Review of Freemasonry" says it was struck December 3, 1837, in honor of the centennial anniversary, which we believe is the true date.\* Silver, size 27.

X. A Medal was struck by the Lodge *Karl zum Rautenkrantz*, in honor of the birthday eve, (January 4, 1759,) of the Duchess Ernestine Auguste Sophia, daughter of the Duke of Saxe Weimar. On the obverse is a temple, the top surmounted with statues, and above, the motto HIC LABOR. On the reverse, the globe, square and compass, and other Masonic implements, and above, the sun at the meridian. (Figure 10.) In exergue, the date in honor of which the Medal was struck, ANNO 4052. D. 4. IANVAR. the chronology being that of the celebrated Lodge of Strict Observance.

XI. Obverse, A perfect ashlar resting upon a platform; (?) above it is suspended from a bow of ribbon, a pair of compasses extended. Legend,

\* Prof. Anthon exhibited this at the June meeting of the *American Numismatic and Archaeological Society*, N. Y., June, 1875. See p. 69 of this volume.

HINC FORMA VIRESCUE. In exergue, D. 24 SEPTEMB. 5743. Reverse, Upon the Sun a circle containing a large G, and within the curve of the G the letters s t — referring perhaps to the Masonic letter G as well as to the name of the Lodge, St. George. The Medal was struck in honor of the formal consecration of a Lodge in Hamburg, on the date above, which had for four or five years previous been working as a "clandestine" Lodge. An illustration of this Medal may be found on page 32 of the "American Freemason," copied from the work of Zacharias. Silver.

XII. The "Freemasons' Ducat," struck at Brunswick as early as 1743. The dies were cut by Andrew Vestner, a celebrated engraver of that period. Obverse, Harpocrates, the god of silence, leaning on a pillar, over which a lion's skin, covered with bees, is hanging. On his left arm he has a cornucopia, from which a square and other Masonic implements are falling. Legend, FAVETE LINGVIS. In exergue, in three lines, ÆQVITAS CONCORDIA ET VIRTVS. Reverse, A pile of rough ashlar, near one of them is a gavel; above, a hand and arm issuing from clouds to left, suspends the level, typifying justice. Legend, EQVA LEGE SORTITVS INSIGNES ET IMOS. Both legends are from the well known Ode of Horace, commencing "Odi profanum vulgus," &c. L. iii. Od. i.

An engraving of the Masonic Medal of Washington, (No. XLVII in Appleton's List,) of which the description was given in a note on p. 31 of this volume, is printed in the American Quarterly Review of Freemasonry, Vol. I, p. 214. We insert the cut of the reverse, which, it will be noticed, has the word Justitia spelt with a *z*, instead of a *t*; this is an error of the engraver of the cut. (Figure 11.)

The Franklin Masonic Medal, (No. XII in Appleton's List,) is also illustrated on page 215 of the above named publication. Mr. Appleton's Medal is in bronze. The Provincial Grand Lodge of Mecklenburg, at Rostock, have one in lead. It is described on page 32 of this volume of the *Journal*, and is somewhat rare.\*

W. T. R. M.

[To be continued.]

## THE JOHN BROWN MEDAL.

*Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

I NOTICE in your October Number the letters referring to the John Brown Medal. I have just received a bronze copy from Germany, and as I have never seen an exact description published, I send it.

*Obverse.* JOHN BROWN, NE A TORRINGTON LE 9 MAI 1800. Fine bust to right in high relief. Below the bust, J. WURDEN. *Reverse*, in eleven lines, A LA MEMOIRE DE JOHN BROWN, ASSASSINE JURIDIQUEMENT A CHARLESTOWN LE 2 DECEMBRE 1859, ET A CELLE DE SES FILS ET DE SES COMPAGNONS, MORTS VICTIMES DE LEUR DEVOUEMENT A LA CAUSE DE LA LIBERTE DES NOIRS. Bronze proof; size 36.

E. W. HOLWAY.

*Decorah, Iowa.*

\* In a note on page 33, it was stated that the Prince of Wales Token had no compasses on the chevron, in the engraving, and that this might be the fault of the engraver. An examination of the token itself, now in the writer's possession, shows that the compasses are on the chevron. The pillar, on the reverse, in the engraving, is a plumb on the token, and a gavel and trowel are also plainly to be seen. The edge differs from either of the four described, by reading \* MASONIC TOKEN I SCETCHLEY FECIT 1794. Size 13.



## A RELIC OF THE REPUBLIC OF 1851.

A VERY valuable collection of coins was a short time since offered for sale in Paris, and among them was a five-franc piece with the effigy of Prince Louis Napoleon, President of the French Republic, and the date of 1851. This coin, much to the surprise of a bystander not in the secret, was run up to one hundred and thirteen francs. Curious to know why a coin which, from its recent date, could not, he imagined, be a rarity, fetched such a price, he asked the unsuccessful bidder why he had offered as much as one hundred and ten francs, and was met with the somewhat contemptuous reply, "Why, don't you see it is a piece with the lock of hair (*une pièce a la meche*)?" More and more puzzled, he was obliged to ask for an explanation, and was told that one of the first decrees issued after the coup d'état on the 2d of December referred to the coining of new money, which was to be stamped with the effigy of the Prince President. One of the five-franc pieces was brought to the Elysee for approval, but the late Emperor, having his attention taken by other things, forgot all about it for a few days. When he came to examine it, he noticed a lock of hair curled forward near the right temple, which displeased him, and he gave orders to have the mould altered. But, taking his silence for consent, the director of the Mint had commenced the issue, and twenty-three five-franc pieces could not be withdrawn from circulation. These are the coins which are now so highly prized by collectors.

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RELICS DUG UP IN INDEPENDENCE SQUARE.

THE workmen employed in breaking up the ground in Independence Square, preparatory to its improvement, have dug up a number of relics of various kinds. The articles unearthed consist mainly of old gold, silver and copper coins, handles of glasses, pieces of iron, small cannon balls and other articles, found embedded about one foot beneath the surface of the ground, and other curious things dug up at a greater depth. An examination of the localities in the Square where the articles were found, indicates that most of them had been lost or dropped by persons passing through the enclosure, and then trodden beneath the surface. These coins, &c., were nearly all found in the avenues or walks of the Square, while other articles were dug up some distance below the surface.

Among the coins found were two gold ones, one containing a head of Frederick Wilhelm of Prussia, with the date illegible, and the other a Russian dollar, dated 1796; three American pennies, dated 1796, 1798 and 1803, respectively; an old pillar 6½ cent silver piece of 1778, and some half cents of about the same date. A number of bones, apparently human, and a coffin handle, were turned up near the northern part of the main avenue, and also some pieces of wood that looked like portions of a coffin.

Near the old sycamore tree, in the South-western portion of the Square, was discovered an old curb line, composed of bricks, and near it was a mortar bed, with what was evidently a grave beneath it. This grave and mortar bed were about six feet long and two feet six inches in width and nearly five feet in depth, and at the bottom were found some bones, evidently those of a grown-

up person. A section of an iron utensil and pieces of ribbon, which had evidently been used to tie up the bones, and rolls of rags or leaves, which had probably been placed in the coffin, were also among the curious things brought to light. The relics were handed over to Commissioner Dixey by Mr. Jacob Jacoby, the superintendent of the work of improvement, and they were deposited in Mr. Dixey's office, Fifth and Walnut streets.—*Philadelphia Press*.

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### JAPANESE MONEY.

ONE of the greatest curiosities in Japan to the stranger is the wonderful variety of coins that are used daily. In some instances it takes one thousand pieces to make one dollar. These are called "cash," and are seldom received by foreigners, who, as a general rule, refuse to take them in change. Imagine making a trade of five cents and giving a man a fifty-cent piece, then receiving in change four hundred and fifty of these coppers. This coin is peculiarly made, having a square hole in the centre. They are about the size of our dime pieces, and nearly two-thirds the thickness. Next to this comes the quarter of a cent, then the half-cent, eight-tenths of a cent, and the one and two cent pieces. In silver coins they have the five, ten, twenty, fifty-cent and one-dollar pieces. In gold, the one, two, five, ten and twenty dollars, which are very pretty coinages indeed. Next to this comes the Government series of paper money, in various denominations, ranging from five cents to one hundred dollars. This money is made on quite inferior paper to ours, and from general appearance will not last like the American money.

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### SOLDIERS' MEDALS OF WEST VIRGINIA.

*Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :*

IT may interest your readers to have some account of the Soldiers' Medals of the State of West Virginia, one of which sold at the Parmelee Sale, 1873, (No. 75,) for \$11.75, and one at the Stentz Sale, 1875, (No. 1455,) for \$12, and one at Fewsmith's Sale for a similar price. These Medals were ordered by a joint resolution of the Legislature, February 1, 1866, and called, "A Joint Resolution providing Medals of Honor for West Virginia Soldiers." "Resolved, by the Legislature of West Virginia, That the Governor procure, or cause to be procured, suitable Medals as tokens of respect to the Officers and Soldiers of West Virginia, who have served during the Rebellion in the service of the United States, containing upon one side the name of the recipient, with his regiment, battalion or battery, surrounded by a wreath; upon the reverse side some appropriate design and inscription. The Medal to be suspended by a piece of tricolored ribbon; its artistic features to be equal to the Crimean Medal, and its cost not to exceed one dollar each.

"The Medals and inscriptions to be of four kinds.

"1. For the officers and soldiers of the volunteer army who have been or may be honorably discharged from the service.

"2. For the officers and soldiers who have been killed in battle.



"3. For the officers and soldiers who have died from wounds received in battle.

"4. For the officers and soldiers who have died from diseases contracted in the service.

"The Medals for the officers and soldiers who have been killed in battle, or who have died from wounds or disease in the service, to be delivered to the families of said officers and soldiers." Page 135, Acts of Legislature, 1866.

I have made inquiries at the State Department of West Virginia, have interviewed the present excellent Governor, have written to the Ex-Governor, who was the incumbent of the executive office when these Medals were ordered, but so far I have failed to learn anything of their history, beyond the fact that they cost the State of West Virginia \$35,000. How many were issued I cannot learn, but as they are said to have cost \$2 each, it is possible that as many as fifteen thousand at least were struck. I have been equally as unsuccessful in learning how many varieties were issued. I am almost certain, however, that the four varieties called for by the "Joint Resolution" were reduced to two. The difference between numbers 2, 3, and 4 would be too slight to justify the expense of three dies when one would serve the same purpose. In my collection I have three of these Medals, but only two varieties. They are really scarce, not to be obtained excepting from ex-soldiers who do not value them, and these are few and far between. I will describe the two varieties in my possession.

No. 1. Bronzed; size 24. *Obv.* The figure of Liberty, as usual scantily draped, to the right, with both arms extended, the right hand holding a laurel wreath which she is about to place upon the head of a soldier, who, to the left, is stepping forward to be crowned; the left hand holding a scroll which the soldier is receiving. Behind the figure of Liberty, the American Eagle is perched upon a small pedestal, and behind the soldier is a box of growing cereals. On the base of the piece of ground on which these figures stand, is the name of J. SIGEL. N. Y. In exergue, the seal and insignia of the State of West Virginia to the left of which is the date 1861, and on the right the date 1865. *Rev.* Within a wreath of laurel, the inscription in five lines, Presented | by the | State | of | West Virginia. In exergue, A. De Marest, N. Y. This Medal is suspended from a bronzed pin, (similar to that of the Crimean Medal,) a scroll, on which occur the words, HONORABLY DISCHARGED, and which is attached to the Medal by the letters W V interlaced; a tri-colored ribbon 19/16 x 48 is also suspended to the pin.

The name, rank, company and regiment of the soldier to whom the Medal is awarded, occur in sunken letters on the edge of the Medal.

No. 2. Bronzed; size 24. *Obv.* A catafalque surmounted by a spread eagle, flags, cannon balls, and implements of war. On the front of this catafalque the inscription, DIED | IN THE DEFENCE | OF HIS COUNTRY. To the right stands the figure of Liberty, properly draped, placing upon the catafalque a laurel wreath. To the left stands a soldier with his right arm in a sling. In exergue, the seal, &c., of West Virginia, like No. 1. *Rev.* Similar to No. 1. The pin also is similar, excepting the inscription, which in No. 2 reads FOR LIBERTY.

If any of your readers can add any other facts as to the history of these Medals, it would be a sincere gratification to your correspondent. During

the same session of the Legislature of West Virginia, 1866, which ordered the Soldiers' Medals, another "Joint Resolution" was passed, February 13, to provide a Medal for General Samuel D. Karns of Parkersburg. The resolution reads as follows:—"Resolved by the Legislature of West Virginia, That the Governor of this State cause a Medal to be struck with suitable inscriptions thereon, and presented to General Samuel D. Karns, as a testimonial of the value of his enterprise and exertion, and his unceasing efforts in developing petroleum in this State." Page 103, Journal of Senate, 1867. General Karns is now deceased. I have been unable to ascertain anything about this Medal, beyond what is stated in the above Resolution. I may be able at some future time to give a fuller account of it.

*Brownsville, Pa., December 20, 1875.*

HORACE EDWIN HAYDEN.

### TRISTRAM COFFIN MEDAL.

The following letter will explain itself:

*Washington, D. C., 24 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1829.*

Dear Sir,

I have rec<sup>d</sup> your very obliging fav<sup>r</sup> of 16<sup>th</sup> instant, with the medal of the venerable Tristram Coffin, the common ancestor of yourself & my children. I have presented it to my eldest son, William Greenleaf Cranch, who through his mother, who is the great, great, great grandchild of the patriarch of 1642, claims to share in his blood. That is to say, my wife is the daughter of the late William Greenleaf of Boston, son of Daniel, son of Stephen, son of Stephen, who married Elizabeth Coffin, daughter of Tristram Coffin who emigrated from Brixham in Devonshire, in 1642.

I doubt whether there be any other clan in New England that can ascertain so many members. If all the descendants of old Tristram Coffin were now living I believe they would form an army sufficient to drive all the remaining aborigines from the soil of the United States. I hope the mutual pride which they feel in acknowledging their relationship to their common ancestor, may stimulate them to imitate his virtues.

With great respect, I am, D<sup>r</sup> Sir,

Your obed<sup>t</sup> serv<sup>t</sup>

Hector Coffin, Esq<sup>r</sup>

W. CRANCH.

### MEDAL FOR THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY.

THE German inhabitants of Milan have determined on a Medal to be presented to the emperor on his approaching visit there. The design represents on one side the figure of Victory leaning on a shield, with the moon and stars in the background. The reverse is divided into four compartments, containing portraits of the four principal buildings of Milan, the Cathedral, the Arch of Sempione, the Hospital and Certosa, near Pavia. Outside are engraved the words, "Sapientia, Fortitudo, Perseverantia, Munificentia," and the figures of Minerva, Mars, Mercury, and Ceres, with their appropriate emblems.



## ISSUES OF THE MINT OF THE UNITED STATES.

[Continued from Vol. X, page 58.]

1872.

Double-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 21.
2. Pattern. Obv. Head to left, wearing a close cap, inscribed on the band LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1872.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; TWENTY DOL.; an erect eagle with wings displayed, in right claw three arrows, the left supporting the shield of U. S., across which is a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM. 21.

Eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 17.
2. Pattern. Similar to second double-eagle, with TEN for TWENTY. 17.

Half-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 14.
2. Pattern. Similar to second eagle, with FIVE for TEN. 14.

Three dollars, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 13.
2. Pattern. Similar to second half-eagle with THREE for FIVE. 13.

Quarter-eagle, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 11.
2. Pattern. Similar to second three dollars, with 2½ for THREE. 11.

Gold dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 9.
2. Pattern. Similar to second quarter-eagle, with ONE for 2½. 9.

Silver dollar, four varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1871. 24.
2. Pattern. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, wearing a Phrygian cap, resting her right hand on an eagle standing near with wings displayed, and holding with her left an antique sword, which rests on the ground, and helps to keep in place the shield of U. S., which leans against the figure; around are thirteen stars, and below 1872.

Rev. As pattern gold, with ONE DOL. 24.

3. Pattern. Obv. As 1.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; in a wreath of olive COMMERCIAL DOLLAR. 420 G<sup>RS</sup> 900 FINE.; between COMMERCIAL and DOLLAR two cornucopias crossed; around joining of wreath at base a ribbon inscribed GOD OUR TRUST. 24.

4. Pattern. Obv. Similar to 2 of 1871.\*  
Rev. As 3. 24.

Half-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 19.
2. Pattern. Similar to second dollar, with HALF for ONE. 19.

Quarter-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1871. 15.
2. Pattern. Similar to second half-dollar, with QUARTER for HALF. 15.

Dime. Similar to 1871. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1871. 10.

Five cents. Similar to 1 of 1871. 13.

Three cents, two types.

1. Similar to 1 of 1871. 9.
2. Similar to 2 of 1871. 11.

Two cents. Similar to 1871. 14.

Cent. Similar to 1871. 12.

1873.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1872. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1 of 1872. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1872. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1 of 1872. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1 of 1872. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1 of 1872. 9.

Silver dollar, two types.

First type, six varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1872. 24.
2. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, wearing a coronet, holding in the extended right hand an olive-branch, and in left a ribbon inscribed LIBERTY; she sits on a cotton-bale, against which behind her leans a wheat-sheaf; at base a scroll inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1873.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. TRADE DOLLAR. 420 GRAINS, 900 FINE.; an eagle with wings expanded, holding in claws three arrows and olive-branch; on a scroll in field above E PLURIBUS UNUM. 24.

3. Pattern. Same obv.

Rev. Same inscription; an eagle with wings expanded, holding in claws olive-branch and three arrows, and in beak a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM. 24.

4. Pattern. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, holding in right hand a pole and cap, and resting the left on a globe inscribed LIBERTY; in front of her are cotton-bales and an olive-branch, and behind a wheat-sheaf;

\* There are two dies, which differ in the drawing of the globe, and in the number of stars visible on the flag.

around are thirteen stars, and below 1873.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. TRADE DOLLAR. 420 GRAINS, 900 FINE. ; an eagle with wings expanded, standing on the shield of U. S., holding in claws olive-branch and three arrows ; in field above E PLURIBUS UNUM, and on a ribbon below IN GOD WE TRUST ; at each side a star. 24.

5. Pattern. Obv. A seated figure of Liberty, wearing a coronet, holding in right hand a pole and cap, and resting the left on a globe inscribed LIBERTY ; in front of her is a cotton-bale, and behind her beyond the globe a wheat-sheaf, and over the globe are seen the handles of a plough ; around are thirteen stars, and below 1873.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. TRADE DOLLAR. 420 GRAINS, 900 FINE. ; an erect eagle with wings displayed, in beak a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM, in right claw three arrows, the left supporting the shield of U. S., across which is a ribbon inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST ; at each side a star. 24.

6. Pattern. Obv. Nearly similar to 4 of 1872.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. TRADE DOLLAR. ; an eagle with wings displayed, in claws three arrows and olive-branch, above a ribbon inscribed E PLURIBUS UNUM ; in field below the eagle 420 GRAINS. 900 FINE. ; below a ribbon inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST ; at each side a star. 24.

Second type, two varieties.

7. Pattern. Obv. Head to left, wearing a wreath of ivy ; around are thirteen stars, and below 1873.

Rev. As 5, except that E PLURIBUS UNUM is in the field above the eagle. 24.

8. Pattern. Obv. Head to left, wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY ; around are thirteen stars, and below 1873.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ; in a wreath of olive TRADE DOLLAR. 420 GRAINS. 900 FINE. ; on a ribbon at joining of wreath at base IN GOD WE TRUST. 24.

Half-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1872. 19.
2. Similar, with the addition of an arrow-head at each side of date. 19.

Quarter-dollar, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1 of 1872. 15.
2. Similar, with the addition of an arrow-head at each side of date. 15.

Dime, two varieties.

1. Similar to 1872. 11.
2. Similar, with the addition of an arrow-head at each side of date. 11.

Half-dime. Similar to 1872. 10.

Five cents. Similar to 1872. 13.

Three cents, two types.

1. Similar to 1 of 1872. 9.
2. Similar to 2 of 1872. 11.

Two cents. Similar to 1872. 14.

Cent. Similar to 1872. 12.

1874.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1873. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1873. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1873. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1873. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1873. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1873. 9.

Silver dollar. Similar to 2 of 1873. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 2 of 1873. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 2 of 1873. 15.

Dime. Similar to 2 of 1873. 11.

Five cents. Similar to 1873. 13.

Three cents. Similar to 2 of 1873. 11.

Cent. Similar to 1873. 12.

1875.

Double-eagle. Similar to 1874. 21.

Eagle. Similar to 1874. 17.

Half-eagle. Similar to 1874. 14.

Three dollars. Similar to 1874. 13.

Quarter-eagle. Similar to 1874. 11.

Gold dollar. Similar to 1874. 9.

Silver dollar. Similar to 1874. 24.

Half-dollar. Similar to 1 of 1873. 19.

Quarter-dollar. Similar to 1 of 1873. 15.

Twenty cents. Obv. Similar to quarter-dollar.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA ; TWENTY CENTS ; an eagle with wings expanded, in claws three arrows and olive-branch, at each side a star. 14.

Dime. Similar to 1 of 1873. 11.

Five cents. Similar to 1874. 13.

Three cents. Similar to 1874. 11.

Cent. Similar to 1874. 12.

In bringing this list to an end, I can not omit to mention the surprise which I have felt during its progress, at receiving no corrections nor additions from any one, except such as I directly asked. However much vanity may lead me to think with pleasure that this is owing to the accuracy and completeness of my work, I can not but fear that it is partly the result of the



indifference of others. I hope that I may in the future be informed of all errors which are discovered in the list, and I shall be glad to have notice of all altered dies which I have not named. I acknowledge with many thanks my obligation to Mr. R. C. Davis of Philadelphia, for valuable aid, particularly on the patterns of late years, and to Messrs. L. G. Parmelee and S. S. Crosby, of Boston, for the freedom with which their collections have been placed at my disposal for study. I desire the reader to make the following corrections :—

1823. Cent. *Add* Die altered from 1822.

1863. Three cents, and two cents. For varieties *read* types.

And the following additions :—

1839. Half-dollar. Note. The obverse of 2 was muled with reverse of 3 of 1838.

1839. Half-dollar. Note. The obverse of 3 was muled with reverse of 3 of 1838.

1859. Half-dollar. Note. The obverse of 3 was muled with reverse of 1.

1860. Half-dime, two varieties.

1. Similar to 2 of 1859. 10.

2. Similar to dime, with HALF for ONE. 10.

1868. Pattern five dollars. Add to description of obv. "on forehead a star, around the head a band inscribed LIBERTY."

1873. Half-eagle; pattern. Obv. Head to right, wearing a coronet inscribed LIBERTY, hair tied behind by a ribbon; around are thirteen stars, and below 1873.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; FIVE DOL.; an erect eagle, with wings displayed, in right claw three arrows, the left supporting the shield of U. S., across which is a ribbon inscribed IN GOD WE TRUST. 14.

1873. Dollar. Of No. 5 there is a second die, with very long handles to the plough, and two wheat-sheaves.

1874. Ten dollars; pattern. Obv. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; head to left, wearing a diadem adorned with stars and inscribed LIBERTY; across the neck lies an olive-branch; below 1874.

Rev. The field is divided into seven irregular sections, in the centre one 16.72 GRAMS 900 FINE UBIQUE; in the others from top to the right DOLLARS 10; STERLING £2.1.1; MARKEN 41.99; KRONEN 37.31; GULDEN 20.73; FRANCS 51.81. 22.

1875. Eagle; pattern. Obv. Head to left, wearing a broad coronet inscribed LIBERTY; around are thirteen stars, and below 1875.

Rev. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA; TEN DOLLARS; an eagle with wings expanded, in claws three arrows and olive-branch; in field above E PLURIBUS UNUM; on a scroll below IN GOD WE TRUST. 17.

1875. Half-eagle; pattern. Similar to eagle, with FIVE for TEN. 14.

W. S. APPLETON.

## THE ZODIAC RUPEES.

At the meeting of the American Numismatic and Archæological Society, New York city, held January 18th, Prof. Anthon exhibited five of the exceedingly rare and curious Zodiac Rupees, viz. two of the *Ram*; one, *Bull*; one, *Twins*; and one, *Crab*; and gave the following explanation of them: "The line of Mogul Emperors of Hindostan was founded by Baber, A. D. 1526, and it terminated in Mohammed Bahadoor, British pensioner, to place whom on a restored native throne of India was the object professed by the Sepoys in 1857. Accordingly, in 1858, this last of the 'Great Moguls' was deposed and transported. The emperor Akbar, 1556-1605, was the greatest of the dynasty. Though the religion of his house was Mohammedan, he was himself tolerant of all forms of faith, and took pleasure in hearing them all

explained and discussed. The effect of hearing these controversies was to inspire him with contempt for Mohammedanism, and to lead him to select, and impose as far as he was able, a religion of his own, being Brahmanism modified by the doctrines of the Fire-worshippers, so far as to adore the Sun. Selim, Akbar's eldest son, succeeded him, and reigned 1605-1627. This sovereign is commonly called in history Jehangir, or 'conqueror of the world,' and he is the 'magnificent son of Akbar' of Thomas Moore's 'Light of the Haram.' This favorite, whose name in Hindu is 'Nourmahal,' having the above meaning, exercised unbounded influence over him. Pinkerton says in regard to the Zodiac coins, Vol. I. p. 13; "There is a remarkable set of rupees which present the twelve signs, a lion on one, a bull on another, and so on. These coins were fabled to have been struck by Nourmahal, queen of Jehangir, during one day that he permitted her to reign in his stead. But the real occasion of them is unknown." The late distinguished oriental scholar, however, Horace Hayman Wilson, Works, Vol. II. pp. 379-400, terminates an 'Account of the Religious Innovations attempted by Akbar,' with expressing the opinion that Jehangir, who for a time at least was inclined to adopt his father's religion, struck these coins in connection with the planetary worship and the festival of the new year."

### WHERE DOES THE BULLION GO?

THE following "curious calculation of what becomes of all the gold and silver which men have had and lost since the Deluge," is taken from *Blackwood's Magazine*:

The statistics of the future may some day calculate the number of hairs which grow upon the head, in order to thenceforth measure the dismal progress of the growing baldness of the young gentlemen; professors may ascertain, to their own entire satisfaction, the exact quantity of atoms required to produce a soul; but no complete information is ever likely to be forthcoming as to the present hiding-place of all the bullion that men have had and lost. We do not even know, indeed, how much we really have lost; we can estimate it in a sort of way, it is true, but we can put no reliance on our computations, and it is only as a matter of idle curiosity that it is worth while to group together the figures which have been published on the subject. But as the curiosity is tempting, we may as well yield to it.

A Russian gentleman, named Narces Tarassenko Otreschkoff, has written an odd book about gold and silver; has given in it a variety of laborious calculations, and has deduced from them, with curious inventiveness, that the entire stock of the precious metals which the world has owned from Noah down to Christopher Columbus amounted to £1,800,000,000. It is of no use to deny the statement, for we cannot in any way disprove it; it is not of much use to believe it, for it is based upon considerations, testimonies, and valuations which merit no serious credence. But as it is the only reckoning which exists upon the matter, its very loneliness supplies it with a worth, just as a white thrush possesses enormous value; for that reason we may as well take it as it stands, with the trusting confidence of ignorance. And there is the more ground for not making too much difficulty about the product of the first few thousand years of the earth's existence, because the last four centu-



ries alone have provided us with nearly twice as much treasure as M. Otreschhoff attributes to the entire period antecedent to 1492. There does not seem to be much doubt on this latter point, for the Monetary Congress, held at Brussels in 1873, has published official documents in which we are told, as a seriously probable fact, on the evidence of Humboldt, Jacob, and many more authorities, that the quantities of gold and silver of which we have become possessed since the discovery of America represent a value of about £3,200,000,000. Consequently, on these two showings, the general total collected between the Deluge and the Tichborne trial would be, approximately, £5,000,000,000. Now, according to these same Brussels papers, the entire stock of metal actually held, in any form, in Europe and North America, does not exceed £1,800,000,000, of which £1,000,000,000 is in gold, and the rest in silver; so that, if we guess the share of South America, Australia, and the colonies at £200,000,000 more, the whole present store of the Christian countries of the world amounts to about £2,000,000,000. The other £3,000,000,000 we look at separately.

The manner of employment of the Christian £2,000,000,000 would seem, as well as we can judge it, somewhat as follows: £650,000,000 of it exists in coin, in effective circulation; on that point the economists appear to be tolerably of one mind, for the difference between them does not exceed the trifling sum of £100,000,000. The quantity absorbed in plate and ornaments (including house gilding) can only be estimated arbitrarily; but as McCulloch put it in, many years ago, at £112,000,000 for Great Britain and Ireland only, it does not seem to be too fantastic to guess it now at nine times as much, say £1,000,000,000 for the entire Christian world. A balance of £350,000,000 would thus be left to represent the hoardings of baptized humanity. Of course these figures are partly imaginary, but as they are not in contradiction with any evidence on the subject, it is just possible that they may not be very outrageously wrong. If true, they indicate that one-sixth of the Western store of precious metals is hidden away, (probably in coin,) that two-sixths of it are in effective circulation as money, and that the immense proportion of one-half is held in plate and ornaments.

The annual loss by friction, shipwrecks and accident is counted generally at one and a half per cent. on the cash in circulation; the waste and wear on the metal used in the arts may be put at one-half per cent.; and the loss on hoarded treasure at as much. If the fairness of this arithmetic be admitted, a total loss is constantly occurring on the £2,000,000,000 which belong to the civilized countries of the earth at the rate of about £16,000,000 in a year. That is the first element of waste, and the richer we get, the higher it will mount up. Luckily the annual production of gold and silver now averages about £40,000,000; there is, therefore, a margin remaining for the current needs of the world, which are, according to McCulloch, at the rate of £10,000,000 a year for increase of currency, and £12,000,000 for use in the arts.

The other £3,000,000,000 are more difficult to deal with, for we have scarcely any evidence to guide us; the books are dumb about the question. We know as a general fact, which cannot be disputed, that a vast proportion of this sum, especially in silver, has got away into Asia, but it is impossible to seriously suggest what has become of it there. McCulloch does indeed express the opinion that £400,000,000 are now employed in India in coin and

markets; and intimates that the burial of silver is carried on so actively in the East, that in six years only, from 1852 to 1857, £100,000,000 were disposed of in Hindostan and China alone. It is true that this rate was exceptional; but when we remember that the exportation of the precious metals to Arabia and India was commenced by Phœnicians, and that it has been going on, more or less, ever since their time, it becomes clear enough that a prodigious quantity of them must have drifted to Oriental countries, whence very little, relatively, has come back. It seems to be accepted, on all hands, that the sums successively interred there are altogether beyond measurement, and that the richest metallic deposits on earth are sprinkled over eastern Asia, in forgotten hiding places. Even if we admit, for form's sake that £1,000,000,000 still exist in use there, there would yet remain £2,000,000,000 unaccounted for; and though it is quite obvious that a part thereof represents the accumulated loss of forty centuries in Europe, it still continues to be reasonably probable that the greater portion of this huge sum is somewhere underground in Asia. If, to gratify our curiosity, we capriciously suppose that one-half of it is so interred, it would follow that one-fifth of all the bullion that the world is supposed to have ever seen has disappeared in this way, and that another fifth has been lost by war, by friction, waste or accident. The true proportion may, perhaps, be larger still, and we certainly do not exaggerate in estimating it at two-fifths of the whole £5,000,000,000 on which we are circulating. Furthermore, whatever be the sum, it is increasing, and will continue to increase with production and consumption.

Here, then, is an answer—for what it may be worth—to the question that was put just now. We guess the total disappearance of treasure since the Tower of Babel at £2,000,000,000, and we reckon that waste is now going on, in Christian countries only, at the rate of £16,000,000 a year. To make the account complete, the present annual loss in Asia, whatever that may be, must be added to it. We repeat that the figures are, to a great extent, fantastic; but they are just as likely to be right as any others that can be produced, and a very pretty picture they present.

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### PAMUNKY INDIAN MEDAL.

DR. MARTIN P. SCOTT, of Baltimore, has an interesting Indian relic, which consists of a silver shield or crown, oblong in shape, its longest diameter about six inches and its shortest four, the central piece consisting of a disk slightly convex, and bearing on its outer rim the inscription, "Charles the Second, King of England, Scotland, France, Ireland, and Virginia." On the centre are cut the four quarterings of the royal house at that time; the lion rampant of England, the fleur-de-lis of France, the touch-me-not thistle of Scotland, and the harp of Ireland. There is also here, in a modest corner, a figure supposed to be the tobacco plant, representing Virginia. This coat of arms is encircled by the buckled garter, bearing England's royal motto, "Honi soit qui mal y pense." Below the central disk is an oblong face, with the inscription to the recipient of the present, "The Queen of Pamunky," while above the centre-piece is carved a figure of the royal crown. Attached to the back are five rings, by which as a frontlet it was fastened to the turban of the



Indian Queen. A relative of Dr. Scott purchased the relic many years ago from some Indians at Fredericksburg, Va., and although at least two hundred years old, it is without a scratch or indentation.—[See *Journal of Numismatics*, Vol. V. p. 81, and Vol. VI. p. 47, for a description of the above by Thomas H. Wynne.]

## THE TRADE DOLLAR A DRUG IN THE MARKET.

SAYS the *San Francisco Chronicle*: "The new Trade Dollar is fast becoming a drug in the market. Our banks and money-broker offices are becoming glutted with them. Their greater intrinsic value as well as their novelty threatened for awhile to crowd the familiar half-dollar and the handy quarter out of sight. Chinamen remitting their hard-earned savings to their far-distant land, would have nothing but trade dollars. Oriental commerce was, and still is to a large extent, conducted on the solid basis of this bright, new and ringing silver representation of value. But the Orient, like San Francisco, is beginning to find that it is possible to be surfeited with even so much coveted a treasure as the Trade Dollar. The result is, that a reaction has set in against that coin in this market, and it no longer enjoys a preference over other silver. On the contrary, although a Trade Dollar is intrinsically worth eight cents more than two half dollars, the two halves will sell in the street for from a half to three-quarters of a cent more than the dollar. The reason for this is primarily because of the superabundance of the latter. But there is another reason which is not generally understood. Halves and quarters of the coinage of the United States are a legal tender for all payments up to a certain amount; the Trade Dollar is not a legal tender at all for any amount. It is merely a stamped ingot, having a certain value, like an ounce of gold, a diamond, or a bushel of wheat. It is a commodity, the value of which fluctuates according to the supply and demand."

## MASSACHUSETTS CENTS.

*Editors of the Journal of Numismatics:*

THE chapter on the Massachusetts cents of 1787-88, in Mr. Crosby's "Early Coins of America," recalled to mind an anecdote which was related by the Hon. Benjamin Gorham. In 1787, John Hancock, Governor of Massachusetts, recommended the establishment of a State Mint, and was accused of making this move in order to provide his brother Eben with an office. It was done, and some two or three hundred thousand cents coined, having the arms of the State of Massachusetts—the Indian with his bow and arrow, &c., &c. The Governor appointed his brother Eben, Master of the Mint. In about a year, a committee of the house, upon enquiry, found the Mint in arrears about one thousand pounds sterling, and recommended its abolition. This was done by the General Court. Next morning appeared a squib in the newspaper, viz.

"A wondrous tale I've heard of late,  
And is it not a cruel squeezer,  
A thousand pounds it has cost the State,  
To have Jack set up his Ebenezer."

which was ascribed to Theophilus Parsons, then a member.

R. S.

## SALES OF MEDALS AND COINS.

## PHILADELPHIA SALE.

WE take the following prices from the *Coin Circular* of February. The sale was by Thomas Birch & Son, Philadelphia, on the 6th to the 9th of December last. Catalogue by J. W. Haseltine, 1952 lots, pp. 76.

Among the principal coins and medals were: Acarnania, human faced bull's head, v. g. \$4; Antigonus Gonatus, Minerva standing, v. g. \$3.75; Euthydemus, Hercules seated with club, g. \$3.75; Maronea, horse, g. \$3.50; Messana, hare, g. \$2.50; Ptolemy I., eagle on thunderbolt, \$3.50; Syracuse, Proserpine and dolphins, v. g. \$3; Seleucus I., chariot with elephants, v. g. \$6. The above are all tetradrachms. Silver Badge, Abraham Lincoln, "Wide Awakes," size 40, \$16.50; Silver Badge, Abraham Lincoln, g. size 22, \$5.87; do. do. f. size 16, \$5.87; Campaign token, 1860, Lincoln and Bell, brass f. size 18, \$2.50; Eadmund, penny, f. \$3.25; Isle of Man, half-crown, 1758, brilliant proof, \$3.10. Cents: 1793, liberty cap, v. g. \$16.25; 1793, wreath, "One hundred for a dollar" on edge, g. \$3.50; 1796, liberty cap, wide date, v. g. \$2.25; 1799, date high up from edge, v. g. \$14; 1804, v. g. \$8.50; 1807, almost f. \$2; 1839, booby, uncir. \$2. Eagles: 1795, large stars, uncir. \$13.50; 1795, small stars, v. g. \$13.50; 1796, small eagle, uncir. \$20.50; 1797, large eagle, v. f. \$19.25; 1797, large eagle, variety, f. \$15; 1797, small eagle, v. f. \$20; 1799, proof surface, \$13; 1800, v. f. \$12; 1801, uncir. \$13; 1803, do. \$12.50; 1804, do. \$12.75; 1871, 1872, 1873, brilliant proof, \$11.50 each. Half-eagles: 1798, large eagle, uncir. \$7.50; 1823, barely cir. \$7; 1825, do. \$8. Three-dollar piece, brilliant p. \$4.25. Quarter-eagles, 1796, stars, p. \$13.50; do. without stars, uncir. \$6.50; 1797, f. \$11. Half-laurel, James I., v. g. \$4. Japanese Cobang, 2½ x 1½, f. \$6.50. Dollars: 1836, flying eagle, p. \$8.25; 1855, v. g. \$6.50; 1856, do. \$5.50; 1857, p. \$3.50. Half-dollars: 1797, pierced, poor, \$3; 1851, uncir. \$3; 1852, do. \$3.10. Quarter-dollar, 1815, uncir. \$5.75. Set of Honduras copper coins of 1871: ten pesos, five pesos, fifty, twenty-five, ten and five centimes, beautiful proof patterns, for set, \$18.60. Washington Cents: 1791, large eagle, uncir. \$5.37; do. small eagle, v. f. \$8.80. Quarter-noble, Henry IV., extremely f. \$4.50. Commonwealth Pound, 1649, v. fair, pierced, \$6. Gold piece, 1616, Bishop Wolfgang, f. \$4.75. Pattern five-cent piece, 1866, head of Washington rev. small 5, nickel, uncir. \$3. Half-dimes: 1794, almost f. \$4.50; 1796, v. g. \$3. Bronze Medals: Henry Clay, f. size 48, \$5.50; Maj.-Gen. George G. Meade, v. f. size 51, \$5. Political Token, 1864, Lincoln, brass, f. size 16, \$2.87. Pennies: Burgred, f. \$2.75; Ethelred II., f. \$2.25; Edward I., f. \$1.87. Five-franc piece, Bonaparte, an. 12, v. g. \$2.25. Silver piece, Mexico, Yturbe, 1822, g. \$2.37. Spanish Dollar, 1871, Amadeus, f. \$2.55. Mott's Tokens, two pieces, 1789, copper, g. thick and thin planchet, \$2 and \$1.75 respectively. Half-cent, 1802, about as good as usually offered, \$2. Half-dollars: 1815, v. g. \$2.20; 1836, head of 1837, reeded edge, v. f. \$2.60. Cent, 1855, slanting 5's, brilliant p. \$2.75. Flying eagle cent, 1854, pattern, copper, v. f. \$2.10. Pattern five-cent piece, 1866, nickel, p. \$2.50. Pattern set, six Trade Dollars, 1873, \$24.

## COL. EZEKIEL JEWETT'S COLLECTION.

THIS interesting collection, sold by Bangs, Merwin & Co., New York, January 24th to 28th, 1876, was commenced in 1826, and contained the largest and finest series of Medals ever sold in this country. Many of the American Medals were unknown to collectors of the present day. We give the following prices of some of the most desirable specimens. The Catalogue was by Edward Cogan, and comprised 3,114 lots: pp. 143.

Quarter-dollars: 1796, fair, \$3.50; 1815, fair, \$1; 1822, f. 4.12. Dimes: 1797, poor, \$1.75; do. fair, \$2.50; 1798, \$2.75; 1800, fair, \$3; 1801, \$2.62; 1802, fair, \$2.50; 1803, \$2; 1804, fair, \$9.12; 1822, do. \$3.12. Half-dimes: 1796, v. g. \$2.12; do. do. \$2; 1797, do. \$1.35; 1800, f. \$2; 1801, fair, \$2.12; 1803, do. \$2.75; 1805, do. \$4.

Bronze Medals: General Grant, size 64, \$6; Col. Bliss, size 45, \$13; Nathanael Greene, for Eutaw, size 36, \$33; Col. James Duncan, for Mexico, size 36, \$13.50; John Adams, size 32, \$18; Gouverneur Kemble, size 64, \$47; N. Y. S. V. by Reuben E. Fenton, shield shape, size 48, \$9.50; Edwin Forrest, size 48, \$11; Tristram Coffin, size 35, \$9.50; Alex. Hamilton, size 32, \$7; Adam Eckfeldt, size 33, \$2.50; Cable Medal from N. Y. Chamber of Commerce, &c., size 44, \$5.50; do. size 38, \$3.25; "Concord between Great Britain and America," size 26, \$6.50; "B. Franklin," with fur cap, size 64, \$3.50; S. C. to the Palmetto Regiment, size 31, \$5.50; Gov. P. Stuyvesant, oval, size 16, \$8; De Witt Clinton, size 21, \$7.25; Robert Fulton, size 33, \$5.75; Bunker Hill, 17 June, 1775, size 29, \$8; Gen. Wolfe, \$6.50; Louisburg Taken, \$2.25; Indian Medal, bust of George II., silver, size 48, \$24; "Lesslie Two Pence," Toronto, \$7. Russian Medals, bronze: Ruric, size 24, \$2; Peter the Great, size 22, \$4.75; do. size 29, \$4; do. size 18, \$4; Elizabeth, size 38, \$3.50; do. \$4.50; Catharine, size 40, \$7.50; do. \$5.50; do. oval, \$3; Alexander, size 26, \$3; another, \$3.25; Nicholas, size 42, \$3; do. \$2.25; Commemoration of a Victory, size 48, \$22.

Roman Gold Coins: Aureus of Tiberius, \$10.50; do. of Nero, \$12; do. of Justinianus, \$8; do. of Constantinus and Romanus, \$10. N. E. Shilling, fair, \$18; Pine Tree Shillings, 1652, \$4.25, \$5. Continental Currency, g. \$9.75. Connecticut Cent, "Value me as you please," poor, \$13. Excelsior Cent, N. Y. fair, \$12.25. "Karthago," copper, from Kline's Sale, 1855, \$9.



## WINGATE SALE, ENGLAND.

Mr. Wingate's famous cabinet of ancient Scotch coins has recently been sold in London, together with specimens from several other similar collections, the whole bringing a little less than \$20,000 in round numbers. A farthing of Robert Bruce brought \$200; a half St. Andrew of Robert III. (very rare,) \$240; a half-tester of gold of Queen Mary brought \$75; a unique lion of Queen Mary, struck in 1553, with the crown and arms of Scotland between two cinque-foils, brought \$525; a thistle dollar of the same queen, of 1578, \$105. A "Union," struck after the accession of James VI. to the English crown, brought \$75.

## GERMAN COIN SALE.

WE have received the printed price-list of a large auction sale of coins from several collections, which took place at Frankfort-on-the-Main last September. In it were several American pieces, which brought the following prices in *marks*, which are nearly the United States silver quarter. *LIBERTAS AMERICANA*, Rev. NON SINE DIIS ANIMOSUS INFANS, in bronze, 26. William Washington, Battle of Cowpens, bronze, 11½. *LIBERTAS AMERICANA*, Rev. COMMUNI CONSENSU, silver, 61. Franklin, Rev. ERIPUIT COELO FULMEN SCEPTRUMQUE TYRANNIS in a wreath, silver, 23. Washington cent of 1791, 36. Half-eagle of 1806, 51. Dollars of 1798, 1799, and 1800, very fine, 21. Lord Baltimore's groat, 76. The highest price of the sale was only 205 marks, which was paid for a medal of Ernest Bogislaus, Prince of Croy, 1684.

## FRENCH TREASURE TROVE.

Two boys offered some German gold pieces for change in a Paris shop. When required to give a satisfactory account of how they had come by them, they said they had found the corpses of two Prussian soldiers in the old quarries of Montrouge, and on searching the pockets got the pieces of gold. An officer of police went to the spot indicated, and in an abandoned gallery found the two bodies in an advanced state of decomposition. One of them had been killed by a bullet, and the other by a bayonet thrust.

A journal of Toulouse states that at Bassoues, (Gers,) some workmen were building an oven for a baker in the basement story of a house, when they dug up a copper ball curiously worked, and containing one hundred and nineteen silver coins or commemorative medals of the time of Charles IX., the three Henrys, II., III. and IV., and Philip of Spain. They are supposed to have been buried there during the siege of Bassoues by the Huguenots.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*December 1, 1875.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President appointed Messrs. Green and Robinson a committee to nominate officers for 1876, to report at the annual meeting in January; also, Mr. Davenport to examine the Treasurer's accounts. The meeting was devoted to an exhibition of United States coins of 1795, but nothing was brought, except by Mr. Crosby, who showed two cents and two half-cents, and by the Secretary, who showed eagle, three half-eagles, three dollars, two half-dollars, two half-dimes, six cents, and two half-cents. The Society adjourned shortly before 5 P. M.

*January 7, 1876.* The annual meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, enclosing impressions of his Centennio-Satirical medal of Washington, the die of the reverse having been altered and improved; thanks were voted to Mr. Wood. The committee to nominate officers for the present year, reported the names of the old

board for re-election ; their report was accepted and adopted. The Treasurer presented his annual statement, showing the finances of the Society to be in good condition. Mr. Child proposed Dr. Thomas Hall, Jr., of Boston, for membership, and under a suspension of the sixth by-law he was immediately elected. Mr. Crosby exhibited a kind of seal or medal of the same style of work as the one exhibited (No. 3) at the meeting of April, 1867, of which a copy was now shown also ; no one was able to give any explanation of them. Mr. Holland showed a small copper medal with an eagle on obverse, and on reverse, INDEPENDENCE, UNION, JULY 4. 1776 in an oak-wreath. The meeting was devoted to an exhibition of U. S. coins of 1796 ; Mr. Child showed two dollars, quarter, dime and seven cents ; Mr. Crosby, three cents and half-cent ; Mr. Holland, quarter and cent ; the Secretary, eagle, half-eagle, two quarter-eagles, two dollars, two halves, two quarters, three dimes, half-dime, seven cents, and half-cent. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

*February 4.* A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President noticed the death of Mr. George W. Pratt of Boston, one of the founders of the Society ; he also distributed to those who desired them the proof sets of the coins of this year, lately received from the Mint. Mr. Child exhibited a very beautiful cent of 1794. Dr. Green showed impressions in silver and bronze of the LIBERTAS AMERICANA, with reverse, NON SINE DIIS &c., and a casting of the same ; also an old pair of sleeve-buttons with head of John Adams. The Secretary exhibited the bronze medal lately struck on occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Rev. Dr. Furness in Philadelphia. The obverse has simply his head to left, with W. H. FURNESS D. D. behind, and below W. & C. BARBER. REV. 1825-1875 IN HONOR OF A PASTORATE OF 50 YEARS OVER THE FIRST UNITARIAN SOCIETY PHILADELPHIA, in eight lines, within a wreath of two olive-branches, drawn with unusual freedom ; it is one of the most creditable, as well as one of the newest of American medals. The meeting was devoted to an exhibition of U. S. coins of 1797, but nothing was brought, except by Mr. Child, who showed five cents and half-cent, and by the Secretary, who showed three eagles, three half-eagles, quarter-eagle, two dollars, half-dollar, two dimes, three half-dimes, two cents, and three half-cents. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary.*

#### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY, NEW YORK.

A REGULAR MEETING at Mott Hall was held November 16, 1875, Vice President Parish in the chair. The Executive Committee's report called attention to the deaths of George Hodgsdon, President of the Knickerbocker Insurance Company, a resident member, James Parker of Mass., and Colonel Taylor of South Carolina, corresponding members, appropriate notice of which was taken by resolution and otherwise. John Bowne, Esq., of New Jersey, was elected corresponding member. Letters were read from Dr. Lee of Washington, relative to republication of his elegant work on Confederate Currency, illustrated with photographic plates. The Curator announced donations from A. Merkel, a set of coins of the new German empire ; from W. Poillon, six Centennial Medals ; from I. F. Wood, several Centennial and Sumner Medals. The Librarian reported donations from various sources : nine bound volumes, nineteen pamphlets and twenty-nine coin catalogues, photographs, &c. ; by purchase, sixteen numbers numismatic journals ; also, Crosby's Early Coins of America, now completed. Mr. Wood reported that he had received for special exhibition, through the courtesy of Mr. Hitz, the Swiss Consul General at Washington, a medal commemorative of the armed neutrality of Switzerland during the Franco-Prussian war, the obverse bearing a portrait bust in uniform of Gen. Herzog, the military Dictator pro-tem., the reverse a female figure representing Helvetia girded for battle, but standing quietly on the defensive, her left hand rests on the shield of state, her right grasps the sword which is slightly raised, while her look is directed across the border, whence a bursting shell is threatening, winging its way towards the boundary monument which stands on the edge of the



glacial plateau, and which bears on the Swiss side the Cross of Helvetia with the inscription "Liberté," and on the foreign side a crown above the arms of France. Behind Helvetia lie the rocks of a terminal moraine, beyond this a forest of waving pines, and back of all the towering summits of the Alps. The whole effect is admirable and the workmanship good; the medal is two inches in diameter, and is the first work of "Richard," a pupil of the celebrated Bovy of Geneva. Mr. D. Parish, Jr., exhibited a silver medal, size 46, of Michael De Ruiter, full face bust, legend in Latin, issued about the year 1664. A silver medal, Synod of Dort; obverse, high hill surmounted by a tower, wind blowing from the four quarters; legend, (Latin,) "They shall be as Mount Zion," date 1619; reverse, a view of the synod; legend, (Latin,) "Religion defended." This medal is connected with the history of the Dutch Reformed Church. Size 36. Silver medal, obverse, legend, (Latin,) "By order of the Belgic Confederation under the auspices of the brave Prince Frederick Henry." Equestrian figure in foreground, view of building in background; reverse, view of battle ground; legend, (Latin,) "He was made a new refuge and helper in an opportune time." Date 1629, size 36. Silver medal, (shells,) full face bust surmounted by two figures holding a crown; reverse, a naval battle, 1653. Wm. Poillon exhibited a tin medal, size 40; obverse, "two minute man 1875"; reverse, Charlestown Antique Association, with names of officers.\* Mr. I. F. Wood exhibited a bronze medal of Huskisson; the rare Vanderbilt medal, struck by order of Congress in recognition of his services to the country during the Civil War. Obverse, a profile bust of the commodore, the reverse, a kneeling figure of Neptune presenting to Liberty, who stands with drawn sword in one hand and grasping the shield of the United States in the other, the steamship Vanderbilt which is outlined in the background; underneath the group is the inscription, "Bis dat qui tempori dat." A silver medal of the awful hurricane at Barbadoes, 1831. Also, a copper medal of the National Rifle Association, bearing on its obverse a helmeted bust.

Regular meeting at the Hall, January 18, 1876, Dr. Anthon presiding. The Executive Committee made their regular report, in which notice was taken of the death of J. K. Wiggin, of Mass., corresponding member. The Librarian reported donations of coin catalogues, pamphlets, &c., from Messrs. Strobridge, Anthon, Parish, and Wood; also, from Mr. Appleton of Boston, Dr. Wilkins of Philadelphia, Dr. Hesse of Germany, Mr. Brock of Virginia, and others. By purchase, Vaillant's *Numismata Imperatorum*, 3 vols. in vellum, and sundry Numismatic Journals. The Curator reported donations: Oriental coins, from Mr. Levick; from G. H. Lovett, a set of his new Centennial medal of the Declaration of Independence in silver and other metals, with bust of Washington on obverse; from J. Henry Applegate of California, a rare medal in tin of San Francisco Jubilee at the close of the Prussian war in 1871; from I. F. Wood, four new Centennial medals struck in Philadelphia, obv. bust of Washington, with various reverses; also, the smallest known Washington medalet, silver, size 7; obv. bust of Washington to left; rev. star surrounded by rays; also, varieties of his amended Washington satirical medal. Letters were read from J. Bowne, Dr. Lee, Mr. McLachlan and others. Prof. Anthon presented his paper on Zodiac Rupees, and illustrated it with five exceedingly rare and curious specimens from his cabinet.† Also, a fine Denarius of Charlemagne. Obv. (in two lines) CARO LVS (the A and R united.) Rev. (in three lines) DOR STA T; beneath, battle ax. Dorstadt, now called "Wyk te Duerstede," is in the province of Utrecht on the Rhine, just where it takes the name "Leck." Also, a silver medal of Maximilian and Carlotta, which it is believed not yet to have attracted attention. MAXIMILIANO Y CARLOTA EMPERADORES. 1866. Head of the Emperor to the left, of the same type with that on his coinage, which is however to the right; this is better executed, and jugate with a head of Carlotta to his right. Rev. NON FECIT TALITER OMNI NATIONI. Full length Virgin, in a glory, standing on a crescent, which is supported by an angel. Size 21. Mr. Betts exhibited a bronze impression of the John Brown medal.‡ Also, a silver medal by Gayrard of Paris, size 32, presented to Simon Bolivar, 1825, by the Congress of Columbia for the victories of Junin and Ayacucho. Also, sixty-three different varieties of Grant pieces, including the various metals. Mr. Zabriskie exhibited one

\* See p. 62 (IV.) of this volume.

† See p. 83 of this number.

‡ See p. 76 of this number.

hundred and thirty-five Lincolns, different metals, among which was the broken column in silver by Key, size 32; the large Mint medal, size 48, in silver; the Emancipation Proclamation medal, size 28, of the Mint series in silver; also, a white metal Lincoln, size 24, three-quarter bust to right encircled by stars; reverse, a recumbent female figure with the word "Amerika." Mr. D. Parish, Jr., exhibited six large and thirty-nine small Grant pieces, some exceedingly rare; also, nineteen melainotypes of Grant. E. Cogan, Esq., honorary member, through Mr. Wood, exhibited four contemporaneous miniature portraits of Washington, all exceedingly well executed. Mr. Groh exhibited several foreign dollars, among which was an Augsburg Confession dollar, 1630; a Danish dollar of Christian IV., 1630, and a Hessian dollar of 1636. Mr. I. F. Wood exhibited eighty-two selected specimens of his Grant series, all of which, except in three cases, were absolute types, exclusive of any variety in metals; the most prominent was the rare variety of the Swiss medal in bronze by Bovy: the only other specimen known to exist in this country was sold in the Sanford Sale for about \$45. The large Mint medal by resolution of Congress, 1863, and the four imitation medals in differently colored lavas, struck from the well known die, obverse, bust of Grant to left; reverse, "The will of the people is the law of the land." Mr. Wood also exhibited a Spanish Cuban War medal, presented to the "Volunteers" by Amadeus, 1871, shape oval; obverse, bust of Amadeus to right; reverse, Pillars of Hercules supporting arms of Spain and Cuba. Also, an impression in copper of the seal of the Order of the Knights of St. Jonathan, founded February 22, 1832. Also, several rare stone cameos and intaglios, including an immense thumb ring with the head of Vespasian in an exquisite arabesque setting.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Secretary*.

#### NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

A STATED MEETING of this Society was held Thursday evening, January 6, President Eli K. Price in the chair, and a large attendance of members. The usual routine business was transacted, letters read, and donations to the library of cabinets acknowledged. Mr. Hart exhibited to the Society a manuscript containing a series of sketches of Howling Wolf, a Cheyenne Indian, representing a war dance and other scenes in aboriginal life. The series were obtained by General Drum, U. S. A., at the Indian Agency. Mr. Isaac Myers exhibited a number of very fine intaglios and cameos, some modern and some ancient. He also read a valuable and interesting essay on the Waterloo medal, cut by Pistrucci, exhibiting a copy of the same, and adverting to the life and work of this great artist. On motion of Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., the Society extended its congratulations to its member, Hubert Howe Bancroft, Esq., of San Francisco, upon the completion of his great work, *The Native Races of the Pacific Coast*. Attention was called to the fact that among the decorations of the State House on New Year's Day, through the ignorance of those having the matter in charge, the escutcheon of Vermont, which was not one of the original Thirteen Colonies, had been placed on the building, while that of New Hampshire, one of the original Thirteen, had been omitted. Mr. Phillips read an account of two voyages made in 1753 and 1754 by the schooner *Argo*, Captain Swaine, for the discovery of a northwest passage. The expedition was fitted out by Philadelphia, solely for the exploration of the northwest passage, and although not successful, made some valuable discoveries. Dr. D. G. Brinton read a communication relative to the recent discoveries at Santa Barbara, California. The Treasurer's report for 1875 was presented, showing the finances to be prosperous, and the Society adjourned.

At a meeting held February 3, 1876, a number of letters were read and donations received. Among the donations was a calendar for 1876, of the Abenaki Indians, gotten up and presented by Rev. Eugene Vetromile, of Kennebunk, Maine. A letter was read from Mr. Arthur Sands relative to a medal of Washington in his possession, of which it is alleged only six were struck. Mr. Francis Jordan, Jr., accepted the office of Librarian for the ensuing year. Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr., read an essay on the falsification of coins.



Dr. Brinton made a communication to the Society in reference to a supposed Runic inscription found in the beginning of the century near Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and which has hitherto baffled all attempts to decipher. The subject was referred to Dr. Brinton, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. William S. Vaux to examine and report upon. Dr. Brinton made an interesting communication relative to some dwellings lately discovered in the canons of the far West. Messrs. Phillips, Brinton, and Hart were appointed a committee to have copied in fac-simile the hieroglyphical history of the Sioux Nation in the possession of the Society.

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#### NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY, MONTREAL.

ON the 15th of December, the Annual Meeting was held, Daniel Rose, Esq., Vice-President in the chair. The minutes of the last Annual Meeting were read and confirmed. The Treasurer's report was then read, showing the finances of the Society to be in a satisfactory state; also a financial statement of the *Canadian Antiquarian* for the year ending June 30th, 1875. On motion, the report was adopted. The following additions were made to the Society's Cabinet: from Hy. Laggatt, Esq., three copies of Antique Medallions; from Thomas Widd, Esq., a third brass of Claudius Gothicus, found in a field in the north of England; from Major L. A. H. Latour, parts 8 and 9 of his "Annuaire de Ville-Marie." R. W. McLachlan exhibited a curious half-penny of Nova Scotia, with the date "1382." (?) On motion, Messrs. Frederick Griffin, George Cushing, and W. McLennan, were elected members.

The election of officers was then proceeded with, resulting as follows: *President*, Daniel Rose; *First Vice-President*, Major L. A. H. Latour; *Second Vice-President*, W. Blackburn; *Secretary*, G. E. Hart; *Treasurer and Curator*, R. W. McLachlan. The meeting then adjourned.

GERALD E. HART, *Secretary*.

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#### ITALIAN MEDAL FOUND UNDER "THE OLD ELM."

ON the 19th of February last, while digging under the roots of the famous old Elm on Boston Common, which was blown down by the gale of a few days previous, one of the workmen found a curious Medal. It was of large size, of copper or bronze, and had a medallion head on one side, and on the other, figures of Justice with scales and sword, and of Religion with a cross, and in the background a circular temple, on the pediment of which is a date, which seems to be MDCIIII. The person who found it, said that he had counted two hundred and twenty rings in a section of the tree, indicating two hundred and twenty years' growth, and eighteen rings from the centre was a flattened lead bullet, which had evidently been shot into the tree more than two centuries ago. The section of the tree cut the bullet. The obverse side of the Medal bears the following inscription: FRANC. I. PAR. ET PLAC. DUX. which in English would read, Francis I., Duke of Parma and Piacenza. There is also a head of Francis I. with flowing wig. On his shoulder is the name of the designer HAMERANUS. On the reverse are the words, JUNGUNTUR UT IMPERENT which mean, "They are joined that they may rule." This probably refers to some act affecting the union of Church and State, as represented by the two female figures. The numerals MDCIIII are somewhat obscured, but perhaps denote the date of the consecration of the church, on which they are seen. Francis I. (Farnese) of Parma and Piacenza reigned 1693-1727, and it is possible that the Medal was struck in 1704 as a "Centennial."

## NOTES AND QUERIES.

## PENNSYLVANIA SEAL.

IN the *Journal*, II. 72, is this query, the initials being those of one of the present editors: "MEDAILLE DU CONSEIL DE SURETE DE PENNSYLVANIE. Dans un double cercle le bonhet phrygien sur une lance. Leg. This is my right and I will defend it. (Ceci est mon droit et je le defendrai.) Entre les deux cercles, legende: Pennsylvania Council of Safety, 1776. (Conseil de Surete de Pennsylvanie, 1776). Mod., 52 Mill., C. The above described medal was in the collection of Alexandre Vattemare. Is it to be found in the collection of any of your readers? J. C.  
*Boston, Oct. 1867.*

In Mason's Coin and Stamp Collectors' Magazine, I., 41, is an explanation of what this is. "Philadelphia, Aug. 31st. 1775. At a meeting of the 'Committee of Safety,' held this day, *Resolved*, That Owen Biddle provide a seal for the use of the Board, about the size of a dollar, with a CAP OF LIBERTY with this motto, 'This is my right and I will defend it.'" It is evident that M. Vattemare had an impression of this seal.

## MASONIC MEDAL.

IN the October number of the *Journal* was a query in regard to a Masonic Medal, belonging to Mr. Ritchie. (See p. 31 of this volume.) I have received a note from Dr. Alfred Creigh of Washington, Penn., enclosing a drawing of one almost if not exactly similar, except that the date of his is 5766. Dr. Creigh's came from England, and was given him by the late Mr. John St. Ledger, who informed Dr. C. that he was a member of the Lodge in England by which it was struck, that the date was that of the organization of the Lodge, and that all Master Masons received one the night they were raised. We may be able to ascertain the name of the Lodge and date of its organization, but it is possible, the medals being so nearly alike, that the dates refer to the time of presentation, and that they were struck by some person for general use by the Lodges, the dates perhaps being altered from year to year. The English origin of these Medals, and of the motto they bear, seems to be settled. M.

## CARRARA MEDALS.

A CORRESPONDENT, (Thomas Warner, Esq., of Cohocton, N. Y.,) has kindly sent us a list of six of the Carrara Medals, in his cabinet, and which were formerly in the Groux collection. They have on their obverse busts of different members of the Carrara family, including Franciscus Senior (styled in the description 'Grand Master,' but of what Order does not appear); around the busts, names, abbreviated titles and dates; the reverses have armorial bearings and other devices, and the dates of the death of the individuals commemorated, most of them in the first half of the fourteenth century: sizes 44 and 45. Mr. Warner quotes the following, by W. H. Strobbridge, from the Groux Catalogue of April 7, 1874. "The celebrated Carrara Medals were made in Italy about the year 1435. I am unable to give their history farther than that they were highly esteemed by the Knights of the Order of St. John, and were secured by their Grand Master, whose residence was in Malta. They resemble the old Roman As of the 9 oz. size, in form and weight, but they are much finer, having been elegantly chased after coming from the moulds." These medals have been supposed by some to be Masonic, but this opinion is erroneous. It is based upon a fancied connection between the ancient Knights of the Order of St. John,—(which became virtually extinct at Malta in 1798, though maintaining an existence elsewhere, and which was afterwards revived in England in February, 1834,\*)—and certain degrees in Freemasonry, but which has no historic foundation.† Aside from the question whether any such connection existed or not, it will be very difficult to show any relation between the Order of St. John, whose headquarters were at Rhodes until early in the sixteenth century, and these Medals, struck in honor of a noble Italian family, further than the fact that one of them is styled Grand Master of some chivalric Order. There were forty-three Grand Masters before L'Isle Adam, who was the first to reside at Malta, (in 1530, about one hundred years after these are said to have been struck,) and twenty-seven after him,‡ from which it will be seen that the name of the Grand Master who "secured" them is very uncertain. Broun gives a list of all the Grand Masters, but the name of Carrara does not appear. The Medals have an interest of their own, however, and we have hoped to be able to give a brief account of them, but have thus far been unable to secure any. W. T. R. M.

\* See Broun's "Sketch of the Illustrious and Sovereign Order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, &c. London, 1857," p. 23.

† Ibid, p. 32. ‡ See Seddall's "Malta, Past and Present," London, 1870.



## FRANCES STEWART.

THE medallist Roettiers is said by Walpole to have been desperately in love with her, [Frances Stewart,] but not being so fortunate as Apelles in a similar case, contented himself by repeating her portrait as Britannia on his medals."—"1666-7, Feb. 25. At my goldsmiths did observe the king's new medall, where in little there is Mrs Stewart's face as well done as ever I saw anything in my whole life, I think; and a pretty thing it is that he should choose her face to represent Britannia by."—*Pepys's Diary*.

## ENGLISH TWO-PENNY PIECES.

FROM "NOTES AND QUERIES."—The 1797 broad-rim pennies and two-penny pieces of George III. are well known and common coins. They are of exactly similar design, and weigh 1 oz. and 2 oz. respectively. The two-pence was in common circulation, but occurs only with the date of 1797. It was made current by proclamation of July 26, 1797, and the word "SOHO" (in minute letters on the rocks on the reverse) shows that the coin was struck at Boulton's celebrated Soho Mint, near Birmingham. The initial "K" on the bust is that of Kughler, a German die-sinker, in Boulton's employ. The two-penny pieces, although not often met with, were actually in circulation until about 1861-2, when all the old copper coins were called in.

January 22, 1876.

HENRY W. HENFREY.

## OBITUARY.

## MR. GEORGE WILLIAMS PRATT.

MR. GEORGE WILLIAMS PRATT, a resident member, and one of the founders of the *Boston Numismatic Society*, died in this city on the 13th day of January last, in the seventy-fourth year of his age, having been born in Boston on the 27th day of May, 1802. He graduated at Harvard University in 1821. His father, William Pratt, came from Derby, England, about 1785, and for many years was an honored member of the well-known firm of Boott & Pratt of this city. Mr. Pratt was an admirer of the beauties of nature and art. Some forty years ago the curiosity shop of the late John Warren, then situated on the site now occupied by the Boston Museum, was the resort of many persons who were interested in Conchology; he was a constant visitor and a favorite of Mr. Warren, who, in the preface to a work published by him on Conchology in 1834, says, "George Williams Pratt, Esq., I am bound to acknowledge as my patron." The prices of fine and rare shells have far exceeded the highest prices ever paid for medals or coins. To own a fine "Cypræ Aurantium" or a "Conus Gloria Maris" was as much desired then as collectors of coins of the present day are to possess a dollar of 1804 or the rarest Washington cent. Collections of shells are not sought for now as formerly, but the beautiful and valuable cabinet, presented by his late sister to the Boston Natural History Society, is in part the evidence of his good taste and judgment. For many years he has been much interested in Horticulture, and as a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society he has done much to promote the objects of its organization, of which he was one of its first members. His love of flowers and plants led him to procure from abroad new varieties and rarities, which were freely tendered to others interested in the same objects. A short time before his decease—but a few weeks since—while showing the writer the six fine portraits by the celebrated Boston artist Copley, which adorn the walls of his residence, he was as enthusiastic on their beauties as when years ago he was selecting the choice specimens from the conchological cabinet of his old friend Warren. In whatever situation he was placed, he was always attentive, courteous and obliging. The possession of a fine medal or coin was as much desired that it might give others an opportunity of admiring it, as for himself. Time had dealt gently with him, and his amiability of character continued to the last.

Boston, February 15th, 1876.

J. C.

ONE important fact should be borne in mind by those who commence the study of coins, namely, that rude execution is not always a proof of early workmanship, and that an archaic style is widely different from a barbarous and degenerate imitation.—*J. Y. Akerman*.

## EDITORIAL.

SUBSCRIBERS to the *Early Coins of America*, can obtain a plate of forty-eight varieties of Connecticut, Vermont and New Jersey Coins, which are described but not illustrated in that book. The size of the plate is uniform with those in Mr. Crosby's work. Price, 50 cents. Those desiring copies are requested to address E. MARIS, M. D., 127 So. Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

WE have received the Twelfth and last number of Vol. 1, of the *Coin Circular*, an 8vo of four pages, which is to be continued for another year. Seventy cents will pay for the past and the coming volume. Published by GEORGE A. DILLINGHAM, Titusville, Pa.

MR. GEORGE H. LOVETT, of New York City, has issued a series of Eight Centennial Medals, commemorating the battles of 1776. The obverse bears the head of Washington, while the reverse of each bears the name and date of one of the battles fought during that year. Price of the series in white metal, \$2.00, in bronze, \$4.00, and in silver, \$14.00. Case for each set, \$1.00.

THE following Bronze Medals in the Jewett Sale, (see page 88,) are of much rarity:—Obverse, Bust to left. Reverse, Gouverneur Kemble, Born in New York, 1786, enclosed by a wreath, size 64. This was sold for \$47.00. Obverse, Bust of Gov'r P. Stuyvesant to right. Reverse, Bust of his wife to left. Size 16. This was sold for \$8.00.

A HISTORY of the Cardiff Giant was published in the *New Englander*, (October, 1875, page 159,) printed at New Haven. It was written by W. A. McKinney of Binghamton, New York, and gives a full account of the hoax in every detail. It finishes the subject and leaves nothing more to be said.

WE are informed that the Committee of the National Banks of Boston on the Centennial have issued a Circular inviting subscriptions of the Banks to the Exposition stock, and urging their co-operation in making the National Bank Department what it should be. It is proposed to procure the fine collection of coins now in the United States Mint, and further to add to it by collections of coins of other countries in order to make the chain complete from the shekel to the trade dollar. This department will also be contributed to, by numismatists all over the world.

## CURRENCY.

LITTLE and often fills the purse.

GOLD is less precious than virtue.

MONEY makes fewer friends than enemies.

A FRACTION in currency, and the height of fashion—"Mil-ton."

MONEY is like a fertilizer, it must be spread to produce much good.

## TO A SOFT DOLLAR—BY A DISREPUTABLE PARTY.

Thou dirty rag, bad smelling, soiled and torn,  
 Thou puttest on more frills than seemeth just:  
 The pictures on thy face are dim and worn,  
 And thou art worthy only of disgust.  
 Away! I would have gold for currency!  
 Bright, gleaming, splendid, rare, barbaric gold!  
 And shining silver is the change for me,  
 As in the halcyon specie days of old.  
 But stay! I'll not destroy thee yet, methinks,  
 For gold I have not; but I have thee, sure;  
 And thou, though soiled, art good for numerous drinks,  
 And others' wants, that steadfastly endure.  
 Therefore I will not scorn to spend thee straight,  
 Though thou hast been much vilified of late.—*Graphic*.









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